GOV. HEYWARD'S LAST MESSAGE the proposed line—you may then realize what this undertaking means, not the state, that existing conditions stitution, and, in spite of many ob-

Governor Advises General Assembly on Matters of Interest **DISPENSARY SITUATION**

Matter of Tax Equalization Referred to---Sane, Sensible Suggestions as to Lawlessness---The Importance of Immigration---Other Matters.

once more in the forefront as a pio-

In pursuing the policy, which has

It has been alleged that the depart

suffer; and, in time, the operatives

been filed that all efforts to secure the

This entire undertaking, the execu-

It is scarcely necessary for me

omic world.

Governor Heyward's last official tion, not only of this country, but the message to the general assembly was attention of the countries of Europe read in the house and senate last also. This has placed South Carolina Tuesday. It was as follows: To the Honorable the Gentlemen-

the General Assembly: At the beginning of another year with its numerous duties, you are department have brought about the again convened in annual session and handing down of a decision in Washare at once confronted, as lawmakers, ington that clearly defines the powers it is vitally important that no material with the highest duties and respon- of the state and puts us-and our sibilities of citizenship. In this, the sister states—in a position to move creating our department. There is but last official message which I shall intelligently for that selected immihave the honor of transmitting to you gration that not only our own people ter careful thought, consideration and as governor of South Carolina, I shall, and the people of the south, but which in accordance with the requirements of our laws, submit to you such important details as require your consideration. Knowing that details and re- our great ports of entry began to cresults will more immediately concern a ate what we have all recognized as a new state administration, I have been problem. as brief as possible, and have refrained from making any recommenof setting the pace for securing caredations other than were actually re-While the duties of my office have been arduous always, and many difficulties have been encountered, I long-dreamed-of development of our have ever been deeply conscious of commerce, your department, before the honors which the people of my moving, in addition to the many prestate have conferred upon me-honors cautions taken to protect the good for which I can never, in mere words, name of the state from possible conexpress my heartfelt gratitude and flicts with Federal and international fare and protection of our native la-

Assessment of Property.

The equalization of the assessment of property is a matter of vital important concern to every taxpayer in the state. The report of the comptroller general will show that this important matter is far from being in a satisfactory condition. Last year Comptroller General Jones made an earnest effort to remedy this condition, in accordance with our laws, all taxable property assessed at its real value. A fixed standard is positively necessary, for only in this manner can all property be equally assessed, in order that the burden of taxation should rest

At the last meeting of your honorable body the comptroller general carefully prepared an abstract of the tax prospect of result, in this and adjoinlaws of the state, and this was made ing states, or in other portions of the assessing officers, in order that they made then until the plants had volunas required by law. When the legis- the hours of labor, gradually, to sixty levy to be fixed by the legislature, that favor of any one who might be brought dations of the comptroller general in had been done, the department acceptreference to a flexible levy, to be de- ed, under the terms of law, assistance termined after the assessment had from those so sorely in need of helpquality complained of is greater now stipulation-and it, must be said that than it was before this assessment, hundreds of petitions asking for a reduction or equalization of property attracted the attention of the econhave been received at the comptroller general's office.

This is an unbusiness like condition of affairs, in a department where business conditions should be pre-eminent. If all property in the state were bling, the second ship of the proposed equalized upon a 60 per cent basis, the new trans-Atlantic service is prepartotal taxable property in the state ing to sail, bringing additional new would, in my opinion, be not less than citizens to us. We are now in the cru-\$360,000,000 on the books of the comp- | cial period which determine whether or not our success in this great undertroller general, instead of only \$250, 000,000, as are the figures at present. This is not only an injustice to our er we are to reap the commercial bentaxpayers, but it is unwise and is an efits for which we have longed, for a there has also been a decided increase injury to the state, in that it does not century, to call our own. set forth to others our real progress and prosperity. On the contrary, it is in this critical stage, when the deactually misleading, both as to our re- partment has the confidence of the sources and to our tax rate, and this best influences in Europe, would ala matter where most important con- most certainly jeopardize the success siderations are involved. Only a cer- of the undertaking and possibly lose tain amount of money is required to for us the opportunity now open. Once meet the expenses of our state gov- allowed to pass, this opportunity will ernment, and an increased assessment, be probably beyond our power to reby having all property assessed at its gain in a half century. real value, would simply be an equalization of the tax burden and would tion of which has occupied less than not mean an increase in taxation.

The present laws, if properly inforc- dous amount of work, far beyond the ed, would to a great extent remedy this office force and the resources of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs, department. The work is developing The only change I shall suggest look- at so rapid a rate that, for a period at ing towards their inforcement is that least, it will be absolutely necessary to the state board of equalization be furnish some relief. changed, as it is at present too unwieldly. Another objection is that the recapitulate the facts in reference to various members naturally feel that the character of immigrants landed in they represent their own counties, and Charleston last November, upon whom not the state at large. It would be such high encomium was pronounced should devote their entire time to this upon. I do not consider it necessary work, and should receive a fixed sal- to repeat a statement of the condiary and traveling expenses. These tions that render white immigration members should visit the various coun- so vital to the development of our ties, consult with the auditors and lo- state upon agricultural, commercial cal assessing officers, should hear all and industrial lines. I do wish, howcomplaints and should regulate the ever, to direct your attention especialthe state. The report of the comptroller general, which will be submit- producing and a manufacturing state, carefully compiled and should merit maintenance of a permanent transyour most thoughtful consideration.

important consideration of the people of South Carolina, is our bor unmatched for accessibility and recently expressed in no uncertain for many years, offer sites for such vigorous effort to get the tide of much its distributive qualities by any port term their disapproval of the present buildings as may be necessary. Anneeded and carefully selected immi- on the eastern shores of the North operation of the dispensary law, and other building is now imperatively regration turned directly into this sec- American continent. seaport. What is far more important we have already secured the active, evils. The people will not stand for state can no longer afford to allow the to those may certainly be included also, is the combined efforts to build personal support of Director Von Pilis, anything in which they believe graft up our commerce, with a saving of of one of the greatest steamship coathousands and thousands of dollars annually to our exporters and import- reason to know that he is a loyal affords too great opportunity for ers, and giving promise to save to our cotton and other raw material demanded abroad, the sums now being in southern development.

During the past six months your taken the execution of carefully presucceeded in commanding the atten- of these, and many other of our pro- tion. I have referred to my former Another important consideration gration, and the state bank examiner, her.

ducts, through the port of Charleston, it is in our power to save many thousands of dollars to shippers and producers of these articles by reason of eral assembly of 1906, as follows: our grasp, by rallying now, to save to erning the dispensary or by the adopour producers, to the buyer and the tion of a different system for the regshipper, handsome sums paid to trans- ulation of the liquor question." portation companies whose real interests are not identified with us. What this recommendation applies now with t means to the southern manufacturer even greater force than it did last this time—may be judged when you DISCUSSED AT LENGTH manufactured product to the Far East ow used-(which is by rail across the continent)-with the proposed new nethod by direct shipment from our own port to the port where, by one ransfer, it is placed on the same company's direct steamer to ports of dis-

It is a source of pride to me that the onservatism and care which has characterized the course of the department in this state has been such as to already lead to concerted movements in our sister states of the south for the neer leader in movements affecting the adoption, at once, of the South Carowelfare of the nation. The bold, but lina act.

In view of the recent decision of carefully planned, operations of this Secretary Strauss of the United States department of commerce and labor, change should be made in the act one change I would suggest, and afinvestigation, I deem that a very necessary one. Section 11 of the act prethe people of the entire country, have vents the commissioner from taking been demanding in vain since the hordes of undesirables pouring into any steps to induce some of the desirable people of Europe-people best adapted to our own conditions-most notably the north Italian and the Greek farmer-two of the most law-abiding been extremely difficult in execution, and thriftiest immigrants that come to America. I cannot too strongly urge fully selected immigration and, at one the elimination of this section from and the same time, bringing about a the act, leaving the class of people to be brought to the judgment of the commissioner. No such official, with a proper conception of his duty, would dare, knowing the desires of the people, bring into the state a class of people such as would bring discredit laws, also gave great care for the welupon his state and upon himself.

For the proper support of this department, a minimum appropriation of not less than \$25,000 will be absolutely necessary. I need not add how sinnent would be used by the financially cerely I trust that this will be done stronger class of our citizens to the The amount could not be better used, injury of our weaker class. During the year it became absolutely necessary, and the splendid work of Commission er Watson entitles him to your most in order to keep in operation many of our manufacturing plants, to secure distinguished consideration. I have seen the serious difficulties under additional labor to operate idle mawhich he has labored; I am familiar chinery. The condition was such that with the obstacles he overcame by unite in leaving justice, stern though unless some relief could be obtained, energy and hard work, and it is a it may be, to be meted out through our the owners of the properties would pleasure to me to commend the faithfulness and the painstaking care of would suffer also. Even facing these conditions, no move was made to give this valued and competent official. the needed aid until the assurance had

Our Educational Institutions. In presenting to you a brief synopsis necessary labor had been made with no of our educational system and its present conditions, I feel that we have cause for congratulation. But while for the guidance of auditors and other United States. No definite move was much has been done, while progress and betterment is the rule in almost might more accurately assess property tarily taken concerted action to reduce every department, the work that has been accomplished serves, too, to rehours a week, without decrease of veal how much-how very much-more calls made upon it. In spite of the ty, both personal and real, was then wages, and until the pledge had also remains to be done. This work, with obstacles in the way of bringing direct, on account of its central location and being made throughout the state, and been given that the employers would all the expenditures of time, talents tangible results, I am convinced that its excellent railroad facilities, has de inroughout the state, and of the uncertainty of the not displace any native employee in and money that it involves, should be good has been accomplished. In my been suggested as the proper and apbody refusing to follow the recommen- to relieve the situation. When this duty, by every taxpayer in our state. The future greatness of our common wealth, the development of the highest type of citizenship, the absolute life been completed. As a result, the ine- assistance given without restriction or of our dearly-bought privileges of prevent the crime of lynching by be- state should make an appropriation for the manner of its bestowal, will always ing foundations, their surest hope.

this assistance enabled your depart-The reports of our various state ment to accomplish results which have promptly submitted to you by duly Extreme conservatism in all matters authorized officials, and I sincerely relating to this undertaking has mark- trust you will give them that earnest onsideration which the great import ed, and is marking, the course of your ance of this work so worthily merits. department. Just as you are assem-Our Public Schools.

comprehensive report of our state superintendent of education will, when submitted, show many interest ing details. It is extremely gratifying to note that the number of our taking is to be permanent, and whethpublic schools has increased considerably in the past four years, and in the number of teachers employed. Of course, this also means an in-The semblance of lack of support creased enrollment of pupils, which is

nost gratifying. Compulsory Education. It has been a disappointment to me that we have not yet passed a law in reference to compulsory education There is no reason why this should not be done: there is every reason why it should be done, and such a law will be assed sooner or later by our general

Dispensary. six months has called for a tremen-In my last two messages I called the ittention of the general assembly to the unsatisfactory condition of the statistics show that the population of nessages I made such recommendathe first recommendations ever made dispensary system. They were made wise, in my opinion, to reduce the by the Federal examining officers. Nor subject, and a careful study of its conmembership of the state board, limit- is it necessary to repeat here the de- ditions. I am still firmly convinced in our own state. In 1890 the populaing it to five members, these to be ap- tails of the selective methods employ- that if the state is to remain in the tion of our asylum was about 700, and pointed by the governor and confirmed ed abroad—the selective methods I business of selling liquor, changes in a population of 1,331 is shown at the Two of the members have always advocated and insisted the law are absolutely necessary, and end of the fiscal year just closed. I have no occasion to modify or change the views expressed in the message to which I have referred. I am also constrained to believe that had my recommendations-or ones of similar scope and hurpose-been adopted, the opera- The total admissions for the past year tion of the dispensary law would not equalization of all taxable property in ly to the magnificent opportunity that have the odium resting upon it which

awaits us as an agricultural, a cotton attaches to it today. The fact that a large ted to you at the proper time, has been in the successful establishment and counties in the state have voted out local dispensaries; the work of the in-Atlantic freight and passenger line vestigating committee, and the disclosures made in consequence-these conport of Europe and our own leading siderations, in connection with the policy of the state in reference to this ance demands. As I am soon to retire between the Pacific trans-shipping fact that the people of the state have institution. The present grounds will, from office, I feel privileged to make In the maintenance of such a line, exists in any form, and a serious trouporations in the world, and I have ble with the dispensary law is that it

friend of the south and of southern wrong-doing and too little opportunicommercial development. What the ty for detection. The failure of the general assembly by the regents to purchase additional meet the requirements made upon his establishment of this line means to us paid in useless tribute to transporta- is a little difficult yet for any of us last year to enact laws looking to the land a short distance from the city for tion lines having no interest whatever to understand. When I tell you that correction of abuses in the dispensary the double purpose of a colony for nearly \$94,000,000 worth of southern system, was, in my opinion, exceedcotton alone goes into the foreign port ingly unfortunate, and I sincerely hope lands for the support of the hospital. department of agriculture, commerce where we are establishing a connector the good of the state, that such a The property at present owned is beand immigration—though established tion: that nearly \$2,000,000 worth of policy will not prevail this year. I ing gradually occupied by the groups less than three years ago—has under- our cotton seed meal reaches that same believe the necessities of the situation of buildings necessary for the more port, and that it is within our power are such that the issue will be square- acute cases, and the proposed addition pared plans and has worked with such to direct far more of these products ly met, and that you will take decided would be valuable from every standvigor, energy and success to accom-plish the desired ends, that it has and when I add that on the shipment factory settlement of this vexed ques-

alone to the people in general, but to should be immediately remedied, eiththe cotton farmer direct. It is within er by radical changes in the laws gov-I am convinced more than ever that

-and the southern manufacturer's in- year. This will be the most important terests in South Carolina are now as question presented for your consideragreat, or greater, than any other at tion, and it must be squarely met. ompare the method of getting the this question to all the people of our institutions of its kind which is selfaction in the matter as the grave nec- tion of the new hospital for consumpsponsibility: I have referred to my special care and attention. former message in thus briefly dis-

stated before, I see no reason to change my views as formerly expressed and reiterated. For considerations which farms are, therefore, not only profitmake no further recommendations, for the reason that they furnish outleaving this more specifically for my door work for such convicts as cannot successor in office

The situation demands your carefu thought, wise and judicious action, and believe it will be thus considered not only of fairness for the views of all concerned, but also for what are the highest interests of our state.

Lawlessness and Lynching. I have endeavered, during my tw administrations as governor, to do my suppress the awful crime of lynch-This crime, as all thoughtful citizens know, is a serious menace to the maintenance of all law and or-

I am ashamed to have to report to you that, in spite of all efforts to the again urged by the board. contrary, the crime of lynching has been committed more than once in our state during the past year. Let it be remembered here-not in attempted justification, nor to extenuate, in any legree, the perpetration of the crime of lynching-that these lawless acts occur always under what is considerstrongest provocation. The greater the provocation, however, the stronger is the majesty of the law made manifest, when our citizens then organized courts of law.

It can be stated here, with absolute truthfulness that it is not the color of the offender, but the nature of the crime that makes lynchings occur. I have asked for a special fund for the suppression of lawlessness and lynchings, and twice has this appro-

priation been made by our general I have endeavored to use this fund most judiciously, and I have had many

pinion, we should not only seek to communities are entitled to this pro-

tection. Recently the legislature of Virginia rape a capital offense, and providing also that the testimony of the victim could be taken in private and not be fore the public in a court room. I am informed by state officials of Virginia that this law is working satisfactorily. I think this is a very important consideration, and I recommend the paslawlessness demands hastily made. E. Gonzales, chief commissioner.

For the crime of rape, however, I am of the opinion that special courts should be held to try the culprit at once and I hope our laws can be so amended in this respect.

State Hospital For the Insane. The care of the insane is one of the responsibilities of humane and enlightened governments. For this reatherefore, the ever-increasing number of the insane is one of the burdens of modern life which must fall heavily upon the taxpayer. Such state dispensary, and in both of these the insane asylum of the United States doubled in the thirteen years ending tions as I thought were best calculated with 1903. The asylum population of and at the close of the year 1903, in with the direct view of purifying the round numbers, a population of 196,-000 was the aggregate shown by these only after mature consideration of the figures. What is true of the country at large, is true, I am sorry to say

> during the past year nearly 400 patients in excess of its capacity have occupation. been crowded within the buildings. numbered 571, this being the largest number in the history of the institu-Columbia because of its central location, and it is estimated that \$1,000,000 trday.

asylum to continue. In considering the future welfare of chronic insane and also for farming

with your permission, I shall is the establishment of the South Carquote from my message to the gen- olina Industrial school. In accordance with an act passed at your last sessatisfactorily. The report of the su- gest can meet this difficulty. The superintendent will be submitted to you, preme court room and the suprem and I recommend this institution most court library should be moved, and cordially.

The South Carolina Penitentiary. The affairs of this institution show o marked changes in any respect. The number of convicts is about the same as last year, and the management is excellent to the last detail. In view of the great importance of It is, I believe, one of the few public state; its bearing upon our reputation supporting. In addition to this, perabroad and upon our integrity as a manent improvements are steadily people, I must again, in emphasizing made, and among these we may note, my position, urge that you take such with much satisfaction, the compleessities of the situation demand. Many tives. This building is erected with of you have been elected upon this is- modern improvements, and is a comsue by the people, and this increases, fortable and well-appointed hospital in large measure, your individual re- for the suffering convicts who need

The state farms are each year cussing the dispensary law, for the brought to a higher state of cultivaoutline the position which, as gover- tion, and, despite an unfortunate crop nor of South Carolina, I have always year and a disastrous storm, destroyconsistently maintained throughout ing one hundred bales of cotton and my two administrations. As I have three hundred tons of hay, the report of Superintendent Griffith will again show a good profit for the state. These you will readily understand, I shall able to the state, but are invaluable, perform other service.

State Board of Health. This board is decidedly one of the organizations much needed in our free from prejudice, with the spirit state. Their duties are responsible and state. Careful, painstaking work here onerous and in the discharge of these duties they do not receive the appreciation which they so justly deserve As will be seen by their report, the compulsory vaccination law enacted at utmost to prevent lawlessness in any factory, and certain changes are necshape, and especially have I tried to essary for its proper enforcement. The needed changes are suggested in the report, which will be submitted to you I recommended, in former messages the appointment of a state health officer, who should give his entire time to the work, and this appointment is

> The Hampton Monument. Two years ago the general assembly soldier. Wade Hampton. The commission to whom was entrusted this important duty have completed their responsible task, not only with the greatest credit to themselves, but to the entire satisfaction of the people who circumstances permitted, submitted to a far more important territory is that ove our greatest leader, and whose desire is to fitly honor his memory. The statue, as a work of art, has few nished perfection, is a stately memorial, not only to our distinguished son, but is a tribute to those whose love has so hallowed the name and the fame it will forever commemorate. Annual Reunion of Confederate Vet-

erans. South Carolina to have a fixed and hands. permanent place at which their annual reunions shall be held. Columbia propriate place of meeting for the punish those who commit the crime, annual occasions. There is every reawhere this is possible—but we should son why the wishes of our old veterseek to prevent the crime also. An ans should be respected, and I believe efficient rural police might not only it is only right and proper that the ileges which this honor conferred, but again under heavy lock and key. liberty and of freedom, have their last- ing ready to assist the sheriff at a this purpose. In accordance, there- be among my most cherished recollecmoment's notice, but the presence of fore, with their wishes, and also besuch officials would do much to pre- cause I strongly favor the idea, I have higher institutions of learning will be vent criminal assaults. Our rural the honor to suggest that an approoriation of \$5,000 be made, in order to the convenience, comfort and full and the privileges which alike are G. Washington with the United States. enacted a law making an attempt at enjoyment of the annual reunions and gours. ommunion of our old veterans.

The Jamestown Exposition. At the last meeting of your honor able body, \$20,000 was appropriated to rovide for an exhibit of the agricul-

state at the Jamestown exposition. Under the terms of the act, I appointsage of such a law for our state. The ed commissioners to take charge of holding of special terms of court has this work, and while no formal report keep cows." Put it has been discov- cal figures, are eloquent proof of the ing remedy, and for quick results it many objections, the principal one be- has been made, I have been advised ered only within recent years that painstaking exactness brought into beats anything else which can be given ing the appearance of thus yielding to of the status of the work by Mr. W. Salaries of State Officers. With the continued growth of our state, it will be absolutely necessary

made for the conduct of its public affairs, and especially is this true in reference to the salaries paid to our states officers, Without exception, these salaries are totally inadequate for the services rendered, and are in no sense in keeping with the responsibilities devolving upon the incumbents. In no department of our government are salaries paid at all commensurate, n keeping with the dignity and demands of the offices filled. Our justices its back. to correct existing evils. These were the country in 1890 numbered 98,000, of the supreme court, our circuit judges, solicitors, and all state officers, receive such compensation for their services as a serious reflection main body of gray ants were always or when he is very businesslike inupon their own state. The demands on foot, they were accompanied by at deed, "To foot of other side brought made upon the time and ability of least one of their own sort mounted up." Occasionally one finds "Brought public servants are ceaseless, almost; they are expected to be only a little ed and detached itself now and then credit side." The accounts are in Engshort of perfection; they must be equal from the line, rode rapidly at the at all times to all demands made upon them, but the compensation for all and seemed to be the commander of of this is not near so much as the men the expedition. would receive in almost any business Not only are the state officials un-

Today our state hospital has accommodations for 1,000 patients, but derpaid, but in most of our state of-The asylum was established in perform the duties required by law. The result is that decidedly too much detail work rests upon the heads of derepresents the value of this property partments, and they are consequently This central colony idea, it unable to give larger matters the careseems to me, is a part of the fixed ful consideration which their importdemand imperatively that something cuired, as is shown in the report of state are the circuit judges and the should be done to correct existing the regents, and superintendent. The justices of the supreme court; and yet present overcrowded conditions at the the office of governor. A large portion of the salaries of circuit judges is consumed in traveling expenses, while our insane. I am convinced that it the small salary paid to the governor would be a wise policy on the part is not in keeping with the dignity of the state to consider the proposition of his office, nor does it, in any degree, many minor arts and crafts, sews and time and upon his official position.

State House. In this connection it is well to mportance. The state house now is commissioners, the state superinten-

have no offices in the state house A state official should have his of fice in the state house, where the pub ed to be found. I, of course, under stand that the state house cannot be enlarged, but the plan I would sug another building, conveniently located should be erected for their accommo dation. This change would provide needed offices for every state official and would meet the requirements of

the situation Other Important Matters. I should like to speak more at length concerning the splendid work which has already been accomplished by our historical commission. Real workwork of lasting value to the statehas been accomplished, and I congratulate the state upon the worth and character of what has been done. Some Important Matters.

the work which has been done for the protection of our fish and oyster in terests, and ask that you continue t give this the business attention it so much requires. The drainage of our swamp lands should not be overlooked. This, for

side of the question involved, is a matter of great importance to those whose interest it concerns. Our state geologist will submit his report concerning the year's work in his department. This report contain invaluable information-information which is eagerly sought by interested nes far beyond the borders of our

has been accurately done, and the state will reap a rich harvest from this valuable field. The report of the railroad commission will be submitted to you at the istic French hand. proper time. The many details of this department will be specifically included in this report, and they merit your sia \$7,200,000 for Alaska under the consideration. The commissioners will in this paper deal somewhat at length upon the congestion of freight because of the lack of cars, during the

remedy for relief. essary regarding the work of our state hank examiner. This office was creat f South Carolina passed an act ap- ed at the last legislative session, and propriating a sum for the purpose of Mr. Lee G. Holleman received the aprecting a mounment to our beloved pointment. His duties include work in an important department, and I am sure this will bring valuable re-

past year, and will suggest a practical

Conclusion. I have as briefly as I thought the your duty and your province to con- amount being \$15,000,000. This was sider. In our republic the power rests superiors, and the entire work, in its with the people. Wisdom, courage and moderation should be observed in all said Miss Brady, "that we paid nothvou do, for upon these depend our future safety, our future greatness. I shall watch with confidence, and hope, and trust, your deliberations, knowing that in your care and keeping, and with those who are to suc-It is evidently a manifest desire ceed me, that the affairs of our state rants were indorsed by Jules Cambon, among the Confederate veterans of are in safe, able and conscientious the French minister, representing the

In conclusion, I have only little more son that a treaty cannot be entered to say, but this will hold for me more into by any country directly with one than I can ever hope to adequately with which it is at war." express. As governor of my native ors which my people can bestow. deep, grateful and lasting appreciation of this honor, I shall always re- never be able to prove that the moneys call, not only the distinction and priv- were paid, she hastily lays them away tions.

With the fervent hope that the highest blessings of an all-wise Providence D. C. HEYWARD.

Slave Ants.

It has long been known to natural ists that several species of ants maintural and industrial resources of this tain and feed another sort of insects smooth writing of the great American for the sake of the wax that they evude and which the ants use as food. gracefully curlicued embellishments, These ants are said, therefore, "to and the beautifully formed, symmetrithere are ants that ride on the backs play in even the minutiæ of his af- for that dread disease. of others and are thus the cavaliers of fairs. These accounts were kept mainthe insect world.

employment of the Smithsonian Insti- greatest accuracy, and the recapitulathat larger appropriations should be tution observed, while traveling in the tion at the end of each book is de-Malay peninsula, a species of small tailed and comprehensive. The ac- mucus, it is loosened and carried off gray ants that were new to him. counts cover money of Washington's through the bowels. These ants were much engaged in own spent for the government and traveling; they lived in damp places, government funds expended by him. ing; but, unlike ipecac, it leaves no and went in troops. To the scientist's His conscientiousness is shown in a soreness of the throat as an after difgreat surprise he noticed among them footnote, calling attention to a par- ficulty. from time to time an occasional ant ticular item which he appeared to have that was much larger than the others paid but for which he had no receipt. than one dose, when the child will get and moved at a much swifter rate. Closer examination revealed the intereither with the services rendered, nor esting fact that this larger ant invari- settled. ably carried one of the gray ants on The scientist noted down many in

teresting facts with regard to their line of a column that is carried formovements. He found that while the on one of these larger ants. It mounthead, came swiftly back to the rear The scientist was soon satisfied that

this species of ant employs a larger ant (possibly a drone of the same species, though he had no means of provfices the clerical force, furnished by ing this) as we employ horses to ride thirteenth session of congress, one of the state, is entirely inadequate to upon; though as a rule only one ant the books reads; and one of its entries, in each colony seemed to be provided for \$963 mileage, is receipted in a with a mount. Some ants maintain others in their payment was made to Henry Clay of

service as servants or slaves. Certain \$560 for 11 days attendance. Conwarrior ants of South America confine gressmen were paid by the day, and their own physical efforts to raiding and plundering, while all the ordinary were absent. Clay's signature was offices of life, are performed for them ciate the great convenience of having one on "horseback" among them. CLEVER QUEEN .- The queen of Nor-

way speaks five languages fluently, including Russian. Her favor- al water mark is disclosed, show-"Owen Meredith," the ite poet is late Lord Lytton. Then she knows GR below, the paper being of English spins well, can bind a book, take a Some of the watermarks show the photograph, carve wood, play chess English coat of arms with the crown and use a typewriter, which is said to above it. be among her favorite amusements our attention to another matter of Like most members of the royal family. Queen Maud is a keen collector, too small to meet the requirements of and her up-to-date fancy seems to be Washington and his military "family" our government. A number of state for ivory tusks. of which she has a evidently his immediate staff. The acofficials now, including the railroad fine assortment. At wood carving she counts were kept by Caleb Gibbs, and years ago. One onion patch now covcommissioners, the state superintendent of education, the commissioners of agriculture, commerce and imministration of agriculture, commerce and imministration of the commissioners of agriculture, commerce and imministration of agriculture, commerce and imministration of the commissioners of the state superintendent is especially clever, and some of her are generally headed "Headquarters, the state superintendent is especially clever, and some of her are generally headed "Headquarters, the state superintendent of the commissioners of the commissione

Miscellaneous Reading.

ACCOUNTS OF GEO. WASHINGTON Relics In Auditor's Office of Nations

Treasury. The hoard of interesting relics an documents of historic significance at the national treasury seems as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse. treasury archives are rich in materia showing the steps in the growth of a great nation, and additional treasure

An auditor's office is rarely the shell ter for anything more lively than dry as dust papers, wearisome columns of figures and long, dull accounts; but the office of the auditor of the treasury, says the Washington Post, contains some records of commercial transactions in the United States which form a fascinating little museum in

are always coming to light.

These various records are in the careful custody of Miss Mary H. Brady, who has herself dug many of them from the dusty oblivion into which they had fallen. A cancelled check is a mere slip of paper, generally worth less and uninteresting, but when its figures reach up into the multi-millions and it covers the purchase of a reasons of health as well as from the country or a state it is worth a second more material aspect of the financial the black tapanned boxes in Miss Brady's desk there are several such checks held by the government as evidence of its big business deals. They are warrants for the payment of moneys appropriated by congress and they date back as far as 1824, when \$200,000 was Cabbage, beets, and beans..... paid to Lafayette by the United States I "in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution." This warrant is signed by William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, and is receipted on the back by Lafayette himself, in the character-

The next warrant of importance that which gave the emperor of Rustreaty of 1867. It is pompously worded beginning "Pay to the undersigne Envoy Extraordinary and Ministe Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias." The warrant is signed by F. E. Spinner, the secretary of the treasury. This draft was indorsed by Edward de Stoecke, the Russian minister, and was depos ited in the Riggs bank, one of the oldest banks in Washington. It will be remembered that the treaty under which this purchase was made was nicknamed "Seward's Folly." The warrant called for payment in coin and was so met.

A warrant for a still larger sum you to various matters which, it is covering the Louisiana Purchase, the

under the treaty of 1803. "Many people have an idea, ing for the Philippines. They think we simply marched in and took the islands and that that was all there was of it. Nevertheless, four warrants of \$5.000,000 each, making \$20,000,000 in all, were paid to Spain. These wargovernment of Spain; this for the rea-

These various warrants, though can-"And now I will show you my jew

els," she will tell you, bringing another black box of ancient cut and time worn decoration. Peering at its lid, you can faintly decipher some fantasmay guide and direct us always, I tic gold lettering, and you read, guessthat there may be no uncertainty as commend to you the responsibilities ing at it here and there: "Accounts Commencing June, 1175, and ending June, 1783, comprehending a space of

eight years." Inside are three or four battered calf bound account books, all neatly filled with debit and credit columns in the parent. The rounded letters, with their ly while on the march, yet they were Within this period a scientist in the brought up from day to day with the give a teaspoonful.

> Some curious little differences in book-keeping phraseology are shown all times, and while it is in the house in these books. For instance, the top the dread membranous croup need ward reads sometimes "Brought up," over from other side," or "Contralish money.

Equally interesting are the old mile

until the matter should be definitely

age books, showing the sums allowed members of congress for transportation to and from Washington. Their traveling was done on horseback or in stagecoaches and they were paid so much a mile by the government. The faint, uncertain hand, "D. Webster." A their pay deducted for every day they found to have been cut from the book, from the musty cupboard where it had lain for many years.

The paper in these old books is of beautiful quality, and except for the edges, which have cracked like old ivory, it is still in excellent shape Holding it to the light, the roy ing a crown, with the entwined letters make during the reign of George III.

Perhaps the most interesting of these old account books are those showing the personal expenses o is especially clever, and some of her are generally headed "Headquarters, ley Forge and other historic points. 2,100.

They cover purchases of food supplies, for the most part, though here and there such items appear as

To cash for a broom that Peter bought some time ago6d Cash paid for mending the chariot .. 1s Agreed with Peggy for 4s per month for the General's washing and 4s per doz, for the gentlemen of the fam-

On July 9, 1776, the entry is made: This day Mrs. Thompson came to keep house for his excellency. General Washington.

On July 10: Bought 11 doz. of Madeira wine of Mr. Thomas Martin, 3 pounds 12s a

On July 12:

His Excellency had a present of two parrels cyder.

The spelling in all these accounts is nost quaint. Here and there appear "baskitts" of fruit or vegetables: "colvflower" was a favorite dish, evidently. "Loyn of veal" was frequently pur-

Very often wild fowl were purchased while on the march, and in many cases the expense of the horseback ride of the men sent miles away for the necessary food is added to the account The menus run very much the same throughout the books, but there is one page which holds the attention, in spite look. Carefully laid away in one of of its similarity to the others. It is dated Thursday, July 4, 1776. It shows what Washington had for dinner on the very first Independence Day. The account reads:

eas

A Famous Old Clock. Foremost among the famous clocks London is that of the houses of parlament, where "Big Ben" sings out the ours to the busiest metropolis of the world. The dial measures twentywo feet in diameter, and the minute hand is fourteen feet long. There are four dials, and, as one stands inside the clock, it is easy to see the minute hand going around. The works take up a whole chamber; the pendulum is splendidly balanced and hange down into the room below through the floors. Two men require ten min and this has to be done twice a week. But the winding up of the striking apparatus is quite another matter, and occupies ten hours-five for the chimes and five for the striking of the

The clock as a time keeper has no superior in the world, its error being only one second in eighty-five days. or four seconds a year. The time is not regulated by Greenwich, but the clock reports itself twice a day by wire at Greenwich, and thus it is regulated. The chimes are struck by four bells, weighing respectively, eighty, thirty-six, thirty and twentynine hundred weight, and they set to the following lines: All through this hour Lord guide,

hours.

And, by thy power, no foot slide.

The four bells ringing the chimes are placed in a square around the large pell. Big Ben, which strikes the hours. Big Ben is six feet six inches high; his circumference is twenty-seven feet and he weighs thirteen and one-half tons. He is not the original striking put up when his predecessor came to an untimely end. Big Ben's hammer now weighs four-hundred weight; it used to weigh twice as much, but was reduced when it was discovered that Big Ben was cracked. Only twice in his career has Big Ben stopped to rest.

FOR THE CROUP.

Simply Remedy That Is Said to Se Very Effective.

When a doctor cannot be secured promptly in an emergency it is necessary to have a good remedy always on hand when children are inclined to be

A mother who will provide herself with half a pint of raw linseed oil can fight the worst case of croup she may meet with. It is said to be an unfail-

Half a teaspoon is a dose unless the child is choking very badly. Then It acts two ways. In the first stage

of croup, where there is not much

It is rarely necessary to give more

This he deducted from his own credit relief and go to sleep again. This simple remedy is one that is within the reach of every mother and one that can be kept in the house at

> cause no terrors.-Boston Traveler. Jacobs' Story.

A magazine editor was talking about W. W. Jacobs, the famous humorist. "I went abroad this summer," he said, "to try and get Mr. Jacobs to write for me; but I found that he had all he could do for six or seven years to come. "He is a quiet, modest chap. When

praised his wonderful skill in the writing of short stories, he said that it was only their surprises that made his stories take. "Then, to illustrate what he meant,

he told me a story wherein the surprises came fast and furious. "He said that a lawyer, defending a

man accused of house breaking, spoke like this:

"'Your honor, I submit client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offence committed only by one of his limbs."

"'That argument,' said the judge, is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not as he chooses.'

"The defendant smiled, and with his awyer's assistance unscrewed his cork arm, and, leaving it in the dock, walked out."

The seed plantations around San Jose, Cal., are said to receive \$3,000,-000 a year from the sale of seed. The 000 a year from the sale of seed. The first experiment of the planters in this ers 3,000 acres, with furrows almost