

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

An Impending Ceremony in the State House at Columbia.

HEYWOOD IS CHIEF MAGISTRATE

The Inaugural Ceremony Was Simplicity Itself, But the Crowd Was Large and the Enthusiasm Great.

Wednesday Governor D. C. Heywood, of Colleton County, was inaugurated into the high office to which the people called him last Summer. There was no ostentation or great display—there was not even a band of music, as is quite common on such occasions. It was a thoroughly Democratic inauguration by a Democratic people in a Democratic manner. And after all it is not so much the manner as it is the man in the inauguration. The oath of office was administered to Duncan Clinch Heyward, a man of refinement, a man of honor, of uprightness of character, in a word a gentleman.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

At half past 12 o'clock Governor-elect Heyward, accompanied by his family and his brother, Walter Izard Heyward, with Col. Walter H. Hunt and J. J. Gentry, arrived at the State House. They were met by the special committees from the House and the Senate and escorted to the Governor's office. Here they were received by Governor and Mrs. McSweeney and Secretary Aull, with Mrs. Aull. After a pleasant meeting lasting about ten minutes the ladies were escorted to the hall of the House of Representatives, where the inaugural ceremonies were to take place, now crowded to overflowing, standing room only on the floor and galleries, with entrances and all available space outside crowded also. Seats had been reserved through the courtesy of several delegates for the families of both Governors immediately in front of the Speaker's desk, on both sides of the center aisle. Mrs. D. C. Heyward was escorted by Mr. Walter Izard Heyward, Mrs. McSweeney by Mr. J. E. Norment, Mrs. Aull by Secretary Aull, followed by Misses Katharine and May Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Miss Johnson and Masters D. C. Heyward, Jr., and Alexander Heyward.

Mrs. Heyward and Mrs. McSweeney, both charming types of the women of South Carolina, occupied the front and rear seats on the main aisle and were intensely interested in the entire proceeding, in which their husbands took such a conspicuous part.

AN IMPOSING AUDIENCE.

The handsome hall was filled with an imposing gathering of the people of Columbia and the State. It was thought by many friends of Governor Heyward that the crowd might be small to the uncertainty regarding the date and hour of the ceremonies. The weather, too, was most unfavorable, but these things did not seem to interfere with the attendance. Columbia, of course, contributed a large share of the crowd present, but many well-known faces were seen from all sections of the State. The crowd was a genuinely interested as well as a representative gathering. The members of the Senate were obliged to remain standing. When these dignitaries marched in to take part in the ceremonies all available space had been occupied for some time, many people coming more than an hour ahead of time in order to secure places during the inaugural.

THE INAUGURAL PARTY.

Arrived in the hall punctually and in the following order:
The Governor-elect, D. C. Heyward, with Senator G. W. Brown.
Governor M. B. McSweeney, with Representative J. R. Coggeshall.
Lieutenant Governor-elect John T. Sloan, with Senator J. E. Fearney.
Chief Justice J. P. Pope, with Representative W. L. Mauldin.
Associate Justice Ira B. Jones, with Representative E. H. Aull.
Associate Justice Eugene B. Gary, with Representative of State M. R. Cooper.
The Hon. Jesse T. Gantt, with the Hon. R. H. Jennings.
The Hon. U. N. Gunter, with the Hon. G. D. Belinger.
The Hon. A. W. Jones, with the Hon. J. P. Derham.
Gen. John D. Frost, with Gen. J. W. Floyd.
The Hon. O. R. Martin, with the Hon. J. J. McManan.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Upon arriving at the Speaker's stand President of the Senate John C. Sheppard announced the presence of the Governor-elect and his party and that the Governor-elect was ready to be sworn into office. With this statement Governor Heyward and Chief Justice Pope stepped forward—one from the side of President Sheppard and the other from the side of Speaker Smith. Chief Justice Pope repeated the prescribed oath of office which Governor Heyward repeated, and at the conclusion Justice Pope declared that the oath of office had been taken. Several in the party congratulated Governor Heyward while he was arranging to begin his inaugural address. When he began to speak there was a hush all over the hall. His address, which is published in full elsewhere, was received with evident appreciation.

At the conclusion of the address there was much applause. Then Governor Heyward stepped aside and President Sheppard announced that the Lieutenant Governor was present and ready to be sworn into office. This was done by Chief Justice Pope whereupon Lieutenant Governor John T. Sloan took charge of the joint assembly and announced that the purposes of the assembly having been concluded it was dissolved and the Senators would return to their chambers.

A few moments after the ceremonies when the grave signers had returned to the Senate chamber, Speaker Smith's gavel fell, adjourning the House. The new State officers were warmly congratulated, no sincere greetings being given than were those coming from the officers whose former places were now vacated.

A STRONG PAPER.

Governor Heyward's Inaugural Delivered to the Legislature.

A PLAIN, PRACTICAL ADDRESS.

Full of Common Sense, and Consequently of Sound Statesmanship, Concerning Public Matters.

The following is the full text of Gov. Heyward's inaugural address: Members of the General Assembly and my Fellow Citizens:

Under our form of Government, the voice of the people is supreme, and it is the duty of the State to carry out the wishes of the people of this State, as expressed at the recent election. In the providence of God, it has fallen to my lot to be called from the quiet walks of life to assume in this manner and in this presence the high and honorable office of Governor of South Carolina. In doing so I am almost overwhelmed by a sense of the great responsibilities which I have now assumed. I feel that I am beyond the sense of gratitude for the great honor done me by the people of my State. I am mindful of the fact that the truly great gifts of life ever involve the most solemn responsibilities, and when I think of the vast and numerous duties of my office to give me time, my thoughts and my every endeavor to the service of my State—I feel indeed a poor recompense to my people for the trust and confidence they place in me. I feel, my countrymen, that you will allow me feelings on this occasion to speak to you of a heart filled with love for South Carolina and for South Carolinians—let me speak to you for the benefit and the welfare of our State, which with your continued trust and help, will endure all things to achieve this end: let me speak to you of a determination to know no higher ambition than to labor for the best interests of all the people of South Carolina.

I need not assure you that no greater pride is mine than lies in the fact that I was elected to this office by South Carolina Democrats from every county of our State. Our fellow Democrats of South Carolina came together as brethren, and this can have but one meaning—a deep and loyal meaning—which cannot possibly augur other than the best, truest and highest things for our dear old State. I ask you all, each and every one of you, to stand by me in the administration of the high duties of this office even as you have manifested this spirit by your votes. I need not assure you that I have now more than ever before, and I pray you all to let our common labors of love and devotion as brethren bury former factionalism in South Carolina.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Political conditions in our State are such that we can look to the future with every degree of confidence and encouragement. Racial problems, which have sorely beset and hindered us in the past, have during the last campaign of last summer been remarkable in that it was almost devoid of issues, those seeking the suffrages of their fellow citizens confining themselves to an endorsement of questions looking to the enlightening of the people, the betterment of our State and the upbuilding of its resources. The campaign certainly developed the fact, I am glad to say, that upon all fundamental principles our people are agreed. It is a fact that the State, as I have already said, is advancing in every way, its people living in contentment, the farmers having harvested satisfactory crops, our business interests being on the upswing, and the people, in general, undertaking each year, giving employment to labor, and adding to our general prosperity. I deem it best for us not to attempt the consideration of the white people of our State. Rather should we discuss and give our attention to matters, the proper solution of which must inevitably add to our general welfare.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Prominent in scope and meaning for any people, and especially for the whites of South Carolina, is the subject of public education. On such an occasion as this only the most important points can be touched upon—important details having of necessity to be omitted. A commonwealth is fully and completely a free people, no greater glory and no surer guarantee of the stability of its institutions, than is afforded by an educated and enlightened citizenship. The education of a people should be made a matter of public concern among the masses. It should not be confined to certain classes, but universal in its benefits, it should be common to all. The education of the children of South Carolina—of each and every child in South Carolina—being taught in a systematic manner, with school terms long enough to be beneficial, within neat and comfortable school houses, deriving instruction from competent teachers, and free from all compulsion, is a subject near to the hearts of those in whose hands are placed the control and regulation of our government.

Here a serious problem confronts the white people of our State. According to the reports of the Superintendent of Education for several years past, it is shown that more negro children than whites are attending our public schools. Do our white people realize what this means for the future? Do they realize that if they allow their children to grow up in ignorance, the Constitution of their State—a Constitution of their own making—will be a mere mockery? Do they realize that a catastrophe is against all of our traditions, and it can and must be prevented by an awakening among our people to the exigencies of the situation? A firm determination on their part to remedy it. If necessary, any sacrifice should be made on the part of parents in order that their children might take advantage of the educational facilities afforded them by the State.

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COLUMBIA WEEPS

Neath a Mound of Loveliest Flowers, Emblems of Affection,

THE KNIGHTLY GONZALES REST.

Great Outpouring of the People Despite an Icy, Drizzling Rain. Business by Common Consent Suspended.

On the level summit of a lofty hill on the northwestern side of Elmwood cemetery is a new made grave. A little apart and beyond a line of other graves that seems to mark the steady advance of the Great Destroyer, for the further ground remains for those to be called later, one fancies it a fitting spot for the mortal part of a guardian spirit to sleep.

There Tuesday, as the gloom of evening softly fell, while a misty rain chilled all earth with sorrow, loving hands tenderly laid our brave friend and chief. Beneath the hill and about it, over its everlasting rocks, moan the waters of the Congaree. From the far away mountains of the Blue Ridge, from the billowy hills of the Piedmont, they bear the everlasting requiem of a stricken people's grief and onward deepening to a profounder note they carry it to the sea.

In truth it is a fitting spot. Below in the distant south tall factory chimneys lift themselves to tell of what his brain and work achieved to build this fair city on larger and broader and ever broadening plains. Their smoky pinnons day by day sweep heavenward with the story of what his unswerving faith has wrought for his beloved Columbia. No sound of clanging discords of human life reach the sacred place and there above, yet close by, the mighty river flowing midway through Carolina and teaching her people their common brotherhood rests in peace.

The funeral of Mr. Gonzales at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, held from Trinity Episcopal church was attended by one of the largest and most representative assemblages ever brought together upon such an occasion. It is estimated that about 1,500 people packed every available foot of space in the building, including aisles, vestibule and galleries. In addition to these several hundred, braving the cold and freezing rain, stood on the ground outside throughout the service. With the single exception of that of General Hampton last April no larger assemblage has been seen at a funeral in Columbia, and none more representative of the city and State. The exceeding severity of the weather considered, it was remarkable.

Gov. McSweeney, ex-Gov. Sheppard, the president pro tempore of the State senate, most of the members of the general assembly and State officers and scores of leading men from every part of the State were present. Newspaper men from Charleston, Greenville, Sumter, Laurens, Newberry and other larger towns attended. All business places in Columbia were closed during the funeral hours. Bishop Ellis Capers of the diocese of South Carolina, assisted by the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, rector of Trinity church, and Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Columbia officiated.

The line of vehicles in the funeral procession stretched for five blocks. It was headed by a carriage containing four of the active pall bearers, close associates of Mr. Gonzales in his newspaper work. The hearse followed it and afterwards came the remaining pall bearers, family and friends in carriages.

The honorary pall bearers were: Ex-Attorney General A. C. Haskell, Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent of the State hospital for the insane; Prof. R. Means Davis of the South Carolina College; State Senator and Ex-Secretary of State J. Q. Marshall; Dr. B. W. Taylor; John P. Thomas, Jr.; W. H. Lyles, Charles Ellis, Julius H. Walker, and John A. Crawford, all residents of Columbia. The active pall bearers were ten members of the editorial, business and mechanical departments of the State.

Floral tributes were sent from individuals, clubs, newspapers and organizations all over this State and around the State. No greater number or more elaborate has ever been known in the State.

The funeral service was most impressive and the great concourse was deeply and manifestly affected. The lesson from the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians was read by Dr. Smith and the prayers were said by Mr. Satterlee. Entering the church and preceding the cortege the bishop at the proper time just before the rite was concluded at the church, pronounced part of the committal, later concluding it at the grave. This variation from the usual order was made on account of the severe weather conditions.

A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Felt in Several Parts of the State Friday Night.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt in Charleston, Summerville, Orangeburg, Columbia and other parts of the State on Friday night a few minutes after eight o'clock. The News and Courier of Saturday says "an earthquake shock, which was preceded by a rumbling noise, was felt in Charleston at 8:11 o'clock last night. The same shock was felt in Savannah, Augusta, Columbia and all intermediate points. There was no damage, however, and there is no probability that another will come. According to the official report from Observer Jesuofsky there was one pronounced shock, which was followed by at least ten vibrations, lasting six seconds. Mr. Jesuofsky said that he heard the accompanying noise very distinctly and that it ceased with the first shock." The direction of the shock was from west-northwest and it disappeared toward the south-southeast.

"Telegrams from Savannah said that the earthquake disturbed the people of that city so badly that many of them rushed out of doors. At Tybee it was stronger than in Savannah. Augusta made an early report of the disturbance and messages from Blackville, Kingville and other points, including Columbia, stated that the roar frightened the people more than the quivering of the earth. A telephone message from Summerville made it appear that the shock there occurred twenty minutes after it was felt in Charleston. Mr. Jesuofsky said that this was evidently a mistake, as this movement could not have been that slow. This discrepancy was probably due to some difference in clocks. "There is no necessity for alarm," said Mr. Jesuofsky Friday night. "The shock was distinct and the noise was loud enough to be heard anywhere. These slight tremors are felt all the time, but they are barely strong enough to make an impression. Of course the one Friday night was hard enough for the reporter to feel it, but it was probably the last of the series."

The Columbia State of Saturday says "last Friday night at 8:11 o'clock as recorded by the instrument in the United States weather bureau here a decided earthquake shock was felt here. It was very perceptible in both the city and the suburbs. It lasted from 5 to 10 seconds and in some portions of the city residents began to leave their houses. It was only a few minutes after the shock before telephone bells rang from different portions of the city telling of the shock. Then the mill district advised that it had been most perceptible in that vicinity, and the same news came from Hyatt Park.

"Meanwhile flashes came over the wire telling of the shock being felt in Charleston, Augusta, Savannah and elsewhere. The State called up Summerville on the long distance phone and obtained the information that the shock had been quite heavy there, but it had not done any damage so far as reported. This is the first time in some years that there has been such a pronounced earthquake shock in this part of the world and it naturally occasioned an unusual amount of concern in all parts of the city far more than its severity warranted.

"About 10 o'clock Friday night there were wild rumors as to the effect of the shock in Charleston. Like fire the report ran over the city that Charleston had been half submerged by a tidal wave. The State very soon had telephonic communication. The news was to the effect that there had been a distinct shock, followed by ten vibrations, and accompanied by a rumbling noise. It was from north-west southward and lasted about six seconds. No damage was done and the people were not as much disturbed as by shocks that have occurred from time to time in recent years. Reports received at Charleston indicated that the shock was more severe at Ten Mile Hill and at Savannah, gathering strength as it moved southward."

Killed in a Tunnel.

Two men were killed and four seriously injured Friday in the Eastern and Wabash railroad tunnel, at Southside, Pa., by the explosion of dynamite, due to someone turning on the electrical current without receiving the proper signal. The dead are: Frank Taylor, night foreman, and Harry Florence, day foreman. The blasts had been prepared by the night crew in the eastern end of the heading and Foreman Florence had gone to see another tunnel to see what had been done. With the foreman were four workmen. As the party was going toward the charges of dynamite, some one up at the top of the shaft turned on the electrical current without notification.

Killed an Old Man.

The Columbia State says a long distance telephone message received there Friday night from Union brought the news of a homicide at Santuc. A messenger had been sent to Union for the sheriff and bloodhounds. It seems that Mr. Jake Jeter and Mr. Nixon, who is an engineer for Mr. W. T. Jones, got into a difficulty and both went off and got their shotguns. They got within range of each other near the store door of the place and another Mr. Jeter. The double-barreled gun of Mr. Jeter was fired and Mr. Nixon fell mortally wounded, dying quickly. He was 75 years of age.

Will Mark Graves.

At Washington the Senate committee on military affairs Thursday ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Foraker appropriating for the National treasury for the erection of headstones to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in the North. The amount appropriated for this purpose was placed at \$200,000, at the suggestion of Secretary Root.

A Good Profit.

A Washington coal dealer acknowledged before a senate committee that he bought coal in Philadelphia at \$4.75 a ton and sold it in Washington at \$20 a ton. That is an exhibition of the greed of some coal dealers at a time when people are suffering for lack of coal. How such an offense to be reached and punished by law is not apparent, though it certainly deserves punishment.

Condemned by All.

The Spartanburg Journal says: We have not seen a single newspaper comment wherein Jim Tillman's assassination of N. G. Gonzales was in the slightest degree condoned or excused, and we have seen nearly every South Carolina paper and many quotations from northern and other parts of the State papers. The shooting is universally condemned as a cowardly and indefensible act.

WILCOX GUILTY

Of Murder in the Second Degree and Gets Thirty Years at

HARD LABOR IN PENITENTIARY.

The Judge Considered the Verdict Charitable to the Defendant. Gave Him the Full Limit of the Law.

After being out for twenty hours, the jury in the Wilcox murder case at Hertford, N. C., at 2 o'clock Thursday evening, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree and the defendant was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, the full limit of the law. Wilcox's attorneys gave notice that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. The prisoner will be returned to jail at Elizabeth City, where his alleged crime was committed, to await orders of the court.

"The jury sent word to the sheriff at 11 o'clock Thursday night that it desired that the charge be repeated to them. This was done Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. In sentencing the prisoner, Judge W. B. Council said in part: "The jury have seen fit to return a verdict of murder in the second degree. They have found that the defendant took the life of Miss Cropper through malice, but without premeditation and deliberation. By what process of reasoning they arrived at this conclusion it is not for me to say. I regard their action, however, in the light that they have been as charitable to the defendant as possible in the light of the evidence as they viewed it and resolved all doubt upon the question of premeditation and deliberation in favor of the defendant, if guilty, I think he deserves the full limit of the law."

The prisoner was called upon at the jail after the verdict. He was very pleasant to the reporter, but did not care to talk of his case. The crime of which James E. Wilcox was found guilty is alleged to have been committed at Elizabeth City, N. C., on Dec. 20, 1901. He had called at the home of Ella Cropper and when leaving at 11 o'clock a night called the girl out into the hall. This was the last seen of her alive. Her body was found in the river 300 yards from her home thirty-seven days later, and a slight bruise was found on her back, which led to the theory advanced by the State that she had been hit with a blunt instrument and thrown into the stream. The evidence against Wilcox was circumstantial. He was convicted of murder in the second degree at the first hearing last March in Elizabeth City, but on account of a demonstration in the court during the trial a new trial was granted and the case moved to an adjoining county. The jury which tried the case the second time was composed of eleven white men and one negro. Five of the former are Quakers.

A Brother's Tribute.

The following card was published at the head of the editorial column in The State the day after the death of Mr. N. G. Gonzales: The knightly soul of the brave man, loyal friend and devoted brother whose name has graced these columns since the birth of The State 12 years ago has crossed the river and the paths his willing feet have trod shall know him no more. But along their ways, from the seed he sowed, flowers are blooming and the air he loved to breathe, the air of his native State, is sweet with the incense of his noble words and deeds.

To die for his State, even by the loathly hand that struck him down, was sweet to him. During the four days of mortal agony that followed his cruel wounding no words save those of love and sympathy for his bereaved kindred passed his lips. He died with his face to God, a gentleman unafraid. With heavy hearts his well is taken up by those who loved him, well, and in his name The State is pledged anew to the principles for which he gave his life.

AMBROSE E. GONZALES.

The Verdict.

Less than one hundred persons, including jury, lawyers and witnesses, heard the conclusion of the inquest concerning the killing of Mr. Gonzales, in the Richland county court room Thursday night. Solicitor J. W. Thurmond and ex-Attorney General G. Duncan Bellinger, who has been called in to assist the prosecution, and Mr. C. L. Bless, who is said to be of counsel for the defense, were present but did not participate in the proceedings.

Clerk of Court J. Frost Walker, State Senators A. G. LaMotte and County Physician A. B. Knowlton were the witnesses examined. The jury found the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the deceased, N. G. Gonzales, came to his death from a gunshot wound to the forehead of January, 1903." They were out less than five minutes after retiring.

All Are Dead.

A dispatch from San Juan, P. R., says Alexander Newton Dossett, of Durham, N. C., and James Garfield Patterson, of Pittsburg, Pa., landmen of the battleship Massachusetts, who were injured by the explosion January 16 of the powder charge of an 8-inch gun, died in the military hospital there Friday night. The remains of Dossett will be embalmed and shipped to the United States. (Patterson's body probably will be buried there.) They were the last survivors of the gun's crew numbering nine men.

A Wild Race.

Twenty-seven loaded cars of the Denver and Rio Grande coal train broke away while the train was pulling into a switch at Red Narrows, Utah, and ran wild for seven miles down a steep grade to Thistle Junction. All the cars left the track and were smashed to kindling wood.