

HEYWARD SWORN IN

Takes the Oath As Governor For His Second Term

STRIKING INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Chief Magistrate Who Succeeds Himself Spoke Directly to the Members of the General Assembly.

Hon. D. C. Heyward was on Wednesday inaugurated Governor, the ceremonies taking place in the hall of the House of Representatives. The ceremonies were simple. The inaugural address follows:

After taking the oath of office Gov. Heyward addressed the joint assembly in an inaugural remarkable for its brevity, its directness and its evident purpose to encourage the upbuilding of the State. Gov. Heyward said:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

Two years ago I had the honor of taking the oath of office as governor of South Carolina. Standing again today in this distinguished presence, to pledge myself anew to the service of our State, I am even more solemnly impressed with the duties which must and do devolve upon one whom the people have selected as their chief executive. This occasion, with the formal renewal of my oath, though it brings before me afresh the realization of grave responsibilities, fills my heart with deepest gratitude because of the honors which have been bestowed upon me by my fellow citizens.

The past and the future alike instinctively arise before me, the one with its work finished, its history written; the other with its unknown tasks, with its welfare in our keeping. In the retrospect I see much for which I am deeply grateful, much that I can never forget. Especially true is this when I remember the loyal support accorded me by the people of our State in my endeavor to merit their confidence by advancing, as best I could, the highest interests of our commonwealth. To feel that those to whom one is alone responsible should set upon him the seal of their approval by such a reelection as was mine, is indeed a reward than which there is none greater to strive for. If I have rendered any service to my State, if I have helped my people in some measure as I hoped to serve them, if indeed I have kept the faith, this has only been possible because you, my countrymen, gave me your encouragement and your help. Unto you, then, the credit is due, and to you this day I acknowledge my debt of gratitude.

The future is fraught with even greater import. Its duties must be met, its problems must be faced, its difficulties must be overcome. In these are included for us, gentlemen, of the general assembly, individual responsibilities which should neither be evaded nor disregarded. You are sent here by the sovereign people and you are sent for service. It rests with you alone to measure up to your great responsibilities and I believe that you will not fail to do so. The highest duties of civilization devolve upon you, for to you is entrusted the sacred duty of framing and enacting laws which shall govern an enlightened people. The future welfare and the continued prosperity of our State will be assured if your deliberations are characterized by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and right, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord."

In the oath which I have just taken I have obligated myself to uphold and enforce the laws of our State. This I shall endeavor to do with full regard to the rights of all our citizens; with jealous care for the fair name and the unsullied reputation of South Carolina; with faithful effort to maintain the dignity and honor of our commonwealth; with hope and confidence in all because of our glorious past. In the discharge of my duties as governor I shall expect—and I feel that I shall receive—the continued co-operation and assistance, not only of the members of your body, but also of the law-abiding people of our State.

In my annual message recently sent to your honorable body I called attention, in as brief detail as possible, to the condition of our various State departments, and made therein such recommendations as I deemed wise and expedient. You are now fairly launched upon your labors and I shall make no further mention of these matters trusting that what I have already said concerning them has had your careful attention. I am deeply interested in all that shall merit and receive your consideration and I will deem it both a privilege and a pleasure to assist you in any way that lies in my power.

You are making laws for a growing and prosperous State. The unrivaled natural advantages of South Carolina its great undeveloped resources, its wonderful industrial development—all of these are attracting to us, more than ever before, the attention of the outside world. In addition to these attractions and advantages, with us labor and capital are not in conflict, but together are working in harmony for the upbuilding of our State. This is a blessing which is denied to many States and we should neglect no means to promote its continuance. From every standpoint, with increasing growth and influence, the future of our State is brighter than ever before in its history.

To properly meet these growing demands, so rich with promise, merits our united action and our utmost endeavor. Difficulties must be overcome to achieve the ends desired, but this should nerve us to stronger and more determined effort. Unnecessary legislation is unwise legislation and unwise legislation hinders and retards the advancement and progress of a people. Fewer laws upon our statute books and their better enforcement will undoubtedly bring improved conditions generally and this would then be accomplished with less friction. A law should not only be necessary, but it should be capable of enforcement because, if disregarded, this leads to the disregard of all laws, thus striking directly at the very foundations of government.

It is your providence to direct the expenditure of the funds collected from the people and this should always be done with regard for proper economy. In your official capacity you should always exercise the same judgment and foresight that you do in your private business, counting the cost but never losing sight of the object to be attained. Economy in public—as in private affairs—means doing what is necessary, what the great needs of the State require. A growing and progressive State necessarily means increasing expense in the conduct of its government and if the expenditures are wisely made, we can, with confidence, look for greater results.

I have briefly given you some of the thoughts that stir you on this occasion, deeming it unnecessary to add to what I have already presented for your consideration in my annual message. We are here, commissioned by the people to work for the best interests of South Carolina. We can have no higher privilege and should strive to prove ourselves worthy of their trust by measuring up to our responsibilities. I have made reference more than once to the honor and the duties which are ours, but the full measure of success can never crown our efforts unless we have in all we do the co-operation of the people.

I have tried to express to you some of my feelings upon assuming, for the second time, the office of chief magistrate of South Carolina. In maintaining the honor, the integrity and the dignity of our State, South Carolinians have ever done their full duty, and it is this which has done so much to make the glorious history of our State. Our people have never been wanting in the past and they can be safely trusted for the future.

Let us, then, all strive to do our part to prove ourselves worthy of our heritage, which is indeed a great one.

"Be just and fear not; Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's; thy God's and truth's." May this animate and inspire us in all that we do, and thus faithfully striving may we together consecrate ourselves anew to the service of our native State, to our own, our beloved South Carolina.

When Gov. Heyward had concluded, there was tremendous handclapping on the floor of the house and in the gallery likewise. When quiet had followed, Senator Manning presented the lieutenant governor-elect, Col. John T. Sloan, who also took the oath of office. Accepting the gavel from the presiding officer, Lieut. Gov. Sloan announced that the Governor and his escort would retire. The joint assembly was then dissolved and the senators returned to their chamber.

Fire in Russian Navy Yard.

Savastopol, By Cable.—The vast admiralty works here caught fire Monday. The fire broke out immediately after the second signal for beginning work was given at 7 a. m. The flames burst simultaneously from different parts of the works, and the whole building was so quickly involved that men in the modeling department barely escaped by jumping out of the windows. Energetic measures prevented the flames extending to 1:30 p. m. The fire was under control at 1:30 p. m. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Bad Fire at Union, S. C.

Union, S. C., Special.—A fierce fire which started in the plant of the Bailey Lumber and Manufacturing Company, at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday, was gotten under control at 4 o'clock, after assistance from two companies from Spartanburg, which came down on a special train. This proved to be the most destructive fire the city has witnessed since about 1888, when almost half the town was burned. The total loss is variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Shorter Hours Promised.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Governor General Kokovsov issued a proclamation which reveals the government's plans for breaking the strike, not only here, but throughout Russia. The proclamation is couched in a paternal tone, and points out that honest workmen, who want to better their condition, should have brought their demands to the government, instead of being misled by agitators into affiliation with a movement which is not confined to economy aspirations. A shorter work-day is promised.

100,000 Out at Moscow.

Warsaw, By Cable.—A hundred thousand people are now out on strike. Thus far there have been no disturbances of any importance. The street cars are not running and no newspapers were published this morning. There is practically no bread left in the bakeries. About 100,000 persons have struck at Lodz. Telephone communication with that city has been interrupted by the strike.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The House and Senate Getting Down to Solid Work.

The University Bill.

The first and only matter discussed by the House of Representatives was a South Carolina University bill. Action was not taken, as the election of judges, etc., interfered.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on education, favored the bill, even if the change secured no additional money.

Mr. Banks, of Orangeburg, opposed spending any more money on higher education.

Mr. Brantly, of Orangeburg, declared this to be a step in the right direction. In eloquent terms he spoke of the work already done by the college. The bill carries no appropriation. He called attention to the discrepancy in the amount paid to Clemson and to the South Carolina college, and yet the South Carolina college, with its meagre appropriation, is even now doing good work. The sons of this State are forced to go away for university education. The proposed step is necessary. The alumni are raising an endowment fund. The friends of the college all appeal for this new condition. The university in Columbia would in no wise interfere with other state colleges.

Mr. DeVore opposed the bill. Is the State of South Carolina able to undertake to increase its appropriations to the State institutions. He would oppose giving any more money to State colleges until the State can give something to the public schools of the State.

Mr. Banks again opposed the bill. He is not opposed to higher education and would not strike a blow at the institution which has done so much for South Carolina, but he wishes to represent the people of South Carolina, who are doing their best for these institutions. We are confronted by a serious financial condition. He cited the figures by the comptroller general to show that the appropriations have exceeded the income by \$365,000 in 10 years.

Mr. Pittman, of Lee county, favored the bill. He had come here from North Carolina, and having felt the need of additional education, had looked to the South Carolina college and he found that there were no elective courses, such as may be found in other States. He favored equalized things. In reply to Mr. Banks, he said that he is in favor of giving to South Carolina some of the Clemson funds in years to come.

A number of other good speeches were made by members.

Just previous to adjournment Senator Manning sent in an amendment to Senator Rayson's dispensary bill which is still on the calendar as a special order. Senator Manning's amendment is practically a substitute bill and provides that three members of the board of directors shall be appointed by the governor to serve one year. The salary is \$1,500, with bond for \$10,000. They shall not be candidates for any other office and shall not begin their terms of office until the terms of the present members have expired.

A dispensary commission shall be elected by the general assembly for a term of two years. The commissioner may be suspended by the governor, who shall report this suspension to the general assembly on the first day of its session, and that body may if it wishes, remove the commissioner and elect a successor.

Thirty days after the first of March the board of directors shall advertise for bids in two daily newspapers in the state and one outside. The bids and samples shall be sent in boxes each in a separate box with no distinguishing mark on the outside to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall open the box, take out the bottle (which must also be without distinguishing mark and of a special kind authorized by the directors) and number it. He shall also copy this number in a book and with it a statement of the bid, which must also be recorded by number. The numbers on the bottles and their accompanying bids are the same.

The board of directors thus would not know who submits the bids and accompanying samples, as the identification is in the State treasurer's book. After making the award by examining the sample and agreeing if the price is satisfactory, they shall announce to the State treasurer the number of the bid which has been selected. He shall then open his book, and the name of the firm and announce the award. No bids solicited by agents, drummers or sample, except as provided will be considered.

Quarterly reports will be made and the governor shall appoint two expert accountants not later than December 15th every year to go through the books.

If the State treasurer makes public the name of bidders before the proper time he is fined between \$100 and \$2,000 or imprisonment of one month to a year. Any firm soliciting otherwise than provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$1,000 or imprisoned not less than six months.

If any dispenser or clerk violates any provisions of the dispensary law he shall on the first offense forfeit his salary for one month and on the second be discharged. The grand jury will keep watchful eyes on the county dispensers and their employees and institute action against them if necessary.

The bill also provides a fine of \$500 for any dispenser who sells without written request or to minors, drunken men or persons who are in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Friday in House and Senate.

In the House Friday 19 new bills were introduced, running up the total

to 411. The committees showed that they are working in the afternoons and at night by turning in reports on 40 bills.

Among the new bills of note were the following:

Mr. DeVore—To amend the act placing telephone lines under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission.

By Mr. Sellers—To amend the law relating to license paid the State by insurance companies.

By Mr. Prince, by consent of the House—A bill to change the name of Williamston Female College at Greenwood to Lanier College.

There was a favorable report on Mr. Nash's bill to provide for a board of pardons; on Mr. McFaddin's concealed weapon bill. An unfavorable report on Captain Sellers' bill to amend constitution so as to extend term of representatives to four years, and on Mr. Beamguard's bill to provide for teaching of agriculture in public schools.

The House yesterday passed Maj. Haskell's bill to establish a State armory. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$6,000 to erect the building in Columbia. Maj. Haskell explained that the Adjutant General had recommended it in his report and the House had passed the bill a year ago, but it did not have an opportunity to get third reading, as the session was drawing to a close. Mr. Haskell explained the expense incident to renting a State armory in this city. The Federal government requires military property to be kept in proper condition. By building an armory the property can be stored where it will not mould. The saving of rent will pay for the building in ten years.

Capt. J. G. Richards also favored the bill. The Federal government will withdraw from this State the annual appropriations unless the property is protected.

Mr. Beamguard opposed the bill on the ground that \$6,000 would be inadequate. That amount would not build an armory in keeping with the dignity of the State. It would require \$2,000 to purchase a lot. The State is not able at this time to build an armory in keeping with the demands.

Col. Moses favored the bill. He has been informed that the army can be built at the intersection of streets, so that no money need be expended for a lot. He has been informed further that two Columbia military companies would rent the upper stories. He would oppose the erection of a small building on the State House grounds. It would be economy to put up a building to protect government property. The State should own its own building to store its arsenal supplies.

Col. W. W. Bruce, who had been connected with the militia department for four years, favored the bill. The department needs a place in which to store supplies.

The vote was 60 to 15 in favor of the passage of the bill. This was clinched on motion of Col. D. O. Herbert. The House had accepted the committee amendment prohibiting building on State House grounds.

While the senate did little of interest Friday, a good deal of hard work was transacted, for the entire calendar of over nine pages was gone through with. Among the bills which passed to third reading were none of extreme interest. Senator Marshall's historical commission bill was sent to the house.

Compulsory education was not discussed although Senator C. L. Blaise submitted an amendment that persons sending their children to private schools or having them taught at home should be exempted.

It was a question of constitutionality that was brought up when Senator Douglass' bill to allow Union to have a town auditor came up for debate. The argument was made that this was special legislation.

There was an extended debate on Mr. Ardrey's house bill to prohibit trespass. The bill provided that any one hunting, fishing, trapping, netting, gathering fruit, vegetables, herbs or cutting timber on the lands of another without consent shall be fined between \$5 and \$20 or imprisoned between 10 and 30 days.

The bill does away with notice and makes any one wishing to hunt first gain permission. There were a number of amendments of local character.

Strikers Quiet at Moscow.

Moscow, By Cable.—The day passed with complete quiet, the strikers generally remained quietly indoors and not visiting the heart of the city. The Tverskai has resumed its normal appearance. Several mills are reported to have offered an increase of wages to their employees. In the industrial district, no factories are in operation in the whole region south of the river, with the exception of one large establishment, which was amply guarded, in order to prevent possible intimidation of workmen; but there was no attempt at such intimidation.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Almost a score of buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged by the fire which started in C. R. Nash's ice warehouse, on Queen street, Portsmouth, early Sunday morning. The loss is placed in the neighborhood of \$50,000. But for the heroic work of 250 United States marines, sent by Admiral Harrington from the navy yard with a yard fire engine, together with assistance rendered by a Norfolk engine company, the entire business section of the city would have been swept away. The fire started at 1:20 o'clock, and was not controlled until 4 o'clock.

Whatever a man thinks most true while that is the object of his worst wish.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

	Middling.
Galveston, quiet	8 1/2
New Orleans, easy	8 1/2
Mobile, quiet	8 1/2
Savannah, steady	8 1/2
Charleston, steady	8 1/2
Baltimore, nominal	7 1/2
New York, quiet	7.00
Boston, quiet	7.00
Philadelphia, quiet	7.25
Houston, easy	6 1/2
Augusta, steady	6 1/2
Memphis, steady	6 13-16
St. Louis, steady	6 1/2
Louisville, firm	7.00

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:	
Strict good middling	7 1/4
Good middling	7 1/4
Strict middling	7
Middling	6 3/4
Tinges	6 to 7
Stains	5 to 6

South Carolina Items.

George Thomas, a negro wanted in Columbia for murder, was arrested in Savannah a few days ago. The Savannah authorities, knowing that Thomas was "wanted," notified Chief Daly, of Columbia, of the arrest. The chief, having no funds provided for such an expense turned the matter over to the sheriff, who sent to Savannah for the prisoner. About two years ago Thomas and a number of his cohorts were indulging in a carousal in a disreputable resort known as "Heifer's Pen," in Columbia. This place is in the centre of the block bounded by Gervais, Gadsden, Senate and Lincoln streets. During the carousal Thompson killed another negro called the "Savannah Kid." He immediately fled and Policeman Scott pursued him through dark alleys and over back fences for several miles, but he escaped and has not been heard of since until his arrest in Savannah.

Suit has been seldom brought against the city of Columbia, but the case of Baynes vs. the City of Columbia, which is now being tried at the United States court, is one of great interest. Mrs. Gertrude Baynes, of Virginia, it is alleged, received serious injuries on April 8, 1903, and demands \$25,000 damages. It is alleged that about dark on the day named Mrs. Baynes was returning to her boarding place on Plain street, in Columbia, and soon after turning the corner at Main street she stepped upon a loose brick in a drain across the sidewalk. She was thrown violently forward on her face and sustained serious injuries, it is alleged. The testimony of her physicians, Dr. Mary R. Baker and Dr. J. H. McIntosh, added greatly to the plaintiff's case. The selection of the jury Wednesday consumed much time, and the evidence continued throughout the day.

A special to the State from Rock Hill says: A horrible accident happened in the Selwood section Saturday. It seems that a shooting match had been laid. This was over and the older folks had left their guns lying or standing promiscuously around. While no one was paying particular attention, some boys began "playing war" with the empty (?) guns. Unfortunately, one in the hands of Roland Lowman, about 12 years old, was not empty until it had been discharged into the neck of little "Pet" Harmon, who was still younger. The little fellow died instantly. The former is the son of Mr. Levi Lowman, and the latter of Mr. Henry Harmon. He and his wife were away at Lexington when their little boy was killed. The affair has cast a gloom over the whole community.

Judge Purdy has signed an order granting bail in the sum of \$1,000 to W. B. Rowell, the dispensary constable who killed Jos. G. Blount in Florence last month. Rowell was represented by J. W. Ragsdale and Walter H. Wells, of Florence, and Solicitor Wilson resisted the motion. No new evidence was introduced at the hearing, the motion being based on testimony taken at the inquest.

The dispensary constables seized 44 half pints of "King's Choice" corn whiskey Saturday afternoon in Charleston near Willie Sims' negro pool room and store. Sims' place has several times been raided and nearly every time blind tiger booze has been found. It was in this pool room that "Red Bill," the negro who shot at ladies on the street from a passing car, claimed to be working when the shooting occurred.

Three white men, Oscar Lewis, Walter Edwards and Butler White, have been lodged in jail in Anderson on the charge of assaulting the county changing guards near one of the cotton mills Saturday night. Lewis was captured at the time, but the other two men escaped and were caught Tuesday.

Mabel, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. J. L. Sanders, a member of the Yorkville police force, died Sunday night about 10 o'clock from effects of burns received about 4 P. M. She and several other children were playing in a room where there was an open fire. No adult was present. Her clothing was burned entirely off.

A SUNDAY ADDRESS

President Roosevelt Made a Sensible and Interesting Talk to Lutherans

SPEAKS AT CHURCH DEDICATION

Mr. Roosevelt Declares That the Lutheran Church in the United States is Already of Great Power and is Destined to be One of the Two or Three Greatest National Churches.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt delivered an address Sunday at the re-dedication of the Luther Place Memorial church, which was seriously damaged by fire just one year ago Sunday night while a social gathering in honor of the 78th birthday anniversary of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Butler, was in progress. The church has been entirely restored and was occupied for the first time since the fire Sunday. The President spoke in part as follows:

"From the standpoint from which I am obliged so continually to look at matters, there is a peculiar function to be played by the great Lutheran Church in the United States of America. This is a Church which had its rise to power in, and until it emigrated to this side of the water, had always had its fullest development in, the two great races in northern and northern middle Europe—the German and the Scandinavian. The prime duty of those already in the land is to see that their own progress and development are shared by newcomers from across the sea. It is a serious and dangerous thing for any man to tear loose from the soil, in which he and his forbears have taken root and to be translated into new land. He should receive all possible aid in that new land; and the aid can be tendered him most effectively by those who can appeal to him on the ground of spiritual kinship. Therefore the Lutheran Church can do most in helping upwards and onwards so many of the newcomers to our shores; and it seems to me that it should be the duty of this Church to see that the immigrants, and especially the emigrants of Lutheran faith from the old world, may be not suffered to drift off with no friendly hand to him out of the Church community. The Lutheran Church in this country is of very great power now, numerically and through the intelligence and thrift of its members, but it was grow steadily to even greater power. It is destined to be one of two or three greatest and most important national Churches in the United States; one of the two or three churches most distinctively American, most distinctively among the forces that are to tell for making this great country even greater in the future. Therefore a peculiar load of responsibility rests upon the members of this Church.

"It is an important thing for the people of this nation to remember their right, but it is an even more important thing for them to remember their duties. In the last analysis, the work of statesmen and soldiers, the work of the public man shall go for nothing if it is not based upon the spirit of Christianity working in the millions of homes throughout this country, so that there may be that social, that spiritual, that moral foundation, without which no country can ever rise to permanent greatness. For material well-being, material prosperity, success in arts, in letters, great industrial triumphs, all of them and all of the structure raised thereon will be as evanescent as a dream, if it does not rest on the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

"Let me congratulate you, and congratulate all of us, that we live in a land and at a time when we accept it as natural that there should be an inter-denominational service of thanksgiving, such a ceremony as is to take place this afternoon, in which the pastors of other churches join to congratulate themselves and you upon the re-building of this church. The forces of evil are strong and mighty in this century and in this country, as they are in other countries, as they have been in all the past centuries; and the people who sincerely wish to do the Lord's work will find ample opportunity for all their labor in fighting the common enemy and in assuming confession an attitude of generous rivalry in the effort to see how the most good can be done to our people as a whole.

Chicago Banker Arrested.

New York, Special.—W. H. Hunt, president of the Pan-American Bank, of Chicago, which closed its doors several days ago, has been arrested here, charged with embezzlement. Hunt was arrested at the request of the Chicago police, who notified the New York authorities that they had a warrant for Hunt's arrest on the charge of embezzling \$36,000. Hunt was arraigned in court, and held for extradition. He was later released on \$5,000 bail.