

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 served 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 right of all our citizens; with jealous care for the fair name and the unswerving 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 cooperation 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.

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 1.30 o'clock, and was not controlled until 4 o'clock.

WHAT LAWYER DIDN'T KNOW.

Or His Speech Might Not Have Been Quite So Pathetic.

A story with pathetic interest is told by Lord Brampton in connection with a man whom he defended. The man was charged with wife murder, and his two children were in court, dressed in black and sobbing violently. A verdict was given in the prisoner's favor. But the interest in the case did not end there.

"On the same evening," writes Lord Brampton, "I was dining at the country house of a Mr. Hardcastle, and near me sat an old inhabitant of the village where the tragedy had been committed."

"You made a touching speech, Mr. Hawkins," said the old inhabitant.

"Well," I answered, "it was the best I could do under the circumstances."

"Yes," he said, "but I don't think you would have painted the little home in such glowing colors if you had seen what I saw last week when I was driving past the cottage. No, no; I think you would have toned down a bit."

"What was it?" I asked.

"Why," said the old inhabitant, "the little children who sobbed so violently in court this morning and to whom you made such pathetic reference were playing on an ash heap near their cottage, and they had a poor cat with a string round its neck, swinging backward and forward, and as they did so they sang:

"This is the way poor daddy will go."

"This is the way poor daddy will go."

"Such, Mr. Hawkins, was their excessive grief."—London Daily Mail.

The Well to Do Brother.

Frank Ver Beck, the illustrator, has a brother who is a very successful business man. Among a party of visitors to Mr. Ver Beck's studio, one day recently, was a lady who met him for the first time. In the course of the conversation one of the callers made a reference to this brother.

"Some friends of mine," observed the lady, "know your brother. I believe he is very well to do, is he not?"

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Ver Beck sadly, "he is very hard to do. I asked him to lend me \$5 last week, and he had the impertinence to say that when I returned the five I borrowed last summer perhaps he would blink about letting me have this one."—Saturday Evening Post.

The kindest thing in this world is simple kindness.

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 Ransom'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 distinguished 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 employes 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 Lander 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. Beaupre's bill to provide for teaching of agriculture in public schools.

The House yesterday passed Maj. Haskells 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. Beaupre 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. Blease 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.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Two new scholarships have been founded at Barnard.

Work on the Princeton lake, given by Andrew Carnegie, has been started.

At the last meeting of the New York City College Club, hazing was discussed.

The seniors of Columbia have selected their committee of arrangements for the class dinner.

Berlin University has more students than any other university in the world, 7774 at present attending lectures.

The Garrett Oriental manuscript catalogue prepared by Dr. Enno Littmann, of Princeton, was printed in Germany last summer.

Because of the lack of space juniors and seniors at Brown University will this year be excused from required work in the gymnasium.

The office of university bursar has been created by the council of New York University, and Frank Andrew Fall, M. A., is the first incumbent.

The coming summer session of Columbia University will be participated in by 155 professors and fourteen other officers of instruction of Teachers' College.

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, in answer to many demands for a course of lectures in insurance, has inaugurated such a course.

The children of the late Alfred C. Barnes, a former trustee, have presented a fund of \$5000, to be used in maintaining and enlarging the Barnes Memorial library in Barnes Hall at Cornell.

The Yale Biological Society is preparing for a conference. Several have been held recently. The next will be held at the Hartford Biological Seminars, to consist of lectures related to the claims and duties of the ministry.

Effective Fish Lure.

Nick Ogelvie, a Rangeley guide, and Hall Grant were at Suptic Pond, Me., fishing the other day and when they got ready to cast they found that they were not so well supplied with flies as they ought to have been. A bright thought struck Nick and he took off his artificial fly watch charm, broke the glass, tied the fly on and began casting. The trout came in swarms and he had great sport.

PALMETTO

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet	.....8%	Middling	.....8%
New Orleans, easy	.....8%	Good middling	.....7%
Mobile, quiet	.....8%	Strict middling	.....7%
Savannah, steady	.....8%	Middling	.....7
Charleston, steady	.....8%	Tinges	.....6 to 7
Baltimore, nominal	.....7%	Stains	.....5 to 6
New York, quiet	.....7.00		
Boston, quiet	.....7.00		
Philadelphia, quiet	.....7.25		
Houston, easy	.....6%		
Augusta, steady	.....6%		
Memphis, steady	.....6 13-16		
St. Louis, steady	.....6%		
Louisville, firm	.....7.00		

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	.....7%
Good middling	.....7%
Strict middling	.....7
Middling	.....7
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. Ragdale 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 chaingang 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.

Mr. S. F. Clinton, of Edgemore, Chester county, had the misfortune a few days ago to lose by fire his barn. He had in it two horses, two mules and most his entire crop of corn. The cause is not known; it occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning.

In the General Sessions at Greenville, John B. Waldrop was found guilty of the murder of Samuel Maddox, the jury recommending mercy. Waldrop is a well known farmer.



Oiled Road in Kentucky. HE oiled road which a progressive county administration, taking advantage of a generous offer from the constructors, has introduced to the blue grass is an importation from the west. The method had its inception in California, other States looking on with keen interest and in experiments on small scale, profiting.

While application of the western idea to macadamized roads is not new, this is the pioneer trial in the limestone region and on roads such as Fayette boasts. What, therefore, has the appearance of a thorough success means much to Kentucky and the country.

After considerable expenses and preparation, machinery costing \$900 having to be bought, the Home Construction Company undertook the experiment October 15. Ragland oil, obtained from the Licking Valley Oil & Gas Company, which appears to have the union of properties necessary to the perfect road oil, was used. A mile and a half on the reconstruction part of the Newtown pike was treated, beginning one mile from the limits. Mr. White's oiler, similar in many respects to a street sprinkler, spread the crude oil, over which sand was spread to a depth of half an inch.

Last week one of the big rollers of the company was passed over it. In the time intervening between laying and rolling, the lighter oils had evaporated and the sand and penetrated limestone had set to an asphalt coat, the effect of the roller being still further to compress and smooth the surface. Despite several disadvantages of which inability to heat the oil and the cool season were chief, the results are probably all that could be hoped for. Waterproof, dustless and elastic, the road has also been made more durable. This last feature of the process, the discovery of which was incidental to the original use of oil as a dust-layer, has brought it to the attention of the entire country. In the west the first treatment of oil is charged to the construction account, and after that the cost is much less than keeping a road sprinkled. After the third year it is unnecessary to use the oil except for patching, and it is calculated that a well-oiled road will remain dustless and waterproof for ten years or longer. The saving in repaving alone will be large, the added comfort being incidental.

About 400 gallons of oil and a thousand bushels of sand were required on the mile which furnishes the test. The oil cost 62 cents per barrel. The road had been reconstructed two years ago, and is a type of the fifty-two miles around Lexington which the Home Construction Company is remarking. If the county finds it advisable to oil all of the reconstructed pike the goal of perfection will have been closely approached.

On the basis of a mile the cost of oiling the Newtown pike, exclusive of machinery, was \$244.

In future work the oil will be heated. This will give it greater penetrative power. Warmer weather will be chosen. To remove any inconvenience to travel only one side of the pike will be oiled at a time, and the sand will be spread immediately. About four days later this side will be in fit condition for travel, and the other may be oiled. Additional machinery also may facilitate the work.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

The Six Great Points.

The great points to be noted, in order to secure promptly a highway system which will answer the requirements for comfortable and economical intracounty and interstate vehicular traffic are:

First. The greatest possible mileage of earth roads shall be treated so as to render them available for the greatest period of time during each year.

Second. When old roads are to be improved by macadamizing extreme care should be taken in the preparation of the preliminary estimate lest confiding investors waste their money, or would-be investors be frightened away.

Third. The preliminary estimate and design for an improved road system should contemplate the expenditure of no dollar that is not absolutely necessary for the placing on the particular mile of highway where it is expended a substantial road improvement, adapted to subsoil conditions which prevail on that mile of road.

Fourth. Good road advocates should persistently agitate the question of National aid for highway construction.

Fifth. The legislative bodies of the various States not as yet co-operating should be persistently appealed to until all have agreed to loan the credit of those States, in order to wipe out the discredit of their present highways.

Sixth. The boards of supervisors in counties should be urged to supplement the work of their States by the sale of long term bonds, from the proceeds of which would come the road funds.

Do this, and the army of good roads people, once so small, will swell so as to number in its rank all public spirited Americans, and the day will not be far distant when the people of this land will be as likely to leave their important roads without smooth water-tight roofs as they will be to live in homes which are equally unprotected.

—Good Roads Magazine.

A British scout ship just launched at Newcastle was named the Attentive.