

WILL INVESTIGATE THE INVESTIGATORS.

(Continued from First Page.)

knotty problem. It appears that at least one member of the committee doesn't know what the committee is investigating and what they have found out."

Mr. Griggs, also a member of the committee: "I will state for the benefit of the gentleman from Columbia, that the information obtained by the accountants is in the hands of the stenographer and is being prepared for review by the committee. Isn't that true, Mr. Carter?"

Mr. Carter: "I suppose so; I know it is if you say so."

Upon the motion of Mr. Knight, the matter was deferred until three o'clock yesterday afternoon. When it was called up in the afternoon, Mr. Calkins offered the resolution providing that a committee of five from the House should inquire into the investigation, as to the methods pursued, as to why the investigation was begun at the reverse end and not at the beginning, as to whose advice or suggestion was followed in the procedure, and if the committee had engaged the assistance of any attorney outside the committee.

The resolution, in short, seeks to establish the status of the investigation so that the House may act intelligently on the special report.

When the resolution was adopted, Mr. Carter stated that he found no objection to it. He had stolen no swamp and overflowed lands, and had nothing to fear.

Mr. Griggs stated that he objected to being investigated, though he could lay claim to as much innocence as Mr. Carter. He thought the resolution looked like an attempt to stop the investigation.

Mr. Reese stated, as a member of the committee, that he was not opposed to the resolution; nothing had been done so far as he was aware that couldn't be accounted for to the House.

Mr. Parkinson said that in the beginning he thought the investigation was to be honest and fair—

Mr. Griggs interrupted to ask if he meant to insinuate that the investigation had not been honest and fair.

"I do not mean to cast any insinuations," replied Mr. Parkinson, "but I do say that it is high time we were apprised of what this committee is doing. I want to know if it has been honest. Certain it is that we have been furnished with no information upon which to base an opinion."

Mr. Rowe of Madison offered an amendment to the Calkins resolution, that a committee of ten be appointed to watch the Committee to Investigate the Investigating Committee. The point of order was made that the amendment was not germane to the subject, and the chair ruled it out.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 to 29.

Mr. MacWilliams, who was in the chair, announced as the committee to make the inquiry, Representatives Wilson of Hernando, Wilson of Calhoun, Malone of Monroe, Harvell of Santa Rosa and Knight of Columbia.

SPOKE WITHOUT A TONGUE.

One of the most remarkable cases on record was that of a woman—well authenticated at the beginning of the eighteenth century—who had no tongue and yet spoke with perfect clearness. She was brought to Lisbon, in Spain, by Count d'Ericeys, from Monsery, in the territory of Elvas, Portugal, and the following account of her is given by an eminent divine: "She is eighteen years old, but does not look more than seven. She can pronounce distinctly every letter in the alphabet. She has not the slightest bit of tongue, but the teeth in both sides of her lower jaw turn very much inward and almost meet. Her chief difficulty is in eating, for while others move their food with their tongue, she is forced to use her finger. She says that she tastes well. Her voice, though very distinct, is a little hollow and like that of old people who have lost their teeth."

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ADV. OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Uncle Sam Now Employs Several Hundred Thousand People at Good Salaries.

The growth of the national Civil Service System is well illustrated by a statement recently published, showing that since Theodore Roosevelt became President 72,000 additional government employees have been put in the classified service—that is, their successors must be appointed under the competitive examination system. Practically the only large group of government appointees now outside of the classified service is that made up of the fourth-class postmasters.

During the last three years, for which statistics are available, 108,578 persons have received appointments, and the number of appointments this year seems likely to be greater than that of any previous year.

The rural free-delivery service is spreading rapidly. The number of routes in operation March 1, 1906, were 35,031; there were then 3,424 pending petitions for new routes, of which 294 had been assigned for establishment.

The liberal pay and vacation and sick-leave privileges, together with the easy hours of government service, and the splendid opportunities presented for advancement, have made the Civil Service very attractive; and more and more people are taking the examinations every year.

The remarkable rise in Civil Service of such men as George B. Cortelyou, who, starting as a stenographer, is now Postmaster-General; M. O. Chance, who has advanced from the position of messenger to that of chief clerk of the great Postoffice Department; Richard Perry Covert, formerly a stenographer, now chief of the appointment division of the Postoffice Department; William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to President Roosevelt; Jasper Wilson, Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture; Frederick I. Allen, Commissioner of Patents; Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of the Government Printing Office, and many others, has been an inspiration.

The large number of competitors means, of course, that a somewhat higher passing average is now necessary in order to be certain of an appointment. Those who receive appointments are usually those who have spent months in preparing for the examination.

The preparation for a Civil Service Examination is of a special nature, and many of those who have passed and received appointments would not have been able to do so but for the training afforded by the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pa. These great schools have had fifteen years of experience in teaching by mail, and have spent more than one million dollars in preparing home-study text-books. While most thorough, their instruction is so clear that anyone able to read

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TALLAHASSEE, FLA.



STATE UNIFORMITY PENDING IN SENATE.

(Continued from First Page.)

discuss the question before the Senate, as the matter had been thoroughly presented two years ago and at the recent committee hearing.

In spite of all this, however, he talked on the subject for half an hour or more, but in all that time he presented no reason why his bill should be preferred, aside from the declaration that to adopt State uniformity would be to surrender the county privilege of selecting books, if that can be considered a reason.

He said: "I don't know much about school books. I have not bought one since my young manhood, but I do know that the people of Florida demand cheaper books."

"I indorse everything the Senator (Crane) has said concerning cheaper books. He said, too, that he was willing to accept the correctness of the figures of relative cost as given by Mr. Crane."

"Uniformity means to surrender our privilege of selecting books to people far away from us," continued Mr. Humphries. "The men who select the books should live in the county."

Mr. Humphries addressed himself at length to this feature of his argument, saying that the State Superintendent should be at the head of affairs of this kind, get prices from publishers and attend to details of that kind.

"Does the State Superintendent have anything to do with the selection of books?"

Mr. Humphries: "No."

Mr. Crane: "Then of what account is he in this matter?"

Mr. Humphries: "Oh, he stands between the County School Boards and the publishers, getting prices for them."

"It is a compliment to the American Book Company," cried Senator Humphries, "to have so much of the business in this State. It shows great enterprise."

"I have heard of corruption of County School Boards and how an agent of the American Book Company would take a member to dinner and then get a contract, but I have great confidence in our County School Boards."

Mr. Humphries then jocosely remarked that under State uniformity book agents would not have to take so many people out to dinner.

The defense then rested on Senator Beard, and he used "Home Rule" as his argument against adoption of the amendment.

"The nearer we get to the people and the nearer the homes the better," said Mr. Beard. "Home rule should be attained as a guard against centralization of power. I would as soon trust the County School Boards as a commission in Tallahassee."

"Many Superintendents and teachers oppose State uniformity," continued Mr. Beard, and then he read from the pamphlet containing the address of Mr. Ferrell, principal of the Fernandina High School, opposing State uniformity.

"I believe in home rule, too," said Senator Harris, "but I do not believe in withholding benefits from the people under the pretense of self-government."

Mr. Harris then indulged in sarcastic criticism of the Ferrell booklet, saying he did not know how much it cost to have it printed, nor where it was printed, nor who had it printed, but asked if a teacher made so much money that he could afford to circulate free such a work.

"Who is having it done, and for what purpose?" asked Senator Harris. "Who is paying for such influence against State uniformity?"

"I have taught school for eight years," said Senator Willis, "and I am going to vote for this amendment."

"I believe in State uniformity and the cheaper books that it will provide. I want to say, too, that the cheaper quality of books are good enough up to the sixth grade. Up to the time a pupil reaches that grade there is no need for an expensive book, because it will last no longer."

Mr. Willis told of the demand in his county for cheaper books. The people were tired of having to pay so much, and he quoted prices of the same books used in his county as in Georgia, where the price was 30 to 50 per cent less.

In his county a contract had been made with the American Book Company for five years, and then a second one had been made and the School Board had made no effort to get a reduction. It had asked him to vote for the Humphries bill, but he declared that he knew what the people wanted and he was in the Senate to serve them, not the School Board.

Senator McCreary said: "I have been an advocate of State uniformity for many years, and want to see it a law. Senate Bill No. 101 is some improvement on the present law, but it is not sufficient."

"The American Book Company has 90 per cent of the business of the State," he declared, "and a change to State uniformity would be a benefit to the people. We would have cheaper books, and there is no reason why the children of Alachua County should not have the same book as used in Leon County."

Senator Zim said: "I am in accord with Senator Humphries for home government," which led Senator Crane to remark that if county uniformity was considered such a good thing, community uniformity would be much better and a form of home rule still nearer to the people, citing the case of Tampa, with its large schools, as suggestive of the community plan of uniformity, but impracticable.

The Senate adjourned with the motion to adopt the amendment pending, Mr. Johnson offering the following amendment to the amendment, but would not wait to hear it read:

Section 21. That the School Book Commission is hereby prohibited from asking or inviting any school book agents, or school book publishers, or prospective bidders for the contract to furnish school books to dinner with them or to spend the day with them or to stay all night with them; that they shall not accept any typewriters, books or other things of value as presents, or cigars or liquid refreshments from any such parties; that said School Book Commission shall require an affidavit from all bidders that they are agreeing to furnish said books as cheap as the same books are being sold in any other State in the United States.