

DENOUNCED AS A FARCE

Was the County Uniformity Bill by Senator Crane, Who Sincerely Condemned It.

"It is a fraud and a humbug, and it should be so printed in box-car letters," said Senator Crane of the Humphries bill providing county uniformity of text books.

"There is not one thing in the bill to guarantee that any person will be able to buy text books any cheaper, if this bill becomes a law, than now," he continued.

Senator Crane pointed out the weakness of the bill in many ways, notably, that it did not require the County School Boards to do anything, and declared that the people would be afforded no relief through the provisions of the bill.

He denounced it in strong terms as the means of perpetuating the present monopoly under which people suffer, declared that State uniformity was not dead because the people demanded it, and that two years hence an attempt would again be made to enact such a law.

Senator Humphries listened to the severe condemnation of the bill he had introduced, and said nothing.

Senator Massey moved indefinite postponement of the bill, but the motion was lost by a vote of 19 nays to 5 yeas.

When the motion was made Senator Humphries said that the opponents of the bill had had their day in court, to which Senator Massey said that he moved for indefinite postponement, because he saw nothing good in the bill.

"I do not believe in State uniformity," he said, "but there is no good to be accomplished by the passage of this bill."

Senator Crane said: "We may have had our day in court, but we are still here, and have a right to be here," and then proceeded to his denunciation of the bill.

Several amendments were offered by Senator Willis, all but one of which were adopted. So prolific was the Senator from the Twenty-first with amendments that Senator McCreary suggested that he be appointed a committee of one on revision.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

AID FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Senator Trammell called up and had passed yesterday a bill providing aid for schools not getting aid under the high school act.

This will give the rural schools a longer term.

MacWILLIAMS MAKES EXPLANATION.

Intended No Offense by Saying That Members Were Organized Into a Club.

The stormy session of Saturday had its aftermath in the House yesterday morning when Representative MacWilliams asked indulgence on a question of personal privilege.

"It seems that some of my remarks of Saturday have been misconstrued," said MacWilliams. "It has been a rule of mine to make amends whenever an offense was intended none should be taken, if anything has been construed into offense to anyone I wish to say that nothing was further from my intentions."

Mr. MacWilliams then offered an amendment to the public printing bill, which was under discussion when the House adjourned Saturday. The amendment provided that a bond should be given by persons to whom printing contracts were awarded under the proposed law.

Mr. MacWilliams said that this amendment was offered to meet the objection raised by Representative Reese that the State would not be protected under the new law as it was under the present law. The amendment was adopted, and the question was recurred on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. The motion was lost by a vote of 27 to 20, and the bill will be engrossed.

MALONE OILED UP HIS REEL

And Went Fishing for Mathews' Bill, With Amendments.

Mr. Malone's amendment reel was in beautiful working order yesterday afternoon and he went angling for Mr. Mathews' bill for a board of dental examiners with a pertinacity rarely commensurate.

The bill provided that the board should require college credentials from applicants, and, after examination, it should be left with the discretion of the board or any member of the board whether license to practice should be granted.

Two weeks ago Mr. Mathews opposed the bill requiring applicants for admission to the bar to undergo examination before the Supreme Court. He held then that many of the best lawyers would fail on technical examination, and he wanted to give the poor boy a chance.

Mr. Malone hauled this out on the Marion county member, and soliloquized, "Oh consistency, thou art indeed a jewel."

Mr. Mathews explained that the cases were not analogous. A lawyer could practice without doing any particular harm, but a dentist dealt in poisons, and could kill in five minutes without knowing why. "I've known 'em to do it," said the Marion county man. "And I don't want any man shooting cocaine into my mouth who doesn't know what he's about."

Mr. Malone succeeded in getting his amendment adopted and was proposing another when Mr. Mathews observed that it seemed to be the purpose of the young man from Monroe to kill the bill, so he moved indefinite postponement, and the mob was carried.

WILLIS LOSHS HIS RABBIT FOOT.

House Receded From Amendments Previously Adopted.

Mr. Willis of Levy failed to take his amulet—or rabbit foot—to the House yesterday morning.

In fact, 'twas a cold day for Willie when the mercury went down. When the messages came in from the Senate it was read out in eloquent notes that the "Sit-it" had failed to concur in the House amendment to the House bills for the relief of certain parties connected with the suits for disbarment of Judge Liddon and others.

These amendments were tacked on by Mr. Willis providing that the county of Jackson should repay the State for the costs in these cases. And upon vote the House receded from the amendments, and all that Mr. Willis could do did not change the vote. And he probably reflected how much like a quietish maiden is the favor of the House.

HOUSE "BUCKET SHOP"

ALL ORDERED ENGROSSED.

Mr. Knight's (Columbia) House bill prohibiting "bucket shops" or dealing in futures took the step to third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Buckman offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the act become effective January 1, 1908.

Senator McCreary offered an amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to trades between individuals in this State and other States when actual delivery is contemplated and agreed to in writing.

"This amendment is unnecessary," said Senator Cone. "The bill is all right as it is. It is a copy of the Georgia law, recently enacted, and does not need this amendment."

Mr. McCreary defended the amendment, but further opposition was offered by Senator Crews, who said:

"This bill is backed up by every farmer in this State, and this amendment would virtually destroy the purpose of the bill."

The amendment was lost and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

TO REIMBURSE CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

When the House adjourned yesterday afternoon a bill for the relief of census enumerators was pending, carrying an appropriation of \$15,000. It is represented that the enumerators and the deputy enumerators taking the last census were not fairly compensated for their work on the per capita basis.

CHIEF CLERK KELLUM RETURNS.

Mr. J. G. Kellum, chief clerk of the House, returned to his duties yesterday, after a week's absence, during which times he had an interesting set-to with the measles. He was warmly greeted when he entered the hall.

ADAMS CONVICT BILL TURNED DOWN IN HOUSE.

Effective Plea Made That It Would Take Control of County Convicts From Commissioners.

The Senate bill offered by Senator Adams failed of passage in the House yesterday, the vote being 15 to 36.

The bill provided for the maintenance, protection, inspection, rules for regulation and control of county prisoners, manner of discharge and inspection of jails, placing the inspection in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who directs the inspection of the State convicts.

Mr. Reese opposed the bill, on the ground that it would hinder the work of building hard roads, which was being done by the county prisoners in a number of counties. His strongest point of contention was, however, that the bill would take out of the hands of the county authorities one of the things that they should retain—the same being the care and control of the county prisoners, by giving over to the State Supervisor of Convicts and the Commissioner of Agriculture the inspection of county convict camps and jails. The Escambia representative contended that it was another blow at local self-government.

Mr. Kirkland thought the gentleman had found a big scare where there was nothing to be alarmed at; that the bill did not seek to do any such thing.

But Mr. Reese read from the bill where it stipulated that the State officials named should have "immediate control," and this appeared to clinch the matter.

Mr. Knight of Columbia saw in the bill the creation of at least two more clerks for the Commissioner of Agriculture, and he opposed it.

Mr. Willis of Gadsden also opposed the measure.

Mr. DuPont added his voice to the opposition. He saw in it a bill to put the counties in debt without any return. So the bill didn't pass.

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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