

OUR SCHOOLS.

PAPER NO. 3.

BY PROF. WILLIAM H. HAND.

Short School Terms.—As has already been noted, the average length of the white schools of the State last year was less than six months. To be exact, the average for the town and rural schools was 117 days; the rural schools alone 110 days. While this is a better showing than we made a very few years ago, still our schools are in session a little less than two-thirds of our own standard school year of 180 days, or nine months. In other words, the white people of the State are giving their children less than two-thirds of the schooling which they declare a child ought to have.

Here again is a lack of school funds, which our people, I insist, are able to provide. In many rather thickly settled and prosperous districts the schools close after six or seven months because the funds are exhausted, yet not a dollar of local school tax is collected. I know districts with from 50 to 60 white children, which depend upon the pittance of \$500 to \$725 to run their schools. Is it reasonable that such a district to keep its school open or to keep competent teachers? In some of these very communities I have been told, with a tinge of resentment, that the schools are better than those to which the fathers and mothers went. That may be true, and it may also be true that these same fathers and mothers are hewers of wood and drawers of water to-day, simply because they are unable to cope with those who have been better schooled. He is a very respectable parent who is willing to withhold schooling from his child on the ground that he himself had few or no advantages.

However, short school terms are by no means entirely due to lack of money. Strange as it may seem, there are many districts which close their schools at the end of six, five and even four months, with half as much money left in the county treasury as they spent on their schools. I know schools which have to their credit enough money to run them twice as long as they have been running in the past five years. In fact, some entire counties are making what the officials call a good financial showing, at the expense of the school children. For instance, Florence county had on hand, June 30, 1907, a balance of \$35,838 to the credit of the school fund, while she had spent only \$27,050 on her schools that year. In other words the schools had at the close of the school year a balance of \$8,788 more than the entire cost of the schools that year. Financially that may be a good showing; how is it educationally? Let us see: Florence county kept her white schools open last year six months; she paid her teachers an average of \$250 a year; she gave each white teacher an average of 36 pupils to teach. Chester county makes but little better showing. She kept her white schools open seven and one-fourth months, paid her white teachers an average of \$296 a year, and gave each teacher an average of 31 pupils to teach. Yet Chester county closed these schools with a balance larger than that of Florence county that year. I believe in running the schools strictly on a cash basis, and I know it is necessary to close the books on the 30th of June with enough balance to run the schools until the next tax collection has been made. But is it sound business or common sense to cut off the school year, pay beggarly salaries, and give each teacher too many pupils to teach, in order to show a money balance? Of course under such policy our school boards boast of having money on hand. As I see it, we have more need for money on the children. A man could doubtless make a fortune on a salary of \$500 a year, if he were to get naked and hungry, and keep all his earnings at ten per cent compound interest; but what would he be getting?

After all, do our people wish to keep the schools open nine months in the year? Repeatedly I have had fathers (mothers very rarely) who pose the question to lengthen their school beyond six months. Their contention is that the children can not be spared from the farms and the mills for a longer period. Except in case of extreme poverty in the homes of very unfortunate people, this argument means nothing less than that the child is looked upon as a bread-winner. The parent is either too short-sighted or too selfish to give his child the opportunity to become even a bread-winner, save in the humblest callings. Such a parent needs to be shown how his child may be trained until he becomes a master of something, and a citizen useful to the State. Every child should be taught to work—to work intelligently and profitably, but his ultimate success and usefulness should not be sacrificed to immediate selfish gain.

Poor School Houses and Poor Equipment.—There are at least two very distinct kinds of poor school houses: The building itself may be worthless; a good building may be unfit for school purposes. It is possible to invest a modest sum of money in a good school building. What we know as school architecture is yet in a very crude and undeveloped state, if we are to judge from some of our recent school buildings. Some of even the larger towns of the State have taxed themselves liberally to erect new school buildings, and have very inferior ones. Not one cent of public money should be permitted to be used in the building house until the plans of the buildings have been favorably passed upon by some thoroughly competent person. Some of the most common defects in our school buildings are small class rooms, low ceilings, insufficient window space, windows set in front and to the right of the pupils when seated, tops of the windows too far from the ceiling, poor heating, and poor ventilation. These defects are found in the town buildings and in the rural buildings.

We have some excellent school houses. Among the larger towns the buildings in Florence, Darlington, and Georgetown, together with the latest buildings in Greenville, are excellent in almost every detail. The Spartanburg and Sumter are ex-

cellent in almost everything. The Taylor school, in Columbia, is another excellent building, but I am forced to add that this is Columbia's only public school building worthy of the name. A number of the smaller towns have relatively excellent buildings, notably St. George and Summerville. Belton, Brunswick, Chesterfield, Fountain Inn, Manning and Seneca each will soon have a new building of modest type. On the other hand, some of the towns have very poor buildings. There are in this State four towns whose taxable property combined was returned last year at \$1,400,000, in round figures, and whose four school houses for white children would not sell at auction for more than \$1,500. Of course these buildings cost much more than their present value, but they are almost worthless to-day as school houses. In these same towns are beautiful homes, good stores, good banks, attractive churches, and even good barns for the horses and cattle. Can the citizens of these places make themselves believe that they are not discounting schools? They can not make other people believe it, I am sure.

The rural school houses are relatively inferior to those in the towns. Many of them are little better than livery sheds, unpainted, ugly in appearance, poorly lighted, poorly heated, and miserably equipped. Many of these houses are not ceiled on the walls or overhead. When they are ceiled that overhead is often so low that the tallest boys can reach it with their heads. Not one building in three has enough window space properly distributed. The windows are small and placed equidistant from the floor and ceiling. It is uncommon to find a room of children sitting with their faces toward one, and even two, open windows, while the room at their backs is comparatively dark. In 1905, the State Superintendent of Education issued a pamphlet giving designs for modern school houses, which has done much towards improving their character.

Very few of our schools are equipped as they should be. Hundreds of good desks have been put in within the past five years, but there are yet scores of school houses seated with the most clumsy and unsightly and uncomfortable desks known to suffering backs and limbs. The blackboards are too few in number, made of the cheapest material, and the surface is no longer black. In many of our school-rooms is not seen a map or a chart. Were it not for the genius of my friend Mr. Hughes, of Greenville, many of our school houses would be absolutely without any kind of globe. The State has very wisely provided hundreds of schools with small libraries. In most places these libraries are used much and well cared for, but in altogether too many places the books are torn to pieces, some scattered through the neighborhood, and some lost. What else can be expected when the school house stands open to every body and everything.

A dirty school house is inexcusable, and is a disgrace to a community. Here the teacher is chiefly responsible. Any teacher, man or woman, who keeps a dirty school house is rather poor. You can not readily find the tastes of a child who is compelled to sit five hours a day in the midst of filth and dirt.

WILLIAM H. HAND.

University of South Carolina.

SIGN FOR HOME.

Wants a Real Good Bait of Hog and Hominy.

A dispatch from London to the New York Herald says Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who is making his first European tour, likes London very much, though he sighs in vain for the delicacies of the table of "down South."

"Young man," said the Senator this morning, "if you will only tell me where I can get some real corn meal in this town, you will make me your debtor for life."

A friend who was standing near supplied the information and the Senator was effusive in his thanks.

"Well, sir, I've had a hard time to get something to eat over here. You know a man used all his life to our Southern cooking just naturally craves for something that has come in. I don't eat beef and I have been trying to explain what I mean by breakfasting, but as for corn bread and hominy grits, why, sir, I haven't been able to find a trace of them anywhere, so I just thought if I could only find somebody to tell me where I could get some corn meal I would take it to my stopping place and show the cook how to make a nice, yellow pone of corn bread or an ashcake. Brompton road, did you say? I am certainly much obliged."

MANY FISH KILLED

By the Explosion of an Old War Mine.

Three of the mines which were put in New York bay at the time of the Spanish-American war and have lain in the magazine of Fort Wadsworth ever since they were officially condemned have been exploded. This took place at the Narrows, near the fort. No boats were allowed to pass that way at the time, the places where the mines were being marked off by floating targets. The only evidence the spectators saw of the explosions was about a thousand stunned fish—hake, black fish and flounders—which were seen floating directly in front of the fort after the mines had been set off. The soldiers got into small boats at once and every one of them went back to quarters with a good catch for Friday. One soldier got 250 fish.

GIGANTIC SCHEME

PLAN BIGGEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.

The Prime Object of the Movement Is to Control the Cotton Crop and Its Price.

A dispatch from New Orleans says the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the cotton merchants and planters of that section of the country will ask the state of Louisiana to construct a gigantic cotton warehouse on the river front in the city of New Orleans. The plans are announced by W. B. Thompson, president of the Cotton Exchange. The proposed warehouse will be the largest in the world, and will be big enough to store the entire cotton crop of the South. It will cost several million dollars.

The prime object of the movement is to control the cotton crop and the prices of the staple. In addition to the support of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, it has the backing of the Southern Cotton Association.

Discussing the matter, President Thompson of the Cotton Exchange, said that the plan meant millions of dollars saved for the people of the South.

"We are convinced that the warehouse should be a quasi-public institution, in which the city and the state will be interested," he said. "According to our plans a commission would be appointed and will direct the affairs of the warehouse as other public commissions carry on the work allotted to them."

"In the first place, we will have to convince the outside world that the warehouse which we have planned and which will make New Orleans by far the greatest cotton center in the world, is not a money-making enterprise. If a company were organized to build the structure it would necessarily have to pay a dividend. No one would subscribe on a philanthropic basis, and it would have to be shown that a profit would accrue."

"Therefore we would have to make a profit-making charge for handling the cotton. As a public utility the charges would be limited. We would only want to charge enough to pay the interest on the bonds, the cost of maintenance and certain reserve fund to pay for wear and tear."

The ramifications of the warehouse project which we have planned are more potential, considerable and numerous than that of any economical movement which has come to my attention within the last decade. It would bring many millions of foreign capital here.

"Now when the securities of local companies, no matter how solvent they may be, are offered to foreign capitalists, they do not know anything about the standing of local companies. Nor do they know anything about the value of a cotton receipt from any warehouse company. Of course the people of New Orleans and the state know the standing of local companies, but this knowledge does not extend to all of the money centers."

"But when the public warehouse is built, the receipts will be as good as gold and will be accepted as such by foreign financiers, as they will have the guarantee of the state on it. This will bring millions of capital here."

THE HATLESS GIRL.

We Welcome Her and Hope She Will Ride Awee.

We do not know—we almost fear to hope—whether it is the setting in of a new fashion, this charming custom of girls going about hatless, but if it is let us welcome it with exceeding joy. She is becoming ubiquitous this girl without a hat, and in the street or in the stores, in the parks, wherever she may be, she adds beauty to the landscape and picturesqueness to the view.

More welcome too will the new old custom of the fair sex be if one of its results is the debarring of that awful monstrosity, the "Merry Widow" hat, that dire shape of straw that mows a swath of discomfort through our throats and which has added to the burdens of a torrid summer.

Let us hope that the new style of feminine bareheadedness has come about through female recognition of the eternal verity of the poet who declared that the crowning glory of a woman is her hair.

It may be that the girls who are braving convention, declaring their freedom from the thralls of the milliner and making life more beautiful by discarding their hats need encouragement. For heaven's sake let us all get together and praise the sex for its good sense. We should say at a rough estimate that the matrimonial chances of the girl without a hat as against the girl with a "Merry Widow" were at least 100 to 1, and that should help some if its trout can be proved. All hail to the sensible American girl and her crown of glorious hair!

FOUR MEN LOST.

Deserted From Their Ship and Was Lost.

The barkentine Fremont, which arrived from the Arctic at San Francisco Friday, brought news of the probable death of four members of the crew, who deserted on May 16, and started to reach Unalakleet. They were Marnell Loren, Leon Walzer, John Jorgensen and James McDonald. They started on the perilous trip late one night during the height of a storm. A search was made for them but without success, and several days later the Dory they had occupied was picked up at Dublin Bay. It is believed that all of the men perished. They had been dissatisfied for some time over the amount of their spring allowance.

It is permissible to blow your own horn if you are a member of a brass band.

The result of the Maine election gave Roosevelt, Taft and his followers a pretty severe jolt.

WEAPONS ARE DESTROYED.

An Unwritten Law, Based on Suppression, of Royal Houses.

For obvious reasons it was natural that the Spanish police should be anxious to secure the bomb which did not explode when the crown at the royal couple. There was a reason behind the desire to nip in the bud chance of further damage. There is an unwritten law in the reigning houses of Europe, says the London Standard, that all relics of attempts upon royal lives, as well as the instruments used for treating the wounds caused in such attempts, shall be destroyed. There was a solemn assembly in Geneva of Austro-Hungarian officials to witness the destruction of the instruments which caused the death of the Empress Elizabeth and of the surgical post-mortem examination.

The custom is based to a certain extent upon superstition, but more solidly upon the determination to prevent the relics from falling into the hands of exhibitors of such tragic trifles.

The custom in this matter once was to grind to pieces the weapon which had been employed. When, however, the dagger was secured with which the priest Martin Merino attempted to murder Queen Isabella of Spain, rather more than half a century ago, the blade was found to be of such finely tempered steel that it resisted every effort of file and stone.

Something like a panic was caused when the news got abroad that the Spanish peasants imagined that there must be magic in the blade. So a cabinet was specially summoned to deal with the crisis, and the state will be interested," he said. "According to our plans a commission would be appointed and will direct the affairs of the warehouse as other public commissions carry on the work allotted to them."

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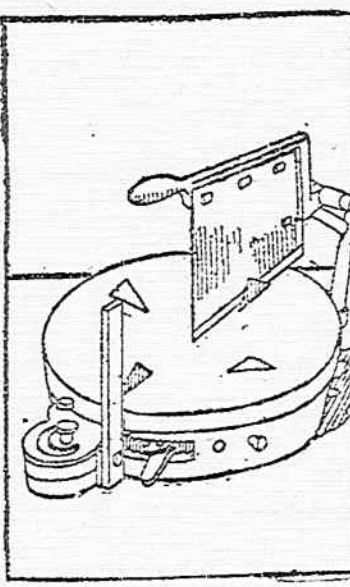
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Useful Cheese Cutter.

A new idea in cheese cutters for use in grocery stores has been patented by an Indiana man. In the majority of cheese cutters at present employed the cutting blade extends the entire width of the cheese on the cutter. The operator is thus



CUTS ANY SIZE SLICE.

compelled to cut the length of the cheese, and where the quantity required is small the cut is naturally a very thin.

This objection is overcome in the cutter shown here, as the cutting knife extends only one-half the width of the cheese. The other half the width moves freely, the knife being stationary and pivotal to a frame at the back. An arrangement for indicating the size of the cut is secured to the front of the table. The ease with which a pound or two of cheese can be sliced off will be apparent at once. In fact, the dividing mechanism is so accurate that it is unnecessary to reweigh the cut, as is generally done.

Coely Wallpaper Design.

A new design in fancy wall paper patterns comes from Kansas City; also a way to utilize cancelled coins. A firm has had all its offices papered with old checks, placed neatly edge to edge. The face figures of the checks vary from \$3,000 to \$10,000 and the total for one room is \$8,000,000. As a gift moulding runs around the edges of each check-panel, the general effect is rather pleasing.

Liable to Discharge.

M. Bover, the director of the post-office at Lausanne, has addressed a circular to the postal employees in the town warning them that in future toothache will not be considered an excuse for absence from work. They must either get the tooth out or get out themselves.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY A FAKE?

People at Ninety-Six so Regard At-fair of the Negroes.

There have been no further developments in the matter of the negro conspiracy, so-called, at Ninety-Six. The prevailing opinion at Greenwood and also at Ninety-Six, as ascertained by interviews, is that the thing is a "fake," a scheme hatched up by one negro to get revenge on other negroes for wrongs of his own.

Teddy Vouches for Taft but Who Vouches for Teddy?

HEARST is trying his best to make Bryan notice him.

JOHN Temple Graves has challenged Mr. Kern to a joint debate. The little political acrobat takes himself entirely too serious.

SHOULD Bryan be elected there would be a rattling of the dry bones at Washington.

NEGRO KILLS FARMER

EMANUEL CARVER SHOT DOWN IN COTTON FIELD.

First Reports that Negro Had Been Lynched by Posse Prove False—He Is Lodged in Jail.

Carver, a young white man about 30 years of age, living six miles South of Saluda, was shot and instantly killed Thursday afternoon by Will Herrin, colored. The killing took place in a field, where he was picking cotton, and the negro, Herrin, who did the killing, it is claimed, was of unsound mind. Herrin went to Carver's field, and without warning or notice, shot him down. Information received is that after killing Carver he also tried to kill Carver's wife, who, it appears, was in the field. Mrs. Carver grabbed the gun and saved herself from a similar fate to that of her husband.

News of the shooting rapidly spread in the community, and a posse was quickly formed, and from the reports just received they had captured the negro, and it is supposed have lynched him. Young Martin Matheny, states that he was informed that the negro had been captured, and while being pursued was shot, but not fatally. After he passed the Carver home he heard a volley of guns and pistols, and the supposition now is that the negro has been killed.

The killing of Mr. Carver was a most cold-blooded act. A brother of Herrin was in Saluda last that evening looking for the Probate Judge, saying that a member of his family was crazy, and he wanted to know what should be done about it.

From all the reports it appears that Will Herrin shot Mr. Carver while the former's brother was then at Saluda looking for the Probate Judge with a view of having him committed to the State Hospital for the insane. It is also stated that Will Herrin attempted to kill two negroes that afternoon. Sheriff Sample was phoned and left soon after for the Carver home, the scene of the killing, and has not returned yet.

A later dispatch from Saluda, Sheriff Sample has just returned to Saluda with Will Herrin, who Thursday afternoon shot and killed Mr. Carver. The negro is suffering from several gunshot wounds inflicted in order to effect his capture. After shooting Mr. Carver down in the field Herrin broke his gun over Mr. Carver's head, and went and armed himself with another gun.

When the news of Mr. Carver's death was made known, Mr. H. J. Forrest, Mr. Bunyan, Watson and others attempted to capture the negro, and while doing so were compelled to fire on him to avoid being shot themselves.

Herrin had hidden in the woods near Mr. Carver's home, and when called upon by Mr. Forrest and others to surrender he refused to do so, but instead attempted to fire upon them. One of the shots fired by the pursuers took effect in the negro's eye and others in his body. Herrin is now in Saluda laid suffering from his wounds.

Sheriff Sample states that Mr. Carver's neighbors assured him that no attempt would be made to lynch Herrin. They desire that the law take its course.

At this hour Sheriff Sample is undecided whether to take the negro to Columbia for safekeeping. The gentlemen who captured the negro could have easily lynched him had they so desired. After taking Herrin into custody no effort was made to harm him, and he was readily turned over to the sheriff.

Sheriff Sample says that Herrin has as good sense as anybody and so far as he can see, shows no symptoms of insanity. The negro says the reason he killed Mr. Carver was because of a difference arising out of a buggy trade. He wanted to buy the buggy, but Mr. Carver asked him too much for it.

WANT TAFT DEFEATED.

Michigan State Federation of Labor Denounces Him.

At Lansing, Mich., resolutions denouncing William H. Taft, as an enemy of labor and local prohibition as an invasion of the personal reports of citizens were adopted by the State Federation of Labor in session Thursday. Only one dissenting vote was received when the anti-Taft's name was offered. The platform was repudiated and organized labor called upon to aid in Taft's defeat.

Goes for Teddy.

Judge Parker, who was the Democratic presidential candidate in 1904, is taking an active part in the present campaign, and, as the Charleston Post says, he is bombarding Roosevelt with thirteen inch shells. Judge Parker is dealing in his specialty, taking up practically where he left off in his own campaign against Mr. Roosevelt, the charge that Mr. Roosevelt's agents in 1904 made some very shady financial and political deals with the "malefactors of great wealth" in Wall street. Judge Parker has now the proof of his statements, in the revelations of the insurance investigation and in the Harriman letters, wherein Mr. Roosevelt is shown to have had personal communication with this "undesirable citizen" upon the question of raising funds to promote his election, and to have offered to confer with him upon matters of State and to consider especially his suggestions as to railroad legislation. Judge Parker was stoutly denounced by Mr. Roosevelt four years ago for presuming to intimate anything of this kind, but it has all come out in the indictment, and there is no gain saying the statements that Judge Parker is now able to make and is making with convincing effect. Before he got through Judge Parker will show that Roosevelt was the liar and not himself.

SENATOR TILLMAN

HAS NEARLY COMPLETELY RECOVERED HIS HEALTH.

Impression That He Would Practically Retire From Public Affairs Is Erroneous, Says Dr. Babcock.

The impression has prevailed over the State for some time that Senator Tillman, at the end of his European tour, would have to retire from active political life. It has not been thought that he would give up the Senatorship, but, in view of his advancing years—he and Dr. Babcock celebrated their sixty-first birthday jointly in Paris a few weeks ago—the opinion has prevailed, even among those most intimately acquainted with the Senator's condition, that he would hereafter be compelled to pursue practically a passive course.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," said Dr. J. W. Babcock, just returned to Columbia, from four months spent in touring Europe with Senator Tillman and Mrs. Tillman, and who left the Senator and Mrs. Tillman to spend a month in Scotland before returning to America. "The Senator has recovered his health and strength wonderfully. He has been the liveliest member of the party, and it was all we could do to prevent his returning to America to take an active part in the Presidential campaign for Bryan. He takes the keenest sort of interest in the fight and he is enthusiastically confident of Democratic success."

Now, of course Senator Tillman has reached that point in his life where he will have to recognize his limitations, a thing in fact he has never done. He recognizes the fact, he can not go like a steam engine any more, and he recognizes the fact, he can not go right back into active political life when he returns, and there is every reason to believe there are many more years of good fighting for him. He was looking splendidly physically when I left him. He has steadily improved all the time, and he has been in excellent spirits. The only symptoms left of his old troubles are a slight occasional ache in the back of his head, and a mild drawing sensation at the corner of his mouth.

Dr. Babcock himself went most of the time abroad gathering information and studying all sides of the situation, and in this he had valuable help from Senator Tillman himself. In addition to gathering information from the libraries everywhere he went, Dr. Babcock was given much assistance from leading members of his profession throughout Europe. "After 150 years of wrestling with this fearful disease," said Dr. Babcock, "the medical profession, only within the last year, appears to have arrived at a solution of the problem. A medical treatment has been discovered that at last promises a prompt and permanent cure. We will start tomorrow here in the South Carolina Hospital for the insane, where we have a number of cases, testing this cure."

WILL RAISE OTHER CROPS.

Farmers May Quit Cotton in Boll Weevil Belt.

A movement has been put on foot among the farmers in that section of southwest Mississippi infested by the Mexican boll weevil to point a minimum cotton acreage next year, and devote the major portion of tillable land to corn, oats, forage crops and truck products.

The movement has the backing of the Farmers' Union and is commended by the special agents of the United States department of agriculture, who are employed in that section of the state and who hold that a rotation of crops is imperative as one of the measures for the suppression of the pest.

The weevil has played havoc with the crop in the counties of Jefferson, Amite, Adams, Wilkinson and Franklin, and it is predicted that before the end of the present month it will enter the counties of Hinds, Lincoln, Pike and Copiah.

This is the condition in Mississippi, but it is only a question of a short time when the same condition will have to be faced by South Carolina farmers. The boll weevil is steadily marching this way and it will not be long before he will be knocking on our door. So our farmers may as well get ready for the pest by planting something else besides cotton. The boll weevil has come to stay.

Where Brick Ovens Are Used.

In Canada the French settlers still continue to use large brick ovens out of doors such as were built in France 250 years ago. The perfect heat of the stone and range in the last fifty years has driven many of these ovens out of commission, but many of the inhabitants think that no good baking can be done in any other oven. Its use is simple. A fire is made in the oven of good hard wood and when the oven is exceedingly hot the ashes are raked out and the large loaves ready to bake are placed on the bottom of the oven without pans. This method of baking makes a very thick crust or crust. As all of the natural elements of the grain are left in the loaf the bread is dark in color.

Railways in China.

Chinese cities object to strong additional openings being made in their walls that the new railways are compelled to build their stations far outside. Neither railways nor autos can enter the cities.

Those who think they have all religion are the ones who must need to worry whether they have any.

After all, our bread doesn't fall "utter side down" more than half the time.

You cannot win men from glistering sin by a gloomy salvation.

You can measure any creed by its fruits in character.

SOME HOT TALK

HASKELL CALLS HEARST A LIAR AND

Offers to Prove It If the New York Editor Will Give Him a Chance Before an Impartial Jury.

Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, who is treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, Sunday night gave out at Chicago the following telegram, which he said he had sent to W. R. Hearst:

"William R. Hearst, care New York American, New York, N. Y. "Sir: You are stating in speech and press in substance that during the year 1899, when Attorney General Frank S. Monnet, of Ohio, had several cases pending in the supreme court of that State against the Standard Oil Company, that I sought to influence him to dismiss those suits. I have said, and now repeat that your statement is absolutely false, and that I never had any relations of any kind or character with the Standard Oil Company. Our conflicting statements prove nothing. You, as newspaper man, may and should desire a reputation for truthfulness; I, as a public official, demand that those who accuse me stand forth and make known their proof. You know that a suit against you for civil damages, or a criminal prosecution for libel, means long delay and affords your character of journalism a chance to cover your expenses before being called upon to settle. I do not want your money; simply desire to expose you to the public as a false accuser who has distorted public records and manufactured statements for his political purposes. For the purpose of forever settling this infamous slander in your newspapers and on our stump, I now propose that a committee of five or any three of them, composed of the editors of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, the Chicago Journal, the New York World, the Indianapolis News and the St. Louis Republic, be selected to hear you and me under oath and all other evidences they may desire to the truth or falsity of your charge, at the earliest possible moment, and render their decision to the public in writing. Should this committee find your charge sustained I shall withdraw from all connection with the present presidential campaign. Should the verdict be against you, as I know it will, there need be no other penalty than the public contempt due every assessor of character."

C. H. HASKELL.

DOGS AS WATCHMEN'S HELPERS

Early Trained and Often Show Considerable Sagacity.

"Training dogs to assist the watchmen and police is a very simple matter," said an old private watchman of Boston, who formerly walked a beat in the South End.

"Dogs like the work. They enjoy prowling around through alleys and back yards and nosing into corners and behind barrels and piles of boxes, and their wonderful sense of smell often enables them to locate an intruder so securely hidden that his presence would never be suspected by a watchman."

"When I was walking a beat in large Newfoundland dog began following me of his own accord. I didn't encourage him at first, but let him go along on my rounds a much for company as anything else. That dog watched me like a detective and seemed to understand everything I did; followed me into every yard, and in less than a week knew every house that I was employed to watch."

"In ten days he was doing a large part of my work. Of course he could not try the doors, but after the first round, when I tried all the doors and saw that everything was right, all I had to do was to send him in to search the yard, and he did it thoroughly. If anything was wrong he barked and I ran in to see what was the matter. Once a back door was open. The gentleman of the house had come in late, left the door unwatched and the wind blew it open. The dog knew it was wrong and barked for me to come."

"Another time I heard him barking in a back yard, and running in, I found he had cornered a man hiding behind a pile of boards. The dog worked with me for nearly three years. Every evening, no matter what the weather, that dog was on hand at the patrol box where I reported. On cold nights we would go into an engine house to warm, and while the dog enjoyed the warming hour as much as I did he was no skulker, but whenever I was ready to go he was ready, too."

"I lost him because his owner moved out of the city, but as soon as it became known among the dog population that he wasn't working his place was taken by a hound that I had often noticed following me as a future fashion, as though he would like to be of the party, but didn't want to intrude, and the new dog seemed from the first to understand everything that ought to be done and did it as well as his predecessor."

The Scotch Juror.

In Scotland in a civil case jurymen get ten shillings a day for their services, and the litigants must in addition provide them with lunch. If two cases are tried consecutively on one day, and the same jurymen officiate, they get ten shillings for each case.</