

# The Times and Democrat.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1911.

TWO CENTS PER COPY.

## MAKES IT PLAIN

Board of Education Give Their Side of Book Adoption.

## SAVING TO THE STATE

Statement of the Appointive Members of the State Board of Education Concerning the Adoption of Text Books for the Schools of South Carolina.

In view of the misunderstandings and erroneous statements that have grown out of the recent protest issued by State Superintendent Swearingen in reference to the late adoption of text books, the undersigned appointive members of the State Board of Education submit to the people the following statement of the facts involved:

Fitness of the Members to Judge and Select Text Books.

The undersigned members of the Board have all of them been for many years intimately connected with the schools. Most of them are teachers of many years' experience of nearly every grade and every kind of school.

### Special Preparation for the Adoption.

For something over two years, they have had this adoption in view and have in consequence, been acquainting themselves with the usability and merits of the books in actual use in the schools. This has been done not only by examination of the books themselves but by the questioning of teachers all over the State.

For some six months prior to the adoption, books to be offered began to come in and expert representatives of the book companies began their visits to the several members of the Board. The coming of these books and agents increased in frequency, so that for some three months before the adoption, the members were called to spend most of their time, not given to their regular work, in the examination of books and the discussion of them with agents.

This prolonged and searching examination of text books was supplemented by informal discussions and comparisons among the members themselves while in attendance upon Board meetings in Columbia. Hence the several members entered the adoption with clearly defined views as to the relative merits and suitability of various books, including those now in use, and had, in many cases, their minds made up on their first choice, or on the books which they would be willing to accept in place of this first choice, and with definite ideas as to the opinions of their fellow members. Consequently when the time came for adoption, the members were virtually ready to vote intelligently without the necessity of much discussion, though despite this preparation there was full discussion on all important books.

The undersigned members submit, therefore, that this experience and this study of the books, it is reasonable to conclude that their individual judgment as to the merits of the books submitted deserves the same consideration, and is just as likely to be correct, as that of Mr. Swearingen, and that where a majority of them were agreed upon a particular book, it is just and rational, as well as democratic, to assume that this majority opinion was more likely correct than that of Mr. Swearingen or that of any minority which included Mr. Swearingen.

### The So-Called Secret Ballot.

It is unthinkable that Superintendent Swearingen intended in the slightest degree to impugn or make insinuation against the integrity of the members of the Board, either individually or collectively. Indeed we have his assurance that he did not; yet that construction has been put upon his protest and especially upon his reference to a secret ballot. Hence we are at a loss to understand why, when he perceived that the newspapers so construed his protest, he did not, in justice to himself and in justice to the Board, immediately publish a disclaimer of any such intention.

The ballot, it is due to say, was not secret in the sense that any member's vote was concealed. It is due to say, further, that not only was the method based upon the precedent of the adoption of five years ago, but, in the agreement to adopt the impersonal vote, it was distinctly stated that, if in the voting any member desired to put on record anything about the vote or adoption, he had the right to do so.

In the case of most of the books, especially of the more important ones, there was a preliminary discussion that revealed whether there was any decided difference of opinion among the members. Some member then put a particular book in nomination. There was yet fuller discussion, including comparisons with such other books as individual members thought worthy of mention. An open individual vote was then taken. Thus the whole Board knew how each member voted.

### How the Members Voted.

On only three of the books adopted were the undersigned members divided in their final vote. These

were the basal set of Readers, the Geographies and the English books below the high school. The following voted for the Wheeler primer: Messrs. Daniel, Glenn, O'Driscoll, Rembert, Thackston and Toms. In the case of the first and second basal Readers, Messrs. Glenn and Rembert voted for the Graded Classics of E. F. Johnson & Co. as a solid basal set. Messrs. Daniel, O'Driscoll, Rice, Thackston and Toms voted for the Wheeler first and second Readers, as adopted. In the case of the Geographies, the final vote stood for Maury, Messrs. Daniel, O'Driscoll, Thackston, and Toms; for Frye, Messrs. Glenn, Rembert and Rice. In the case of the Grammars the following voted for Kinard and Withers books: Messrs. Glenn, O'Driscoll, Rembert, Rice and Thackston. The following voted against these books: Messrs. Daniel and Toms. In each such instance, however, those who opposed the books finally adopted cheerfully accepted and approved the verdict of the majority. In the final vote on all other books adopted the undersigned members voted alike.

### Change of Text Books.

In reference to the change of text books, it must be remembered that the law itself anticipates the necessity for change in providing for a periodic adoption. The object, moreover, in inviting bids is to secure not the cheapest books, but the best books at the lowest prices. The Board showed its recognition of this principle as a primary end in the fact that, at its first meeting and frequently in the course of the adoption, it was repeated with emphasis that the first duty was to get the best books irrespective of reasonable differences in price. One of the most dangerous doctrines implied in Mr. Swearingen's protest is that which tends to establish the principle that books should not be changed and (Continued on third page.)

### CAPTAIN PUT OUT OF CAMP.

Officer Curses Governor and Staff and Publicly Ejected.

George H. Todd of Montgomery, Ala., captain of Battery B, Second regiment, Alabama National Guard, was ejected from the camp at Pickens Springs Thursday night by Col. Bricken and a company of infantry for cursing the governor, the adjutant general and his fellow officers. A court-martial will be ordered in his case.

Todd was thrown from his horse Thursday afternoon when a salute was being fired in honor of the visit of Gov. O'Neal to the camp. It made him angry and because the men at the gun laughed at him he swore they should not complete the firing nor should they lower the flag. Capt. Lewis of the Tuskegee company, officer of the day, ordered the salute to go on and when Todd attempted to interfere, placed him under arrest.

At a consultation held later Adj. Gen. Scully told Col. Bricken to do what he thought best and a guard was ordered to escort Todd to the outskirts of the camp. The incident created a great sensation at the camp, which was crowded with visitors.

### YOUNG WOMAN IS KILLED.

Sister, Father and Little Brother Are Seriously Wounded.

A family automobile party, touring from Portland to San Francisco, ended near Crescent City, Oregon, when the machine's fuel tank exploded, fatally burning one young woman and inflicting serious injuries upon sister, father and the two little brothers for whose protection she gave her life. A bump in the road struck the bottom of the car stripping the gear and tearing loose the gasoline burners streamed back, touching the tank. An explosion followed and flames enveloped the tonneau. Myrna Kelly, with her arms around her six and eight-year-old brothers, crowded them down in the car but was herself caught by the full blast of the fire. She died late Friday night.

### JAPAN WANTS OUR COTTON.

Baron Mitsui's Visit Seems About to Bear Fruit.

What is regarded as the most aggressive move yet made by Orientals to obtain a share in the South's cotton business was put into full swing Friday by the chartering, at Austin, of a \$100,000 company by K. Fukushima, a Japanese. He is manager for the Mitsui banking house of Japan, and has opened offices at Houston. The purpose is to export cotton to Asiatic countries through agencies to be established throughout the Orient. These plans follow the personal visit to this country about a year ago, of Baron Mitsui, who studied the cotton and rice business.

### Two Hundred May Perish.

A dispatch from Surf, Cal., states that of the two hundred passengers and eighty-five sailors on the wrecked Santa Rosa, only 55 had escaped to shore. It added that little hope was held out for those who remained on the vessel. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were lost by the capsizing of the life boat.

### Three Rescuers Drowned.

The wireless operator at Surf, Cal., received a message at 10.15 p. m. Friday night from the Centralla saying that the second mate and two seamen of the Helen P. Drew were drowned while attempting to take a life line to the Santa Rosa.

## HOLD THEM DOWN

POLICEMAN LIABLE FOR SHOOTING OF BYSTANDER.

Supreme Court So Rules in the Case of a Policeman Who in Making an Arrest, Shot a Man.

A policeman, firing at a man he is trying to arrest, the ball striking a bystander, subjects the policeman to the law, according to a decision handed down by the Supreme Court Tuesday. In the case of the State against Robert M. Barwick, writes Chief Justice Ira B. Jones:

"The defendant in October, 1908, was policeman for the town of Pineau, in Clarendon County, and on arrival of the Saturday night train from Sumter, was opening a way through the crowd for me lady passengers when Thos. Singleton, according to the defendant's version, declared he would stand back for no damn man, whereupon defendant seized Singleton to arrest him for cursing and refusing to open the way. Singleton broke loose and ran and the defendant pursued, firing his pistol towards him several times.

"The deceased, Sam Bracy, was standing in line of the firing and struck by the bullet, which gave him a mortal wound, of which he died some days later in a hospital in Sumter, S. C. The defendant was indicted for the murder of Bracy and was convicted of manslaughter with recommendation of mercy.

"The testimony of the State was to the effect that the deceased was hit by a bullet from the pistol of the defendant, but the defendant testified to the effect that Singleton, while running away, or someone in the direction he was running, shot at the defendant; that defendant did not shoot until after this firing, and the suggestion was that deceased may have been shot by Singleton.

Barwick was questioned at his trial about statements under oath before the Mayor's Court.

A statement that Barwick made there would have had the effect of showing that if Singleton shot in a certain situation he could not have hit the deceased.

The appeal to the Supreme Court was upon the question of defendant giving testimony against him in violation of the Constitution.

Going into the law on this point of giving evidence tending to incriminate himself, the Supreme Court's decision points out that when a defendant voluntarily goes on the stand he assumes the position of any other witness.

There were other exceptions as to witnesses. "One of the witnesses for the defence," writes the Chief Justice, "admitted that he may have said in a joking way without meaning it that the country was going to the devil if they would convict a white man for killing a negro."

"The Court charged the jury: 'The law is applicable the same to every man. The law knows no pets, the law knows no difference between an Indian, Japanese, a citizen of this State, an African or a Caucasian. I would not charge you different law according to the parties interested, much less could you try the facts differently, the parties being of a different race, either Japanese, Chinese, African or Caucasian. There is no color line in the law, and there shall be none under your oath in the jury box.'

The Supreme Court says that this charge was sound and proper in the circumstances and could not possibly have prejudiced any right of the defendant. The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed in this case.

### TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Rockingham County, Va., Swept by Violent Electrical Storm.

Two men were killed, others were shocked and burned and it is estimated that thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done to property and live stock Friday when an electrical storm of great violence swept Rockingham county, Va. John Cridner and Jacob Wilkins were struck by lightning while riding for shelter, and they and their horses were instantly killed. A bolt broke up a funeral procession in East Rockingham, stunning the undertaker and his assistant, who were riding on the hearse, and throwing the mourners into a panic. More than a score of cattle and horses were killed in the fields.

### Tell Tale Thumb Mark.

The print of sweaty fingers on a highball glass may lead to the capture of three men who shot Julius Weigel at his road house on Hempstead turnpike near New York Tuesday morning. The murderers had a drink, one leaving a plain thumb mark with an irregular scar on the glass.

When his wife protested at the wanton destruction of a picnic dinner she had prepared, Oscar Shoot, of Red Bay, Ala., in a fit of anger, Friday pushed her and their two children in the river. One of the little ones was drowned before it could be rescued.

### Four Drown in Pond.

Four waitresses at a hotel in Mount Pocono, Pa., were drowned in a pond near the hotel one day last week. Two others were rescued in an unconscious condition.

## FAVORS CLARK

Congressman Finley Believes the Speaker Our Strongest Man.

## THINKS HE WILL WIN

Bases His Opinion on the Great Popularity of Clark Among House Associates and Remarkable Ability He Has Displayed, Considered in Connection With Present Status.

In an interview with the Washington correspondent of The News and Courier Representative D. E. Finley, of the Fifth South Carolina District declares that in congressional circles the belief is growing that of the men thus far mentioned Speaker Clark would be the strongest candidate the Democrats could name. Mr. Finley stated that the party had in the past won its victories on the tariff question. He is also strongly of the opinion that Speaker Clark is the strongest available candidate, and should be nominated.

"The Democratic party is in better shape to-day than it has been at any time within the last eighteen years," said Mr. Finley. "In 1892 the party was united on the tariff question and swept the country, gaining for the first time since the civil war the Presidency and both houses of Congress. In 1894 the unfortunate division within the party on the money question cost us the control of Congress. Happily the money question is now out of the way and the tariff is again a live issue.

For 16 years the Republican party has perpetuated itself in power as a result of Democratic divisions on questions other than the tariff. Now the Republicans are divided on the tariff to as great extent as the Democrats were during Cleveland's second administration. The old line Republicans, the party of Cannon, Payne and Dabell, stand for a protective tariff. The so-called insurgent Republicans, who hail from the agricultural States of the West, proclaim their opposition to a protective tariff unless it is on some product of their immediate section. But generally their attitude on the tariff is well illustrated in the vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the farmers' free list bill and the bill reducing the tariff on wool, when practically all of them voted with the Democrats. Today there are no division in our party on any subject. Next year we shall enter the national campaign with a record of achievement in tariff reform, and lessening the high cost of living, which we expect to carry us to victory.

"Much is being said in the public prints and by individuals in every walk of life as to who will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912. Fortunately for the country, the Democracy is in a most favorable condition today. This condition is creditable entirely to the splendid record of the party in the House of Representatives in the last Congress. We were a minority party in that Congress, of course, but, thanks to the wise, able and patriotic leadership of Champ Clark, our party was able to make such favorable showing of its purposes in the way of correcting abuses and bringing about a reduction of the oppressive taxation and discountenancing the wasteful expenditures of the public money by the Republican party that the people in Congressional elections last fall gave the Democrats an overwhelming victory, changing a Republican majority of forty-five in the 61st Congress to a Democratic majority of sixty-five in the 62nd Congress.

"The Democrats in the House were not slow to recognize the potential leadership of Mr. Clark, and when Congress met on the 4th of last April he was unanimously nominated by the Democrats and elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Speakership is a great office—unquestionably the second greatest office in the country. Speaker Clark has more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends.

"Whatever hope the Democracy has for 1912 is necessarily based on the welding of its Representatives in the House in the last Congress and what they have done and will do in the present Congress. Under the leadership of Mr. Clark the Democrats have put through the Canadian reciprocity bill, which will enlarge the markets of Canada to American products. We have also put through the House the farmers' free list bill, placing thereon something like one hundred articles, used almost entirely by farmers. Following this the House bill will reduce the oppressive woolen schedule of the Payne-Adler tariff law more than 50 per cent, meaning an annual saving also of millions of dollars to the American people. The Democratic programme includes a general revision of the tariff.

"No man in Congress or in America is able to compete with Mr. Clark in the matter of carrying out the Democratic programme. The country realizes this and there is a very large and growing sentiment that he of all the Democrats is best qualified to lead the party in 1912. There are other great Democrats in the country; in fact the party is well off in this respect, but objection is made to practically every one of them. The only objection that has been urged to the

## VERY STRANGE CASE

FEVER RESTORES MIND OF A MAN AFTER YEARS.

In Delirium He Utters Disjointed Sentences Which Gave Doctors Their Only Clue.

"The case of Benjamin Leeds" may become famous among psychologists, says a dispatch from Atlantic City. It would seem that of a sudden Leeds' brains, apparently normal became a blank. He forgot his identity, he forgot his wife and children, of whom he had always taken tender care; he forgot the past.

Then, after six years, Leeds fell ill and the fever stimulated his dormant mind. In his delirium he remembered dimly and he muttered words that gave to the acute surgeons who listened to the clue that will restore him to his family and may bring him back to himself.

In response to a telegram from these surgeons Mrs. Leeds went to Cleveland, Ohio. She said happily she will nurse her husband back to mental and physical health, then bring him home.

Leeds, once a well known citizen here, retired from business and went to live at Ocean City about seven years ago. One day in the summer of 1905 he left home to deposit money in a bank near there. He did not return. Wide, but vain search was made for him. His wife, giving him up for lost, became a trained nurse to support herself and their two children.

Not a word came from him or of him until the message arrived calling his wife to a hospital in Cleveland. Her husband had been taken there ill and with a very high temperature. Tossing on his fevered cot the light of yesterday's sun, which seemed to have set, dawned on his mind again. He uttered disjointed sentences:

"My wife, Lydia,—  
"Atlantic City—  
"So long since I have seen them—  
"What have I, Ben Leeds, done?  
"Disgraceful, disgraceful to neglect."  
"How they must have suffered."  
The surgeons articulated the sentences and sent for Mrs. Leeds.

### SORT OF FREE LOVE CULT.

Leader of It Being Tried in Chicago for Immorality.

Mrs. Lucille Bridges frequently kissed Evelyn Arthur See, founder of the "Absolute Life" cult, called him "dear" and wrote letters to him while he was in jail, telling of her love for him, according to her testimony given at the trial of the cult leader at Chicago on Friday.

"The many kisses I exchanged with Mr. See were holy and sinless salutations," Mrs. Bridges testified. "They had none of the meaning of the kiss the world outside of Absolute Life knows. Mr. See is a pure and chaste man. It was not sinful for us to kiss. We had the true light. We were above sin and safe from temptation. Nothing we could do would be wrong."

"I saw a new light and a feeling was in me as though there were something for me to do to better myself and better the world at large. It was a feeling which was like walking on a cloud. That feeling was 'absolute life,'" said the witness.

Mrs. Bridges admitted also that she frequently visited the "temple" of "Absolute Life," where See made his home, on nights while her husband was away from Chicago. She said also that she had made contributions of \$1,000 and \$500, respectively, to See in the cause of "Absolute Life."

nomination of Speaker Clark for President is that at some time during the last few years a Democratic State Convention in Missouri gave out an intimation that it was at that time for the nomination of Ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, for President next year. At the time he was given this more or less useless and valueless endorsement Ex-Governor Folk was a supposed or avowed candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri. There were politicians who eliminated him from the race by making a vague and indefinite promise that they would some day support him for President. The public is of the opinion that if any politician in Missouri profited by the agreement with Folk he is so much ahead of the game but the country as a whole is not found by any such political scheming. Certainly Mr. Clark was not a candidate for Senator and did not profit by any agreement between the Democratic candidates for Senator in Missouri two years ago.

"The impression is growing among public men that the country is turning to Speaker Clark as the most available Democrat to nominate for the Presidency in 1912. His friends are becoming active in his support. If he is the nominee his election will follow.

"The impression is growing among public men that the country is turning to Speaker Clark as the most available Democrat to nominate for the Presidency in 1912. His friends are becoming active in his support. If he is the nominee his election will follow.

### Will Fight Pine Beetle.

As the result of widespread destruction of the pine trees in this section of the country, it is announced that the government will establish a forest insect field station in Spartanburg County. A. D. Hopkins, in charge of the forestry inspection, will take up the fight against the pine beetle, which is believed to be responsible for the destruction.

## GAVE AID TO GANG

SENSATIONAL STORY DAMAGING TO TAFT TOLD.

About Coal Land Helped the Coal Trust.

Friday afternoon's Washington Times publishes a circumstantial story very damaging to the administration, telling how the Guggenheims were allowed by a secret order of the President, withdrawing the territory from a forest reservation file claims to the land around Controller Bay, Alaska, bottling up the coal fields so that the syndicate will be able to dominate them.

The story, which is said to be made up from the records of the interior department, is that last summer a Guggenheim, agent named Richard Ryan, came to Washington to induce the President to open the Controller Bay land for entry. Ballinger, then Secretary of the Interior, and from the files the following note, alleged to be from Ryan to Ballinger, is produced:

"Dear Dick: I went to see the President the other day about this Controller Bay affair. The President asked me whom I represented, I told him, according to our agreement, that I represented myself, but that didn't seem to satisfy him; so I sent for Charlie Taft and asked him to tell his brother who I really represented. The President made no further objections to my claim. Yours, 'Dick.'"

As the Controller Bay claim has not yet been finally confirmed, this sensational publication may prevent its being patented. A congressional inquiry is expected.

### HANGED FOR BRUTAL MURDER.

Negro Meets Death on Scaffold for Killing a Tailor.

Damel Duncan, a negro, was hanged in Charleston Friday for the murder on June 21, 1910, of Max Lubelsky, a Jewish merchant, the crime, being among the most atrocious in the annals of this State.

Until the last moment Duncan showed great nerve but as the black cap was being adjusted he fainted, the trap being sprung while he was in this condition. To the last the negro stoutly maintained his innocence of all knowledge of the crime leaving a statement for the newspapers.

The murder of Lubelsky, a King street tailor, occurred on June 21 of last year. He was found in his shop senseless and lying in a pool of blood. The only clue left by the murderer, whose motive was robbery, was a bloody stick with which the crime had been committed.

A few weeks later the widow of the murdered man was attacked in her husband's place of business in a manner similar to that which resulted in the death of Lubelsky. Duncan was seized outside the store and recognized by a neighbor as the man in whose hands he had seen the stick with which the tailor had been killed shortly before the murder took place.

The negro was tried and convicted of the crime. His case was carried to the State supreme court, which tribunal declined to interfere with the verdict. Gov. Blewett also declined to interfere.

### GOES FOR FATHER'S BODY.

Waited Forty-one Years to Recover it From Glacier.

Miss Edith Randall, daughter of John C. Randall, a banker of Quincy, Mass., who lost his life in the Alps nearly forty-one years ago, is now on her way to Chamonix, where she hopes to recover her father's body when the Glacier des Bessons gives up the bodies of those who were frozen at the top September 6th, 1870.

On arriving at the little village at the foot of the Alps, where the glacier gives up its dead, Miss Randall will stay at the same hotel where her father lodged and will meet the children of the guides who also lost their lives on that occasion.

Randall ascended the Alps with two other tourists and nine guides. The party was caught in the snow storm and all died. Recent discoveries indicate the bodies will be recovered within a few weeks.

### They Drink Poison.

At Wesson, Miss., after drinking poison for what they thought was whiskey, two young men named Brown and Allen are out of danger, due to the heroic efforts of physicians. They went to a party Saturday night and hid their private flask before joining friends. When they went out to take a "nip" they found the wrong bottle.

### Meets Horrible Death.

While at work on the upper part of a derrick at the Winstonsboro Granite corporation near that town Wednesday, Rex Caine, a young white man from Wilmington, N. C., got his head caught between the beam and cog wheel, getting his skull crushed instantly. The body was taken to the old home at Wilmington, N. C., for burial.

## VERY RARE CASE

Son of a Rich Banker Proves to be a Burglar in City of New York.

## HE FOOLED THE POLICE

Stole Because Small Salary Didn't Allow Him to Entertain Women Lavishly.—Loving Cup He Took From Peabody Home Leads to Arrest.

Tells How Easy it is to Rob.

The New York World says Karl Von Metz Meyer, a lieutenant in the Norwegian army, who came to this country on a three-years furlough to study banking, was arrested in his home, No. 185 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn Friday night on a charge of burglary. His father is a wealthy banker at Christiansand, Norway, with a branch in Munich.

"I am a burglar," cried Meyer, a handsome, soldierly looking man of twenty-four, when arrested. "I am a burglar and a conscience stricken burglar. I have recently committed eighteen robberies on Columbia Heights alone.

"Come with me," continued Meyer, "I'll show you where many of the pawn tickets are." He led the detectives into a room that adjoined his own and turned up the carpet in a corner. There were twenty-one tickets, representing jewelry and silverware valued at \$5,000.

"Why did I turn burglar?" Meyer went on. "Well I turned burglar when I began to live beyond my means. I needed money and I got it by breaking into homes. It is an easy thing to break into a Brooklyn home. I never carried a jimmy or a revolver. I didn't want to be caught with either in case of arrest. I went to the rear of houses by climbing over fences.

For two months ten detectives from Brooklyn headquarters have been looking for Meyer. In their night vigils they became well acquainted with the handsomely dressed young man who lived at No. 185 Columbia Heights and they felt sorry for him when he told them that he was unable to go to sleep. To the detectives the man was known as "Lieutenant" having informed them who he was and what he was doing in this country.

The man was seen almost nightly on the streets by the detectives and policemen. He could always tell them that a man was better dead than a sufferer from insomnia. He would enter his own home and next morning a new robbery would be reported.

Until the burglary of the house of Charles S. Peabody, No. 123 Willow st., June 19th, there was never so much as a suspicion against the Norwegian lieutenant and banking clerk. The Peabody burglary took place in the early morning. Meyer had gained entrance at the rear, and when all was quiet he stole out of the front door. One of the things he took was a large silver loving cup, which belonged to Dudley Peabody, son of Charles S.

Half a block down the street Meyer caught sight of a detective in the shadow of a house. While passing a vacant lot he dropped the loving cup over the fence. There it was found an hour later by a milkman and returned to the Peabody home.

"Couldn't sleep again," spoke up Meyer as he addressed the policeman; then he passed on. When the loving cup incident was told the policeman on post recalled having spoken to Meyer, who walked past the spot where the cup was found.

Detectives—lieutenants Tenney and Ward was assigned to keep a watch on Meyer. The Norwegian seemed to know he was under suspicion. He continued his nightly walks but the robberies ceased. Not one bit of evidence could the detectives get against him and they feared to arrest the man because of his position.

Friday night, however, the two men from headquarters went to Meyer's room and burst in upon him, telling him he was under arrest; that he was the burglar for whom the police had been looking for many months. After Meyer had completed his confession and shown where the pawn tickets were hidden, he said:

"I came to this country two years ago. I attribute my downfall to women. It was all my own fault; they fascinate me. I got a place in the foreign department of the Adams Express Company and made good from the first day. Then I lost my health but this breakdown was not due to dissipation of the usual sort, but to my fondness for staying up late and talking to some pretty woman."

### Left All to Himself.

A spectacle which has not been seen for years, if ever, was exhibited in the Senate, says a Washington dispatch, on the reciprocity "debate" Friday, when for nearly ten minutes Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, who was concluding his speech begun Thursday in opposition to the pact, was the only senator on the floor.

### Set Off By the Sun.

At Washington, Pa., rays of the sun focused on the fuse of a package of fireworks through a bubble in a window pane Saturday caused the explosion of the entire window of the store was ruined.