

OUR SCHOOLS.

PAPER NO. 7.

BY PROF. WILLIAM H. HAND.

The Course of Study—There is a small but turbulent class of overwise writers who periodically belabor the public schools. In their nightmares they see thousands of tender children murdered or maimed in the public schools, and give vociferous utterance to so much wild nonsense that they have but one effect—making people refuse to heed them even when they point out some real defect. Some of these writers have warned us against one great evil which we have gone on ignoring—that of an overcrowded course of study. To be brief, some years ago our educators realized the poverty of our common school course of study; conferred almost exclusively to the three R's. A just demand was made for an enriched course, giving a wider range of subjects to the pupils. A number of subjects have been added. Now, in order to encourage individual initiative, I take it, the State Board of Education has never prescribed a maximum or minimum number of subjects for any course. Instead it has adopted textbooks covering a rather wide range of subjects, and grouped these into yearly grades, leaving each school to make up a course or courses from this list.

The building of a well-balanced course of study is the work of an expert. Comparatively few teachers lay claim to that stage of fitness. Yet each teacher, or at least each principal, experienced or inexperienced, sets about to make his own course. Theories, prejudices, and tastes begin to clash for the mastery. One teacher is an arithmetical crank and his course has but little else in it; another's favorite subject is grammar, and he makes his pupils analyze and parse everything in sight; another has no taste for geography, and he practically omits it; another "dotes on" poetry, and the whole school is put to memorizing and reciting gems; while a lot of thorough-going teachers who take everything literally, put the whole adopted list into one course, and give it to every pupil in the school. A great deal of ignorant and unjust criticism is made against the frequent and useless change of textbooks. It would be neither wise nor defensible to have a child use the same reader through two or three grades, or to use the same geography through the 4th, 5th and 6th grade, for instance: If the book is suited to his advancement when he begins it, it is reasonable to say that it is not suitable two or three years later in his life. And if a teacher were to keep the child of one of these wretched guardians of the schools in a fourth grade for three or four years, this same guardian would make the columns of the local newspaper smell of outrage in declaiming against the outrage (then fall to sign his name). On the other hand, many of our schools do needlessly tax the patrons for books, and burden the children with books. Let us give concrete cases: I have just examined the published course of study in a ten-grade school in one of our towns. In that course are prescribed fifty-five separate texts, exclusive of copy books, drawing books, scratch pads, etc. In the school are ten teachers. In another ten-grade school, with four teachers, there are sixty-four texts prescribed. In the first mentioned school there are ten separate texts required in the seventh grade. In the second mentioned school eleven texts are given in the eighth grade.

Every child ought to have the best obtainable book in every subject he pursues, and he ought to have all the books he needs—books suited to his age and advancement, but I protest that the above mentioned courses are out of reason. To understand

NOTED CROOK

Convicted and Sent Up For Fifteen Years in the Pen.

SASSSED THE JUDGE

Who Added Five Years More to the Ten Years Already Given Him for Talking Back at His Honor—The Prisoner Seems to Be a Hardened Criminal.

Samuel K. Williams, alias James P. Kelly, alias Oakland Sammy, alias Sam Raymond, yegman and burglar, after making a well planned attempt to escape from the Charleston jail on Tuesday night in the midst of his trial in Charleston for carrying burglar's tools, faced Judge Prince Wednesday morning in the court of general session, after the jury had brought in a verdict of guilty, and was given sentence of 10 years and one month at hard labor in the State penitentiary.

Sullen and persisting to the last that his guilt had not been proved, Williams asked Judge Prince why his honor did not give him the limit while he was about it. "Bring Williams back to the stand," ordered the judge, as the prisoner had stepped down. "I am going to reform your sentence, Williams," announced his honor. "I sentence you to 15 years at hard labor in the State penitentiary."

Under a heavy guard of deputies Williams slouched back to the prisoners' room, apparently eased in mind about his sentence. At half-past 5 o'clock Wednesday morning when Captain Gradiak, the jailer, went to see Williams a morning call he found the cage door and the corridor door open. The bird had flown. Captain Gradiak had taken every precaution that he could think of, warned and taught by his experience. Here the yegman had got away, under his very eyes, as mysterious as a nightfall. How could the man have escaped with apparently not a tool to help him?

Before doing anything else Captain Gradiak ran down from the west wing of the third floor, where Williams cell was located, to the jail yard, to look for traces of an escape over the high jail wall. He found no evidence that the man had scaled the wall, and so made a thorough search of the lower floor of the jail. No Williams could be sighted. Then the captain returned to the empty cell of the yegman to look for his tools.

Williams had been locked up in a steel cell within a lockable cage which opens into a steel cage on the third floor having barred windows and shut off from the staircase by a sheet iron door always kept locked. Williams had been placed in a cell directly on the corridor that he might be better watched from without. To reach the staircase, where trace of him was lost, he had to pick a heavy Yale lock. This allowed him to raise the lever that unlocked the cells in his cage. Then he stepped out into the corridor within the steel cage. A heavy Yale lock secured the cage door. Williams sawed the three-eighth inch ring of this lock, getting at it by thrusting his arm through the bars. After he had opened the cage door, he passed into the corridor and was confronted by the heavy iron door that shut off the cells from the staircase. This door opens with a huge brass key. How he got through this was a mystery, as well as was his location.

Comforting himself with the deduction that Williams, although a jailbird, could not fly, Captain Gradiak then proceeded to search in the only place where the jailer left possibly be, namely: the jail loft. Over a narrow corridor is a trap door which gives entrance into the jail loft above. It is some 15 feet above the floor. There was no ladder or rope in sight, but Captain Gradiak had figured out that Williams must be hiding up in this dark and huge loft. Calling to him, a tall negro trusty named "Mink," Captain Gradiak secured a stepladder and ordered Mink to mount it and climb into the loft where, by striking a match he might see if Williams were hidden. Calling out that he would shoot Williams on sight if he made resistance, Captain Gradiak drew his revolver and sent Mink up the ladder and into the loft to take the last chance of noting Oakland Sammy out if he were about the jail.

It was a tense moment for the jailer when Mink disappeared into the loft, and the match was struck. A light flared up, and then Mink, big eyed and shaking, stuck his head through the trap door and said: "He is dar, cap'n."

Seeing the jag was up, Williams came from the recesses of the loft, and said he was caught. He made no resistance and slowly backed down out of the opening. He had hung by his hands to touch the stepladder with his feet. Williams looked glum and baffled, but was glad, and stated to the captain that he had failed to escape because he did not have time.

After Captain Gradiak got Williams again in custody, the prisoner was placed in another cell, unaccompanied and closely guarded, until it was time to take him over to the court room. He is now under a heavy guard, and will not be unwatched while the Charleston authorities have him in charge.

The story of Williams' plan of escape is interesting. It is thought that he had assistance from the outside, or within the jail. Suspicion points to a white man recently sentenced to a white man for grand larceny, a stranger here who has been sick for the past two days and stayed in the jail.

Williams used a picklock not yet found to open the lock which held down the cell lever to let him into the cage. To get out of the cell cage he sawed through the locking ring on the case door outside with a steel saw made from a corset rib. And to unlock the corridor door that admitted him into the main hallway to the trap door he used an ingenuously contrived wooden key that worked to perfection. To make his canvas cell hammock, he knotted and tore it into strips and cut out a stout rope. Wrenching off a piece of iron from his washstand, he bent it into the shape of the letter S and had a hook attached to the rope, by which he could grip the edge of the trap door above him in the main hall and pull himself into the loft. A tiny three-sided file was found on him with which he made the saw teeth.

He must have worked for hours on his job, but Captain Gradiak, leaving him at midnight and coming back at 5:30, did not give the yegman time to perfect his escape. His plan was to make his way to the roof and find or saw out an opening and then let himself down into the jail yard and scale the wall with his rope and hook. He carried along two extra hammocks to lengthen his rope with. The hook and hammocks were found in the jail loft by Assistant Jailor Rice.

POST CARD VOTE.

OF NEW YORK WORLD SHOW LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Similar Change in All the States Would Sweep Bryan Into the White House on a Democratic Tidal Wave.

The New York World last Sunday morning published a forecast of the presidential election, that should carry comfort to every Democrat who reads and carefully weighs its details. The World does not predict Bryan's election, but the result of its postal card poll is an encouraging sign—the most encouraging prospect the Democrats have had since 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected.

The fairness and impartiality of ante-election polls of the New York World are never questioned, and they are just as complete as it is possible to make them. And this particular poll shows a plurality in New York State of only 15,000 votes for Taft, as Republican nominee. Fifteen thousand votes plurality for Taft, as against 175,000 votes plurality for Roosevelt four years ago!

The canvass was made by sending out thirty-five thousand postal cards to voters in the five boroughs of Greater New York. They were asked to indicate their preference for president, and to state the name of the candidate for whom they voted four years ago. The return cards brought replies from 8,913 voters, who voted as follows in 1904:

Roosevelt 5,432
Parker 2,413
Debs 205
New votes 862
Total 8,912

For Taft, 4,969, as follows:
From Roosevelt 4,024
From Parker 520
From Debs 19
New votes 418
Total 4,969

For Bryan, 3,112, as follows:
From Roosevelt 1,032
From Parker 1,892
From Debs 30
New votes 358
Total 3,112

For Debs, 337, as follows:
From Roosevelt 130
From Parker 39
From Debs 134
New votes 34
Total 337

For Hisgen, 495 votes, as follows:
From Roosevelt 242
From Parker 162
From Debs 31
New votes 60
Total 495

Taken as representative of the World's election experts, men who have been estimating election results with remarkable accuracy for many years, make the following deductions: Estimates of the presidential vote in Greater New York in 1908, based on the vote of 1904—an estimated increase of 50,000 in 1908, or a total vote of 690,000, under application of the changes as between the respective parties on a percentage basis, calculated from actual declarations of 8,913 voters, as per figures given, above.

8,651 declarations received are herein taken as representative of the 640,000 vote of 1904.
862 declarations received are herein taken as representative of the 50,000 increase in 1908.
8,913 declarations received are herein taken as representative of 690,000 estimated vote of 1908.

Roosevelt's vote in Greater New York in 1904 289,000
Net loss of Taft—10.82 per cent of total vote of 640,000 69,888
Gain of 4.15 per cent of estimated increase of 50,000 20,475
Taft's indicated vote of 1908, calculated on basis of declarations and changes 243,137

Parker's vote in Greater New York in 1904 37,000
Total gain of Bryan—3.30 per cent of total vote of 640,000 27,520
Gain of Bryan—40.95 per cent of estimated increase of 50,000 20,475
Bryan's indicated vote of 1908, calculated on basis of declarations and changes 374,995

Debs' vote in Greater New York in 1904 24,000
Net gain of Debs (1908)—1.22 per cent of total vote of 640,000 78,008
Gain of 3.94 per cent of estimated increase of 50,000 1,970
Debs' indicated vote of 1908, calculated on basis of declarations and changes 33,778

Hisgen's vote in 1908 (no independence party in 1904) 495
His gain—5.40 per cent of total vote of 640,000 34,550
His gain—6.95 per cent of estimated increase of 50,000 3,480
Hisgen's indicated vote of 1908, calculated on basis of declarations and changes 38,040

THE BRYAN FUND

Senator Tillman Gave Two Hundred Dollars to the Cause.

AMOUNTS AND GIVERS

One Hundred Thousand Dollars More is Needed—Only Those Who Gave \$100 or Over are Named. Bryan Second Largest Contributor. Fifty Thousand People Gave.

The Democratic national committee, through Treasurer Herman Ridder, Thursday morning gave out an extended statement of the contributions to the Democratic national campaign fund up to and including October, showing sums of and over \$100. The statement also shows receipts and disbursements as follows:

Received from contributors of \$100 and over, \$30,712.33. Received from contributors under \$100, \$115,355.22. Amount left over from Denver Convention fund, \$42,500. Total, \$248,567.55. Amount disbursed, \$225,962.38. Balance on hand \$22,605.17.

The statement, which is signed by National Chairman Mack and Treasurer Ridder, says that 343 subscribers gave \$100 or more, and the smaller sums were from 25 cents up to \$50.

"The number of contributors to the national committee fund is estimated at about 50,000 people, and about \$100,000 of the whole amount contributed came from the Democratic newspapers throughout the United States.

"It will be noticed from the foregoing statement that the cash balance is about \$22,000. Supplies contracted for and undelivered, circulation of literature, the expenses of headquarters in Chicago, New York and Denver and the traveling and other expenses incident to our speaking campaign now under way will make necessary an additional \$100,000 to carry our campaign to a successful issue. We are confident that the people whom we are thus taking into our confidence will supply us with this additional sum, and we earnestly urge a prompt and generous response to this appeal.

"Subscriptions received of \$100 or more will be published daily, beginning October 16."

The complete list is as follows: Alabama—Jere C. King \$100. Thomas C. McEllain \$100. Hon. K. S. D. Mallory \$500. J. W. Tomlinson \$150.

Arizona—Wm. E. Thomas \$100. Arkansas—Guy E. Tucker \$100. R. B. Macon, Congressman, \$100. California—John W. J. Earhart \$100. Hon. Nathan Cole \$500. Colorado—Hon. Chas. J. Hughes \$500. Hon. T. M. Patterson \$1,000. Hon. Chas. S. Thomas \$200. W. H. Gallagan \$250. W. A. Hill \$250. Hon. John F. Sharrow \$250. George R. Williamson \$200. Jos. A. Thatcher \$100. Judge R. W. Steele \$100. Jane Jefferson Club \$100.

Connecticut—Melbert D. Cary \$1,000. Archibald McNeill \$1,000. Florida—Arthur T. Williams \$100. P. A. Bignan \$124. District of Columbia—Cotter T. Bride \$100. E. B. McGelrick \$100. N. B. Shade and wife \$100. Columbia Democratic Club \$500. Georgia—Governor Hoke, Smith \$250.

Illinois—P. W. Burns \$500. L. W. Chambers \$100. George E. Dickson \$150. Judge S. D. Dwight \$100. Edward E. Dunne \$200. M. F. Dunlap \$1,000. Judge O. P. Thompson \$100. Phil Peeler \$100. F. O. Hawley \$100. D. M. Kinsall \$100. W. A. Moody \$100. A. L. Maxwell \$100. F. L. McCulloch \$100. Chas. J. Mulliken \$100. Andrew T. Phelps \$100. Bralley & O'Donnell \$100. Roger S. Sullivan \$1,000. H. R. Fowler \$100. Ervin A. Rice, \$100. Harry Higgins \$100. W. E. Williams \$125. Wm. Hoyt \$100. Frank V. Dilatush \$100. John P. Hopkins \$1,000. Indiana—Thomas Taggart \$1,000.

Bank Closes. Cashier Kills Himself With a Gun in His Barn. A special from Bradford Ark. says following the closing of the Bradford State Bank and issuance of a warrant yesterday for the arrest of the cashier, H. Drennan, who was alleged to be short in his accounts to the extent of \$10,000. Drennan's dead body was found in the barn at his home today. The shotgun with which the man evidently ended his life was found nearby.

The estimates show even more marked changes in the presidential situation. Four years ago 55 of the same 57 counties gave Mr. Roosevelt majorities aggregating 213,495, and Parker of 333. The counties covered in the table printed show majorities for Taft aggregating 148,500, and for Mr. Bryan of 2,900. So that according to the estimates, Mr. Taft will gain, if present conditions continue, 64,995 and Mr. Bryan will gain 1,062. The estimates show that while Mr. Taft will not hold all of the Roosevelt vote of four years ago, he will command at least 65 per cent of it.

"The reductions noted in the estimates are mainly in the factory centres and are due to these causes: 1. Industrial conditions affecting many thousands of employes. 2. The dissatisfaction of voters with the old parties. 3. Opposition to Governor Hughes because of his reform."

The World also publishes statements from the leaders of the respective parties, and it is evident that the Democrats are more sanguine of success than are the Republicans.

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ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely PURE Insures delicious, healthful food for every home, every day. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes. Safeguards your food against alum and phosphate of lime—harsh mineral acids which are used in cheaply made powders.

Hon. W. M. Blackstock \$100. Cornelius Cunningham \$100. Chas. C. Feherty \$100. Wm. B. Robinson \$100. Abram Simmons \$200. Iowa—M. F. Healey \$100. Farmer \$100.

Kansas—John T. Peddergast \$100. Chas. Owen \$100. W. A. Harris \$100. S. Hendricks \$100. R. W. Blair \$100. Frank S. Thomas \$100. G. F. Livingston \$100.

Kentucky—W. J. Baird \$100. Urey Woodson \$100. Harry Weisinger \$100. Bruce Haldeman \$100. W. T. Ellis \$100.

Louisiana—Senator C. C. Cordill \$250. Hurb McCloskey \$100. Baird McCloskey \$250. The Hon. Albert Estoppy \$100. The Hon. Robert Ewing \$250. J. W. Dansiger \$100. Edmund McCullom \$100. The Hon. Otto Breide \$100. E. A. Brandau \$100. The Hon. P. W. Bond \$100. W. H. Byrnes, L. W. H. and E. C. E. C. \$100. The Hon. Martin Behrman \$100. New Orleans bankers \$250. The Hon. Thos. C. Anderson \$100. The Hon. Jos. Vogtle \$100. W. J. Williams \$100. Samuel Gilmore \$100. Julius Goetsch \$100. The Hon. John Fitzpatrick \$100. Isidore Newman \$250. The Hon. H. L. Marreiro \$100. Col. John H. Sullivan \$100. The Hon. E. K. Skinner \$100. Geo. Smith \$100. Governor J. Y. Sanders \$250. The Hon. Alex. Pyrol \$100. W. J. Chamberlin \$100.

Maine—The Hon. Dalrus H. Ingram \$100. Maryland—T. H. Shriver \$100. Massachusetts—Carl S. Vrooman \$500. Fred L. McLaughlin \$100. Mrs. F. L. McLaughlin \$100. D. F. Dougherty \$100. Humphrey O'Sullivan \$100. J. W. Coughlin \$100.

Michigan—E. O. Wood \$1,000. Chas. R. Sligh \$100. Edward Ryan \$100. F. E. Pulte \$100. Alf. Lucking \$200. Geo. P. Hummer \$200. W. L. Churchhill \$100. Thomas E. Barkworth \$100. W. R. Ruff \$500. W. Forbes \$100. C. O. Bailey \$100. Missouri—A. M. Dockery \$100. Murray Careton \$500. E. C. Bleish \$100. Edward F. Goltra \$1,000. Russel E. Gardner \$100. D. R. Franck \$1,000. Lon V. Stephens \$200. Dr. John P. Roney \$105. J. W. Myrton \$100. Hon. Jas. Hagerman \$100. W. C. Wetmore \$100.

Minnesota—T. D. O'Brien \$200. P. Malady \$100. J. P. McDonnell \$250. F. B. Long \$100. F. B. Lynch \$100. Emil Gaist \$100. L. B. Elwood \$100. E. S. Corser \$100. Otto Brenner \$100. C. D. Autremey \$250. Daniel Aberie \$100. Ned E. Wheaton \$100.

Montana—T. J. Walsh \$500. W. B. George \$500. R. S. Ford \$500. John L. Losekar \$250. Senator W. A. Clark \$2,000. Great Falls Tribune \$100.

Nebraska—M. T. Connor \$150. J. H. Catron \$100. Capt. J. Enart \$100. G. M. Hitchcock \$100. G. M. Hanson \$100. J. H. Harley \$100. A. Johnson \$100. P. P. Walsh \$100. C. M. Gruenther \$100. R. D. Morassy \$100. W. J. Bryan, Commodore profits \$4,046.

New Jersey—Hon. Wm. C. Gebhardt \$100. Hon. W. J. Thompson \$200. Warren Dixon \$100.

New York—John J. Kennedy \$100. John N. Wiley \$100. Capt. Schwab \$100. Jas. K. McGuire \$100. W. P. Mitchell \$500. Norman E. Mack \$2,000. Hon. E. G. S. Miller \$600. Hon. T. B. Lockwood \$100. Harvey C. Lehman \$250. H. C. Jackson \$100. John Hull, Jr. \$100. John W. Cox \$1,000. J. Hyde Clark \$100. Henry P. Burghard \$100. Walter Francis Burns \$500. Thos. W. Finucane \$500. Wm. F. Hoffman \$100. W. J. Connors \$100. A. J. Elias \$400. Seymour H. Knox \$100. Caddeback, Killen & Karl \$100. W. Perry Taylor \$100. Perry Belmont \$1,000. John Leavell \$100. Hon. T. S. Osborne \$100. Hon. Burke Cockran \$500. Jos. Gregory \$100. Mrs. F. V. Burns \$100. Sam Utermoyer \$1,000. Jacob Ruppert \$1,000. Delaney Nicoll \$1,000. Nathan Straus \$2,500. John Stanchfield \$250. Thos. S. Fuller \$100. Hon. Jefferson \$2,500. W. F. Sheehan \$1,000. N. Espenheld \$100. Edward M. Sheppard \$100. Antonio Zucca \$100. Wm. J. Moore \$100. John Fox \$100. W. H. Baldwin \$100.

New Mexico—N. B. Laughlin \$100. New Hampshire—Hon. Jas. B. Shenard \$125. H. W. Felker \$100. North Carolina—Governor R. G. Glenn \$100. Joseph Daniels \$100. Julian S. Carr \$100. E. J. Hale \$100. North Dakota—Hon. M. M. Whipple \$100. Hon. W. E. Purcell \$100. Hon. N. F. Murphy \$100. Hon. J. Nelson Kelley \$100. Hon. J. L. Casket \$100. Governor John Burke \$100. John B. Freid and family \$100.

Ohio—Judge John M. Van Meter \$100. W. S. Thomas \$100. M. E. Maralis \$1,000. Geo. W. Harris \$2,000. D. P. Torpy \$100. The Hon. M. R. Denver \$100. James Kilbourne \$200.

Oregon—J. M. Watson \$100. Oklahoma—D. A. McDonald \$100. J. B. Doolin \$200. R. L. Williams \$100. Geo. Whitehurst \$100. John E. Turner \$100. M. E. Trapp \$100. Thurmond Brothers \$100. David Russell \$100. Patterson Furniture \$100. L. C. Niblack \$100. New, State Tribune \$100. J. J. McAlister \$100. Judge D. P. Marnum \$250. Leo Myer \$100. J. A. Smetee \$100. R. E. Lozier \$100. J. E. Dove \$100. W. A. Ledbetter \$100. Mrs. Luman \$100. W. W. Letson \$100. M. J. Kank \$100. The Hon. B. W. Key \$100. Dr. B. M. Hickey \$100. S. W. Hayes \$100. W. T. Ellis \$100. C. W. Herod \$250. Roy Hoffman \$100. The Hon. John J. Gerlach \$250. A. R. Eastman \$100. Jesse J. Dunn \$100. Thomas H. Doyle \$100. W. H. L. Campbell \$100. W. H. Coyle \$100. J. P. Connors \$100. J. M. Brooks \$200. S. T. Bledsoe \$100. J. M. Aydelotte \$100. R. L. Owens \$1,400.

Pennsylvania—Judge Reumbe \$100. Alfred Graham \$100. Christopher McGege \$100. J. B. Coffman \$110. William J. Crittenden \$100. William B. Rodgers \$500. Jos. Fels \$500. C. J. D. Strohecker \$100. J. S. Black \$100. F. W. Shoonmaker \$150. D. Gordon Bromley \$1,500. Chas. H. Dougherty \$500. E. N. Nichol \$500. E. Raymond Rasm \$200. Jas. I. Ryan \$300. A. J. Ennis \$100. J. B. McCullough \$100. Jos. R. Wainwright \$200. Roland H. Morris \$100. M. F. Howley \$100. Geo. W. Acklin \$100. J. A. Wakefield \$100. John I. Buckley \$100. John Murphy \$100. W. H. Kerr \$125. G. F. Myer \$100. E. M. Herbst \$225. Lot W. Reif \$115. J. S. Carmichael \$101. E. W. McArthur \$100. Democratic Club \$250.

Rhode Island—P. J. Murphy \$100. South Carolina—B. R. Tillman \$100. South Dakota—Hon. C. A. Jewett \$100. D. M. Kuman \$100. D. W. Forbes \$100. C. O. Bailey \$100. Tennessee—Isaac Reese \$100. W. I. Crawford \$100. Commercial Appeal \$100. Napoleon Hill \$100. Texas—Jas. R. Stubbs \$100. A. B. Robertson \$100. Elba Heywood \$200. George W. Littlefield \$100. H. A. Wroe \$100. T. M. Campbell \$100. W. F. Ramsey \$100. Capt. Jas. R. Garrity \$200.

Vermont—H. O. Cummings \$100. Wisconsin—J. J. Hogan \$1,000. D. L. Plummer \$100. F. O. Geiger \$200. A. H. Krouskop \$100. West Virginia—Hon. A. J. Wilkinson \$100. Henry G. Davis \$250. Washington—Jammie Dur