

TATT'S PLEA

For White Republican Party in the South.

CAN SEE NO DANGER

Of Negro Domination, and Says Race Problem is Eliminated Politically.

He Asserts That This Section's Interests Are No Longer Bound Up in Democracy.

New York, Dec. 7.—President-elect William H. Taft, who came to New York today to address the North Carolina society of this city, was given a tumultuous reception to-night by the members of the organization and prominent men from all parts of the South at the annual dinner of the North Carolinians at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Taft declared that nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the chief executive office than to direct the policy of the national government with respect to the Southern States as to convince the intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

White Supremacy Assured.

"I am not going to rehearse the painful history of Reconstruction or what followed it. I come at once to the present condition of things stated from a constitutional and political standpoint. And that is this: That in all Southern States, it is possible, by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage, which square with the 15th amendment and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern States, county or municipality governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black. It is also true that the sooner such laws when adopted are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races the better for the moral tone of the States and community concerned. Negroes should be given an opportunity equally with whites by education and thrift to meet the requirements of eligibility which shall lay down in order to secure the safe exercise of the electoral franchise. The negro should ask for nothing other than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise and when that is granted by law and not denied by executive discrimination, he has nothing to complain of.

"The proposal to repeal the 15th amendment is utterly impracticable and should be relegated to the limbo of forgotten issues. What we are considering is something practical something that means attainable progress. It seems to me to follow, therefore, that there is or ought to be a common ground upon which we can all stand in respect to the race question in the South and its political bearing that takes away any justification for maintaining the continued solidarity of the South to prevent the so-called negro domination. The fear that in some way or other a social equality between the races shall be enforced by law or brought about by political measures really has no foundation except in the imagination of those who fear such a result. The federal government has nothing to do with social equality. The war amendments do not declare in favor of social equality; all that the law or constitution attempts to secure is equality of opportunity before the law and in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Social equality is something that grows out of voluntary concessions by the individuals forming society.

Reasons of Sentiment.

With the elimination of the race question can we say that there are removed all the reasons why the people of the South are reluctant to give up their political solidarity and divide themselves on party lines in accordance with their economic and political views? No, there are other reasons; perhaps only reasons of sentiment, but with the Southern people, who are a high strung, sensitive and outspoken people, considerations of sentiment are frequently quite as strong as those of some political or economic character. In the first place, it is now nearly 40 years since the South acquired its political solidarity and the intensity of feeling by which it was maintained and the ostracism and social proscription imposed on those white Southerners who did not sympathize with the necessity for such solidarity could not make lasting impression and create a permanent bias that would naturally outlast the reason for its original existence. Mr. Taft referred to the trials of the Reconstruction period which accentuated the greater trial of the past, and the slow returns of prosperity to the South following the civil strife, as further agencies that help to keep alive the feeling engendered by that controversy, and continued: But times change and men change with them in any community, however fixed its thoughts or habits, and many circumstances have blessed us with their influence in this matter. The growth of the South since 1900 has been marvelous. The manufacturing capital in 1880 was \$150,000,000; in 1890, \$650,000,000; in 1900, \$1,150,000,000, and in 1908, \$2,100,000,000, while the values of the manufacturers increased from \$450,000,000 in 1880, to \$900,000,000 in 1890, to \$1,450,000,000 in 1900, and to \$2,800,000,000 in 1908. The farm products in 1880 were \$650,000,000; in 1890, \$770,000,000; in 1900, \$1,270,000,000, and in 1908, \$2,200,000,000. The exports from the South in 1880 were \$250,000,000 of dollars; in 1890, \$306,000,000; in 1900, \$484,000,000, and in 1908, \$648,000,000. "In this marvelous growth the manufacturers of the South now exceed the agricultural products and thus a complete change has come over the character of her industries. The South has become rich, and only the surface of her wealth has been scratched. Her growth has exceeded that of the rest of the country, and she is now in every way sharing in its prosperity. State Rights and Democracy. "Again, the Democratic party has not preserved its traditional doctrines as to State rights and other issues and has for the time adopted new doctrines of possibly doubtful economic truth and wisdom. Southern men adhering to the party and the name find themselves, through the influence of tradition and the fear of a restoration of conditions which are now impossible, supporting a platform and candidate whose political and economic theories they distrust. Under these conditions there was in the past campaign and there is throughout the South among many of its most intelligent citizens an impatience, a nervousness and a restlessness in voting for one ticket and rejoicing in the success of another. "Now I am not one of those who are disposed to criticize or emphasize the inconsistency of the position in which these gentlemen find themselves. I believe it would be wise if all who sympathize with one party and its principles were to vote its ticket, but I can readily understand the weight and inertia of the tradition and the social considerations that makes them hesitate. I believe that the movement away from political solidarity has started and ought to be encouraged and I think one way to encourage it is to have the South understand that the attitude of the North and the Republican party toward it is not one of hostility or criticism or opposition, political or otherwise; that they believe in the maintenance of the 15th amendment, but that, as already explained, they do not deem that amendment to be inconsistent with the South's obtaining and maintaining what it regards as its political safety from domination of an ignorant electorate; that the North years for closer association with the South; that its citizens deprecate that reserve on the subject of politics which so long has been maintained in the otherwise delightful social relations between Southerners and Northerners as they are more and more frequently thrown together. "In welcoming to a change of party affiliation many Southerners who have been Democrats we are brought face to face with a delicate situation which we can only meet with frankness and justice. In our anxiety to bring the Democratic Southerners into new political relations we should have and can have no desire to pass by or ignore the comparatively few white Southerners who from principle have consistently stood for our principles in the South when it brought them social ostracism and a loss of all prestige. Nor can we sympathize with an effort to exclude from the support of Republicanism in the South or to read out of the party those colored voters who by their education and thrift have made themselves eligible to exercise the electoral franchise. Matters of Education. "We believe that the solution of the race question in the South is largely a matter of industrial and thorough education. Some Southerners who have a keen expression to their thoughts seem to think that the only solution of the negro question is his migration to Africa; but to me such a proposition is utterly fatuous. The negro is essential to the South in order that it may have proper labor. Their ancestors were brought here against their will. They have no country but this. They know no flag but ours. They wish to live under it and are willing to die for it. They are Americans. The proposition to increase the supply of labor in the South by emigration from Europe is some to me instead of being inimical to the cause of the negro, will aid him. As the industries of the South continue to grow in the marvelous ratio already shown the demand for labor must increase. "Primarily an industrial education for the masses, higher education for the leaders of the negro race, for their professional men, their clergymen, their physicians, their lawyers and their teachers, will make up a system under which their improvement, which statistics show to have been most noteworthy in the last 40 years, will continue at the same rate. "On the whole, then, the best public opinion of the North and the best public opinion of the South seems to be coming together in respect to all the economic and political questions growing out of present race conditions. "The recent election has made it probable that I shall become more or less responsible for the policy of the next presidential administration and I improve this opportunity to say that nothing will give me greater pride, because nothing will give me more claim to the gratitude of my fellow citizens, if I could so direct that policy in respect to the South as to convince their intelligent citizens of the desire of the administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problems before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view. During the last decade, in common with lovers of our country, I have watched with delight and thanksgiving the bond of union between the two sections grow firmer. I pray that it may be given to me to strengthen this movement, to obliterate all sectional lines and leave nothing of differences between the North and South save a friendly emulation for the benefit of our common country."

MAILING PRESENTS

UNCLE SAM ISSUES USEFUL INFORMATION.

By Observing a Few Simple Rules Persons May Save Themselves and Postoffice Clerks Trouble.

Just now with Christmas less than two weeks off, Christmas Kringle's busy season is coming at a rapid rate. Not only have the retail shops everywhere made their preparations already for the yuletide by displaying their most tempting and attractive wares, but there are many other signs showing the season of good cheer to be near at hand. The head of the house hurries to workshop, mill and office loaded with the season's offering for friends far and near, and takes his place in the long line before the stamp windows at the many postoffices awaiting his turn to Uncle Sam's safe keeping for delivery. And it is just here that Uncle Sam—always kind and generous to his 90,000,000 people—comes forward with some timely Christmas suggestions and tells all of his friends, big and little, how to enjoy to the fullest the holiday time. These suggestions are in the form of information for Christmas shoppers who send their gifts through the mails from one part of this big country to the other, and by the due observance of these simple rules, persons may save both themselves and the tired-work-out clerks at the postoffice much needless worry and trouble. Uncle Sam's first chapter in the little primer that he has just issued, tells the people first to provide themselves with a generous supply of good, stout cork, plenty of strong wrapping paper, and, if necessary, to prevent damage, some light pasteboard boxes, after all the gifts that are to be sent out through the mails have been bought. Then after the bundles are wrapped and tied and duly marked, provide yourself with a set of library scales that will cost not more than half a dollar. Now your presents will be divided, according to Uncle Sam's methods of doing business—and he does a considerable amount of it at times—into two classes, either "third" or "fourth," and, perhaps, most of them will fall into the last named classification, though books, it must be remembered, comes in the third class. Provide yourself with plenty of stamps and do not forget to secure a generous supply of the one-cent kind for the odd cents that will be needed to send your gifts out. Take your packages and weigh them carefully on the scales you have previously bought, or perhaps borrowed from a neighbor, and remember that these are the requirements: One cent for each ounce or part of an ounce, except seeds, bulbs, roots and plants, which cost only half as much, and which will go to all parts of the United States for one cent each two ounces. See that no packages weigh more than four pounds as that is the limit, and those in excess of that weight will be rejected. Should you wish to present your friends with books, these will come under the third class, and the requirements will be one cent for every two ounces—or just half that of the ordinary Christmas gift. The next chapter in the primer tells Uncle Sam's people what to place on the wrapper, envelope, tag or label in order to insure speedy transportation and delivery. In addition to the name and address of the addressee, there may be written or printed the name, occupation and residence of the sender, preceded by the word "from," but nothing else that would savor of a personal correspondence. There is no objection to placing cards inside the boxes or packages bearing such words as "with love," "merry Christmas," "happy New Year," or some similar greeting suitable to the occasion, but there must be absolutely nothing more. Any addition to this is a violation of the postal regulations, and subjects the sender to a fine of \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a long period in one of the government penitentiaries. "We frequently find," said one of Uncle Sam's postoffice officials today, "that many women and children—and sometimes men also—violate the laws in sending letters—which are first class matter in packages under fourth class, or lower rates. Of course, there are many cases of this character that we do not prosecute, because, upon investigation, it is found that the violations have not been willfully committed, but are the result of ignorance. No writing whatever should be placed inside the ordinary package, but a card bearing a suitable greeting and that can be done in three or four words. Of course, when we have reason to suspect that people are doing this to evade the payment of letter postage, prosecution follows, and they usually pay the fine, and the case ends there. Many persons who have no intention whatever of violating the law, hurriedly prepare their little gifts for their friends in other cities, dash off a note of perhaps a half-dozen lines, place it inside the package then deposit it for transmittal through the mails. We object to this; it is a violation of the law, and often results in needless prosecutions, but there are also many instances where the trouble has come about entirely through ignorance and inattention to the postoffice rules."

Dairy Pointers.

Whatever we should give our cows to eat we should never neglect to provide them with plenty of water and pure air. Ventilation and cleanliness are two matters which are going to cut an important figure in the future dairy business. It may be set down as an absolute fact that an animal in an unsound condition cannot give pure milk. Sometimes a man can perform his duty with a fairly decent grace if he can't find anything else to do on.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Former Senator Discusses Pending Inquiry Into Matter.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 10.—Former Senator J. H. Millard, of Nebraska, who was chairman of the senate committee on the Panama canal, when the investigation was made by the senate as to the sale of the manner in which this government acquired the Panama canal, said in an interview that the French government was not connected in any way with the deal which was made through William Nelson Cromwell, who acted for the canal company, and who blocked every effort of the committee to secure the list of stockholders of the company, to whom the \$40,000,000 was paid. Senator Millard says many of the statements contained in President Roosevelt's letter to Foulke, were wrong, among them being the statement that the \$40,000,000 was paid the French government. Mr. Millard says this money was paid J. P. Morgan & Co. "The French government had nothing to do with the sale of the canal property," said Senator Millard. "About the only man who had anything to do with that, so far as our committee was able to find was William Nelson Cromwell. We were never able to find the names of the stockholders of the company, which he represented. "I am certain there was no grafting on the part of any government official in this country. "Was Douglas Robinson or any of the Tatts members of the syndicate?" was asked Senator Millard. "I don't know. We never could get Cromwell to answer a question as to who the members of that syndicate were. Cromwell knew. Get hold of him or make him answer, and you will know all about the Panama deal."

A Rhymed Wedding.

According to the Mexico Ledger John Stobie, a Wellston magistrate, united a negro couple with this ceremony. Will you take Bet Jim, will you take Bet Jim, without any regret. To love and to cherish Till one of you perish, And is laid under the sod, So help you God? Jim having given the usual affirmative answer, Judge Stobie turned to Bet: Bet, will you take Jim And cling to him, Both out and in, Through thick and thin, Holding him to your heart, 'Till death you part? Bet modestly acquiesced, and the newly married couple were dismissed with this benediction: Through life's alternative joy and strife, I now pronounce you man and wife. Go up life's hill till you get to the And salute your bride, you ducky devil.

Rules for Guests.

Guests are requested not to speak to the dumb waiter. Guests wishing to get up without being called can have self-raising flour for supper. The hotel is supported by a beautiful cemetery; hearses to be hired, 25 cents a day. Guests wishing to get a little driving will find hammer and nails in the closet. If the room gets too warm, open the windows and see the fire escape. If you're fond of athletics and like good jumping, lift the mattress and see the bed spring. If your lamp goes out, take a feather out of the pillow; that's light enough for any room. Any one troubled with nightmares will find halter on the bedpost. Don't worry about paying your bill; the house is supported by the foundation.

Poultry Notes.

While oats are a good egg producing food, better results can be secured by alternating with bran. Rolled oats soaked in sweet milk is a good ration to commence feeding young chickens. Scald out the drinking vessels once a week. Filth is easily carried to the system through drinking water. Clean dry earth is one of the best absorbents for the poultry house. Scatter it liberally over the floor. Sprinkle the nests with a solution of diluted carbolic acid. It will aid materially in keeping down lice. Boiling milk that is fed to the fowls will increase its value and lessen the risks of its producing disease. She Knows How. St. Louis, Dec. 11.—James Sharp, the leader of the onslaught against the police has not yet been captured. Mrs. Pratt who, with her four children, is being held at police headquarters, now states she knows Sharp was a false prophet and wishes she had remained in "the good old Baptist church." Mrs. Pratt's husband was killed in the row. Commits Suicide. New York, Dec. 7.—Leaving two letters, in one of which he said he had "suffered more than anybody in the world." Louis Evans, of Brooklyn, a youth of nineteen years, shot and instantly killed himself in a hospital where he was undergoing treatment for tuberculosis. Explosion in Magazine. Calcutta, Dec. 7.—An explosion at military station, where men were engaged in converting ball cartridges into blanks resulted in the killing of eleven men and wounding of twenty-six others. The casualties were all among native soldiers. A Fast Flying Bird. The most wonderful bird flight noted is the migratory achievement of the virginia plover, which leaves its haunts in North America and takes a course down the Atlantic, reaches the coast of Brazil in one unbroken flight of 15 hours, covering a distance of 3,000 miles at the rate of four miles a minute. Some years ago some of these birds were stranded in Orangeburg by a storm, and several people who saw them noted their swift flight as they resumed their journey Southward.

TOO BIG A LIAR

FOR HIM TO TACKLE SAYS EDITOR LAFFAN.

Who, in Dignified but Scorching Words, Roasts Roosevelt, Refusing to Bandy Epithets With Him.

Mr. Laffan replies to the President's letter as follows: "The editor of the Sun presents his compliments to Mr. Roosevelt and acknowledges his active sensibility in respect of the attention which Mr. Roosevelt has been good enough to pay him in his letter to the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana. "Notwithstanding the directness of this challenge, the editor of the Sun declines a controversy with Mr. Roosevelt. He is by no means indifferent to the implied compliment discernible in Mr. Roosevelt's tirade, but Mr. Roosevelt has shown in his frequent collisions with various persons of distinction that he has an overwhelming advantage over any respectable antagonist in his, Mr. Roosevelt's complete freedom from any sense of personal obligation in respect of the truth. The editor of the Sun is fully alive to the extremity of the inconvenience which attaches to a personal controversy with a man who has shown himself capable of suppression and perversion of individual correspondence, an act which, in ordinary life, would be in the cognizance of any club or association of self-respecting gentlemen, entail his prompt repulsion. "In saying these things we cannot disguise our chagrin and humiliation that the person who is addressed is also the President of the United States. "It is curious that the Mr. Foulke is a preferred repository of these confidences of the President. It was to him that Mr. Roosevelt sent his memorable letter denying that he was using the Federal patronage to aid Mr. Taft's candidacy, a letter which at once took its place among the most valued incunabula of veracity. "The woman announced that she and 'Adam God' would conduct services at Poor Man's Mission tonight, whereupon she and her companions started toward the mission. Officer Holt then inquired as to the identity of the children. The woman immediately assumed an attitude of resentment and replied that the officer 'had better attend to his own business. "Adam God," who wears a long, white beard and hair, threatened the officer. Officer Holt was not armed, but stood his ground until 'Adam God' struck him a heavy blow behind the ear with a pistol, making an ugly wound. Holt then started for the police station for assistance. As Holt moved away the preacher tried to shoot him, but the cartridges failed to explode. Officer Holt rushed into the police station and announced that a band of religious fanatics, armed to the teeth, were at the threshold of the station, and he warned the officers to prepare for trouble. The sergeant, in charge ordered Patrolmen Charles Dalbow and Harry E. Stege to arrest Sharp and his followers. Sharp and his companions were within fifty yards of the police station when the officers stepped into the street. The Sharpies gave evidence of frenzy and, with profane abuse, they served notice on all that they would preach right 'under the eaves of the police station and the police cannot prevent us. "The officers did not, however, expect serious trouble, were not prepared for the volley of bullets which met them after they appeared on the scene. Dalbow was killed instantly and a bullet passed through Stege's arm. Other officers hearing the firing, rushed into the street and a general fight ensued. The officers refrained from shooting, for fear of endangering the lives of innocent people. Lieutenant Clark, who had come into the street unarmed, was shot in the eye, and Patrolman Mullane was shot in the back as he hurried into the police station for reinforcements. In the meantime a riot called brought policemen from all directions. Thoroughly aroused, the officers closed in on Sharp and his followers, firing as they went. When the firing ceased 'Adam God' lay fatally shot through the head and body. "It was later learned that Sharp's male companions was Louis Pratt, father of the five children. Pratt was arrested uninjured. The woman and the children fled to a houseboat, in which they lived on the Missouri river. Fifty policemen followed them, and found the woman had barricaded herself in the houseboat. Standing on the boat with a shotgun, she shouted to the officers: 'Come on, you fands.' The boat was only a few feet from the bank of the river and several officers dashed toward it. The woman dropped her weapon, and seizing two of the children sprang into a boat and began to row into the middle of the river. The officers called to her to stop, but she only plied the oars more vigorously. The policemen fired a volley at the boat. One shot struck Lola Pratt, tearing away the greater part of the child's face. She died later. The woman then surrendered. At the police station she said that she was Mrs. Pratt, wife of the companion of 'Adam God,' and mother of the wounded child. DROWNED IN POTOMAC. Young Men Go to Death in Trying to Shoot the Rapids. Washington, Dec. 6.—Joseph H. Panter, aged 30, a boatman in the National museum, and his companion, Robert Wallace, aged 16, were drowned today while trying to shoot the rapids at Stablesfield falls, in the Potomac river, about 10 miles north of the city. The bodies have not been recovered. The young men were on a fishing trip in a small canoe, which overturned in midstream with them, due to striking a rock. Both were residents of this city. No matter how innocent a girl is, she can get to be more so by becoming married and then a widow. If a girl doesn't like flattery it's because she doesn't get enough to spoil her.

A FATAL FIGHT

Religious Fanatics Precipitate a Row in Kansas City.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS

Fired in Riot in Which Party of Fanatics, Led by 'Adam God,' and Several Policemen Engage, Resulting in Three Deaths and Probably Four Fatal Injuries.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—In the shadow of the City Hall a riot in which religious fanatics and policemen were participants, and during which a hundred shots were fired this afternoon resulted in the death of Policeman A. O. Dalbow, probable fatal injuries to four and slight injuries to two other persons. Those probably fatally injured are John Sharp, known as 'Adam God,' as the preacher; Michael Mullane, a patrolman; Lola Pratt, 13 years old, and Patrick Clark, a police sergeant. Harry E. Stege, a policeman, and George M. Holt, a probation officer, were also hurt. The trouble occurred while the streets were crowded. While the fight was in progress the participants traversed an entire block. Probation Officer Holt, of the Juvenile Court, today went to Fifth and Main streets, to investigate a case of alleged abduction. Near that corner he met John Sharp, known as 'Adam God,' who was exhorting a crowd. With Sharp were A. J. Selzer, and a woman and five children, ranging in age from 3 to 14 years. Holt did not like the manner in which the woman attempted to get money contributions from the crowd, and he decided that she and her male companions were not proper persons to have custody of young children. The woman announced that she and 'Adam God' would conduct services at Poor Man's Mission tonight, whereupon she and her companions started toward the mission. Officer Holt then inquired as to the identity of the children. The woman immediately assumed an attitude of resentment and replied that the officer 'had better attend to his own business. "Adam God," who wears a long, white beard and hair, threatened the officer. Officer Holt was not armed, but stood his ground until 'Adam God' struck him a heavy blow behind the ear with a pistol, making an ugly wound. Holt then started for the police station for assistance. As Holt moved away the preacher tried to shoot him, but the cartridges failed to explode. 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PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

Democrats Want Inquiry Into That \$40,000,000 Purchase.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Democrats of the House are planning to demand an investigation of the purchase of the Panama canal property and its conformity with this program Representative Rainey, of Illinois, introduced a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to ascertain how much of the \$40,000,000 which appears on the record to have been paid to the French company, was really paid to that company. "It is said that the National Democratic committee requested Rainey to present the resolution, which provides that the committee shall ascertain if any portion of the \$40,000,000 was directly or indirectly paid to American citizens, to an American syndicate, and if any member, or Senator, profited by the transaction. BRYAN WAS ARRESTED. His Hunting Party Had Killed Too Many Ducks. Galveston, Texas, Dec. 10.—William Jennings Bryan fell into the hands of a game warden yesterday, when he and three other hunters were arrested at Lake Surprise, the famous game preserve of Banker Moody, of Galveston, in Chambers county. Bryan, Moody and two friends were charged with having violated the State game law by killing more than 25 fowls each. The law limits the number of ducks to be killed by one person 25 in 24 hours. More than 150 dead ducks testified to the work of the four men up to the time the game warden appeared. Then it was sworn that Bryan had really killed but a few canvas backs. Moody and the other two Nimrods pleaded guilty and accepted the penalty, the fine being \$25 each. BAD MAN WITH A GUN. Saloon Keeper Shoots and Kills Three Negroes. Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 11.—After a brief argument with a crowd of negroes engaged in a game of billiards at a saloon on Desota street near Beale, shortly after midnight this morning, William Latura, a white saloon keeper of this city, shot and killed three of the negroes and wounded four others, one mortally and the others seriously. One of those wounded is a woman. According to statements of bystanders the negroes were grouped about the table when Latura entered the saloon. As he appeared a few heated words passed and in the next instant Latura had drawn his revolver and begun firing. Each of his bullets took effect with the result as stated. Latura, who it is said had been drinking, was taken into custody after the shooting. MAIL CARRIER HURT. Thrown From His Buggy and Perhaps Fatally Injured. Spartanburg, Dec. 7.—Jesse L. Wood, a well known letter carrier, was thrown from his buggy early Sunday morning and seriously injured. The horse Mr. Wood was driving took fright on east Main street, just in front of the First Presbyterian church. He was thrown violently to the sidewalk and knocked unconscious. When taken to his home it was discovered that three of his ribs had been broken and one of his shoulders terribly injured. He is threatened with pneumonia, which makes his condition truly worse.—The State. PULLED FROM BURNING HOUSE. Mother Passes Children Through Window to Safety. New York, Dec. 10.—Ten persons were dragged to safety from a burning tenement in Williamsburg last night. Mrs. Mary Kilkoin, after being awakened, called for help and when two policemen responded, handed her two small children through a window to safety. Herman Zeigler and his father, aged 85, and the old man's wife, aged 80, were overcome by smoke, but were rescued, as were the family of Mitchell McDermott, who were carried to safety after having been found unconscious. One of the worst things about being rich seems to be how unhappy it can make you not to be rich. Half the people in the world are always doing something to take off flesh; and the other half to put it

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar. Made from Grapes. Absolutely Pure. Includes an image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

GINNER'S REPORT

OF COTTON GINNED TO DECEMBER ONE.

11,010,864 Bales and 26,933 Ginneries—Increase Over Last Year.

S. C. Shows 1,052,547 Bales.

A total of 11,010,864 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1908 to December 1, and 26,932 active ginneries, against 8,343,396 bales ginned a year ago were announced in the bureau report on cotton ginning Tuesday. The 1907 crop was 11,057,822 bales, of which 75.5 was ginned to December 1, the 1906 crop, 12,953,201, with 17.2 to December 1, and 1905 crop, 10,495,105, bales with 82.3 to December 1. In 1906 there were 10,027,868 bales and in 1905 8,688,663 bales ginned to December 1. The report counts round bales as half bales and excludes linters. It includes 200,818 round bales for 1908, 154,636 for 1907 and 227,145 for 1908. Sea island bales included 68,497 for 1908, 55,299 for 1907 and 41,250 for 1906. Today's report gives running bales ginned to December 1 and active ginneries respectively by States as follows: Alabama, 1,171,404 bales and 3,429 ginneries. Arkansas, 776,153 bales and 2,675 ginneries. Florida, 58,577 bales and 27 ginneries. Georgia, 1,738,737 bales and 4,034 ginneries. Kansas, Kentucky and New Mexico, 1,074 bales and 5 ginneries. Louisiana, 897,179 bales and 1,645 ginneries. Mississippi, 1,297,291 bales and 3,422 ginneries. Missouri, 45,750 bales and 70 ginneries. North Carolina, 554,002 bales and 2,681 ginneries. Oklahoma, 432,077 bales and 973 ginneries. South Carolina, 1,052,547 bales and 3,134 ginneries. Tennessee, 278,679 bales and 625 ginneries. Texas, 3,200,221 bales and 4,091 ginneries. Virginia, 8,773 bales and 92 ginneries. The distribution of sea island cotton by State is: Florida 29,003; Georgia, 32,155; South Carolina, 8,339 bales. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to November 14 are \$9,595,809 bales. NARROW ESCAPE. Train Running Fifty Miles an Hour Turns Over. Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 10.—The wreck of the west bound North Coast limited at McKenzie, 20 miles east of here last night may be considered one of the luckiest in the annals of railroading, according to railroad men. The fact that an almost entire train going at the rate of 50 miles an hour, containing more than 200 persons could turn over and go down a 10-foot embankment without killing anybody is marvelous. The engine got over safely, but the tender went off the track, followed by the baggage and mail cars. Then the coupling broke and the three day coaches, two sleepers and the observation car went down an embankment into a deep snow drift and turned over without breaking a coupling. The hard packed snow saved the train from destruction. Eight bales on the train were not even scratched. A FATAL PLUNGE. Fireman Who Fell From Window Dies From Injury. Macon, Ga., Dec. 10.—Thomas Fulford, the 21-year-old Central of Georgia fireman, who fell from the second story of his boarding house on Third street yesterday afternoon, died at the city hospital today. Fulford came in from his run feeling badly, went at once to his room, feeling feverish. He went to open his window and fainted while in the act. While in this condition he fell forward to the ground 35 feet below. His skull was fractured. He was unmarried. His home was in Americus.