

ANSWER PRAYER

The Power of Speech Was Restored to a Man at Westminster, S. C.

DUMB FOR THREE YEARS

Like the Marvels of Early Christian Days, Reads Story of Mr. Drayton Poore, Who, Dumb, Speaks Again, the Thorn in the Flesh Having Been Removed.

A letter from Westminster to the News and Courier says without question the most conspicuous man in upper South Carolina to-day is Mr. Thomas Drayton Poore. He had this unabating consciousness since the afternoon of Feb. 7, 1911. It does not dwindle in the least, but rather grows greater as the circle covering that knowledge of his experience grows wider. People from different parts of the state and the neighboring State of Georgia have come in numbers to Westminster for the sole purpose of looking on the person of this new marked man. Letters have been received by the hundreds making inquiry about him.

The thing that has brought Mr. Poore into the lime light is the sudden restoration of speech, of which he had been totally deprived for almost three years. To be more exact, the thing that has pointed him out as a conspicuous character is not the simple fact of the restoration of speech, but the circumstances under which his speech was restored, and more especially the cause that is believed to have been behind it, and responsible for it. A brief history of the case of Mr. Poore will tell the story and put before the reader the miracle as it is positioned.

Mr. Poore, who is one of the most respectable men of the town and county in which he lives, began to lose the power of speech on the 11th day of April, 1908, and continued to grow worse in this respect until on the 18th day of December of that year he was utterly unable to make an audible sound, even in the form of a whisper. The physicians told him that it was the result of a case of nervous indigestion that had been troubling him for a long time. Mr. Poore was unable to make a single sound in the nature of speech until the afternoon of February 11, 1911. It is the return of the power of speech, especially in the light of the circumstances of its return, and of the cause of its return that makes Mr. Poore to be a subject of great interest at this time.

The circumstances are these: There was a protracted service in progress at the Baptist church in Westminster, of which Mr. Poore is a member and officer. The services were being conducted by the Rev. S. E. Stephens, a returned missionary of that denomination. On the afternoon of the 7th of February, at a very quiet meeting in which prayer was the predominant feature, Mr. Poore wrote on a slip of paper a request that prayer be offered for him that God would give him grace to bear his affliction. Attention was called to the fact that it might be God's will to restore to him his voice, and this was made the burden of the prayers offered at that time. Like Paul of old, the brethren prayed that the "thorn of the flesh" might be removed, but if it was not for the glory of God that it was not removed, that their brother might be given grace to bear it to God's glory and praise.

After the season of prayer was over, without asking if the answer had been given, the leader announced a hymn, and none was more surprised, perhaps, than Mr. Poore to find that he could join in the singing with as strong and melodious a voice as any one present. The amazement was startling when Mr. Poore, just as the minister was about to dismiss the congregation, rushed to the platform, lifted his hand and began to tell, with lips that had been speechless for three years, of how wonderfully God had answered the prayers of His people on that occasion. At the request of Mr. Poore the congregation sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," the subject of the blessing leading the singing with a thrill in his voice that by that congregation was never heard on land or sea.

If any one imagines that there was any drag in the meeting after that they are quite mistaken. An ovation was tendered Mr. Poore on the ground, and as the remarkable incident spread through the town and surrounding country multitudes thronged the streets, delegation after delegation met him on his way home, or called on him after he reached home. The house was packed at night with people, who, like the Jews in Bethany that came not for Jesus' sake only, but to see Lazarus whom He had raised from the dead, came not for the meeting's sake only, but that they might see the man who had received such a tangible and apparent blessing in answer to prayer that had been offered in that house.

The crowd still came to Mr. Poore's home of one such occurrence in the life of one so well and so favorably known, and in a denomination that is noted for its conservatism and quietude, and yet in the life of a man with such an implicit and abiding faith in the promises of God, has received no other explanation than that God was pleased to hear the cry of His people and answer them "according to His loving kindness and tender mercies."

The following affidavits, made in the presence of an officer of the law and under the seal of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, will attest the historicity of the incident, even to the most sceptical:

"The State of South Carolina,
"County of Oconee,
"Per-annally appeared before me Thomas Drayton Poore, of the town of Westminster, State and county aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says: That he is 49 years of age, and that he deals in real estate and farming; that on the 11th day of April, 1908, he began losing his power of speech, and that his power of speech had become totally lost on the 18th day of December, 1908, the loss being attributed as a result of nervousness. That he had been unable to speak, even in an audible whisper, from the

WANT JUTE FREE

TRUST TRYING TO THROTTLE ALL COMPETITION.

The Duty Proposed Would Suppress Calcutta, Dundee and Liverpool Jute Bagging Mills.

To prevent the closing down of the trust in this country, of every foreign mill manufacturing bagging for covering cotton, mill interests in this and other Southern States have petitioned congress at the 62d extraordinary session to place all bagging for covering cotton on the free list. A letter written to Senator Benj. Ryan Tillman of South Carolina was given out Thursday. The letter follows:

Hon. B. R. Tillman, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Under paragraph 255 of the tariff act jute bagging is protected by a duty of six-tenths of one cent per pound, provided the bagging is composed of jute, jute butts or hemp. The manufacturers of bagging in this country not being satisfied with the tribute paid to it by the cotton farmers for the past fifteen years under the above tariff, recently made a test case to prove that foreign bagging contains some jute mill waste or other fibre, and on that account is not entitled to entry as above, but must pay a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem.

This will stop every Calcutta, Dundee and Liverpool mill now engaged in making bagging for shipments to this country for cotton.

I am led to believe that the mills in this country use other fibres than jute in making their bagging, and it is evident that the intention of congress was simply to protect American-made bagging by a three-quarter of a cent duty per yard and not by duty of 45 per cent ad valorem, which these manufacturers now insist shall be paid on every yard of imported goods unless chemical and microscopic examination shows same to be absolutely pure jute, jute butts or hemp.

With the foreign mills closed down the American manufacturers will soon have the cotton planters at their mercy, and it appears to us that now is the time for congress to act and see that justice is done to the planter and to the oil mills who use large quantities of bagging in packing their linters.

Binder twine is admitted free of duty. This twine is made from the same stuff that bagging is manufactured from. Now why should the farmers who raise wheat and oats be exempted while the cotton planter is called upon to pay a heavy duty on his bagging as well as 1 1/2 cents per bundle on cotton ties?

We hope that you will be able to place all articles used in covering cotton on the free list.

Yours very truly,
B. F. Taylor,
President Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

In other States protests have been made to the present congress. The matter is one of grave importance affecting the cotton mills, the farmers and other interests wherever bagging is used for any purpose. The closing down of foreign mills, it is believed, would create an oppressive monopoly in this country that would operate against the farmers to a large extent.

Physician's Testimony.

"Personally appeared before me Burt Mitchell, M. D., of the town of Westminster, who, being duly sworn, says: That he is a practicing physician of 32 years' service, a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, and that he has been treating Thomas Drayton Poore about five years, his first trouble being an acute attack of neuralgia. His second and last trouble was nervous indigestion, which caused loss of voice. That Mr. Poore lost his voice about two or three years ago, and that his speech was returned to him during a religious service on February 7, 1911, when special prayers were offered that his voice be returned to him. That it is his (deponent's) opinion that Mr. Poore's return of speech was due to his strong faith in the Almighty."

Minister's Deposition.

"Personally appeared before me the Rev. F. G. Lavender, of the town of Westminster, who, being duly sworn, says: That he is the pastor of the new Westminster Baptist church, and that he was present at the service when Mr. Thomas Drayton Poore's power of speech was returned to him; that the return followed four special prayers offered in behalf of Mr. Poore. That he (deponent) is firmly of the opinion that the return of voice was a direct answer to these prayers; that he has known Mr. Poore since his (deponent) came to Westminster, sixteen months ago, and that he had never heard Mr. Poore speak prior to February 7, 1911. That no excitement existed in service prior to Mr. Poore's return of speech."

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

WILL BE PLAINLY VISIBLE IN ALL PARTS OF STATE.

People of this City and Vicinity Will Get Fine View of the Phenomenon.

On the 28th of this month people in this State will have an excellent opportunity of observing a total eclipse of the sun, which will be more plainly visible here than any other eclipse for years. The eclipse will be visible here as obscuring of two digits of the southern limit of the sun.

This means that from this point the moon will totally blot out a portion from the lower part of the sun, which will represent in size two astronomical digits. Many people will get out their smoked glasses and amateur telescopes and attempt to learn something about the king of the planets.

The eclipse will be visible in a large portion of the United States and nowhere better than in this section. The sun will set eclipsed east of a line drawn from Pittsburg to Matagorda Bay, Texas. Washington, D. C. is at the northern Atlantic boundary of the area of visibility.

The eclipse will be invisible north of a line drawn from Portland, Ore., through Milwaukee and Pittsburg to Washington. The eclipse will be very small in the Western and Middle States. At San Diego less than one-half of the sun's face will be obscured, while at Chicago less than one-sixth will be eclipsed. The cities where it will be best visible are given below, with the time the eclipse will begin and end:

Charleston, S. C., begins 6:14 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
St. Louis, Mo., begins 5:43 p. m., ends 6:28 p. m.
New Orleans, La., begins 5:22 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Raleigh, N. C., begins 6:23 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Jacksonville, Fla., begins 6:06 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Little Rock, Ark., begins 5:34 p. m., ends at sunset.
Jackson, Miss., begins 5:27 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Chattanooga, Tenn., begins 5:52 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Savannah, Ga., begins 6:07 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Louisville, Ky., begins 5:56 p. m., ends sun sets eclipsed.
Richmond, Va., contact at sunset.

There will be another solar eclipse this year, which will take place on October 22. This will be an annular eclipse, and will not be visible on the Western Continent.

Astronomers will hail the eclipse this month with great rejoicing. Already the great observatory on Mount Wilson is making preparations for observation. A solar eclipse furnishes valuable opportunities for the study of the sun's corona. This portion of the sun is practically beyond the study of the astronomer under normal conditions, because of its great brightness.

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, it is possible to train a telescope upon the corona, but what is considered far more important, to obtain a spectroscopic photo of the corona, which is expected to add greatly to the information of astronomers concerning the composition of the solar body.

NEGRO TELLS OF MURDER.

Got Mad Because He Was Not Bailed for Selling Booze.

Becoming enraged because his white "friends" would not pay him out of jail when he was arrested for selling whiskey in violation of the state prohibition law, a negro at Garfield, a station on the Savannah, Augusta & Northern railway, 25 miles from Statesboro, Ga., told the officers of a murder said to have been committed by a white man named Mullins in December last. He said the body of a negro was buried down in a swamp near Garfield and instructed the officers to go there and dig.

Fearing they would not find the exact spot, the officers carried the white man with them and it is said he took them with no difficulty to where he helped bury the negro. He says he had no hand in the killing, but the white man made him and another negro bury the corpse. They began to dig again in a short while it is said, the decomposed body of the negro was found.

It is said the negro was killed about the middle of December and nothing had been heard of it until three years ago, and that his speech was returned to him during a religious service on February 7, 1911, when special prayers were offered that his voice be returned to him. That it is his (deponent's) opinion that Mr. Poore's return of speech was due to his strong faith in the Almighty."

Three Were Killed.

A long distance telephone message from Monroeville, Ala., the county seat of Monroe county, north of Mobile, states that a cyclone struck a settlement near there Sunday night and that three persons were killed.

Lame Duck Pond.

There seems to be a lot of public money wasted in putting defeated congressmen on commissions for which there is little use, and for which, if they are of use, very few of the appointees have useful qualifications. It is getting so that for almost every conceivable thing there is a commission, and apparently they are created mainly for above named purpose. If a congressman on the dominant side, or any side, is defeated for renomination or re-election it is always open to him to follow his previous calling or take up some vocation. That some members are urging that it is not the limitation of God's power or willingness, but the limitation of the faith of His people that keeps the church today from saying in thousands of instances to her deaf and dumb, both physically and spiritually: "Eph-phatha"—"Be thou opened."

PREY OF MOSQUITOES

QUEEN IS BOUND TO STAKE AND LEFT TO PERISH.

Cruel Vengeance Executed by the Ruler on an Erring Woman May Wipe Out Colony.

Quietly but persistently, and with promise of startling revelations, the United States has turned its coldly inquiring gaze on a condition of affairs that exist on the island of St. Malo on the coast of Louisiana. The circumstances hark back a full century when the French pirate LaFitte was a very real bugbear to voyagers seeking homes and fortunes in the French colonies of Louisiana. From those times up to the present the island has been held by an outlaw male community of semi-savages, having their own government, which they called a "Free Republic," and administering justice through their own council. Once or twice there have been perfunctory efforts to bring this island under the laws of this country but only recently has there been an occasion sufficient to inspire energetic investigations.

Up to the time of the recent tragedy in which poor, wayward, romantic Marie La Vigne, a mainland beauty of Acadian descent lost her life, the island was referred to as an "Eveless Eden." Women were not tolerated. Up to the present the details of the tragedy which Marie La Vigne brought upon herself are somewhat vague, except her horrible death.

She captivated the master of the colony while he was marketing a boatload of fish until he became so obsessed by her charming figure and coquettish glances that he dared to violate tradition by letting her accompany him home. For some months he was able to reconcile his people to the presence of his "queen," as Marie insisted upon calling herself. Gradually younger men of the colony lost their prejudices, under the influence of Marie's glances. Presently the master found he did not occupy the whole of Marie's heart, worse, that his rivals were not only successful, but numerous.

Marie's public accuser was the master himself. And his thirst for vengeance was so fierce that he turned her over to her worst enemies, the council of elders, for trial. There was no lack of evidence. According to the barbarous standard of the community, a punishment to fit the crime was announced by the council:

"Let her be eaten alive by mosquitoes!"

The council of elders, in delivering this terrible judgment, also swore the islanders to permit no future invasion of the island by any women. Thus Marie La Vigne was led forth to execution.

She was bound to a stake in the marshes naked, where swarms of mosquitoes and gnats denied any possibility that she would live long enough to suffer pangs of hunger.

Such is the outline of the tragedy which has turned the gaze of the authorities on the whole problem of civilizing St. Malo, and, if possible, bringing to justice the murderers of poor Marie La Vigne.

A Wise Policy.

Officials of the Southern Railway announce when a wreck or accident occurs on any of their lines complete and accurate information will be furnished the newspapers without question and without qualification. The Augusta Chronicle thinks "the decision is a wise one, and the road will find, as others following that policy have found, that it will benefit in the end."

"Much of the prejudices against railroads which has been capitalized by a certain type of politician is due to the old-time mistaken policy of exclusiveness and lack of confidence towards the public on the part of the corporations. A railroad is a quasi-public institution. The public is interested, and has a right to know, about any important occurrence connected therewith."

"Until a few years ago, every railroad in the country maintained a rule of secrecy with regard to matters of public interest that would have shamed the officers of the Czar of Russia. When wrecks occurred, those with all available correct information gave correct imitations of the calamity when the newsgatherers went around. The result was that a reporter assigned to a wreck always got a 'story' from somewhere or somehow, but it was usually inaccurate, exaggerated and nine times out of ten unduly harmful to the railroad. But the newsgetter was not to blame; for in many instances wrecks occurred at inaccessible points or essential details could be obtained only from the management of the road."

"But the policy announced by the Southern is only one step in a direction that many should be taken by the managers of railroad properties. They should take their patrons into their confidence, and be perfectly frank with them regarding rates, schedules and all other matters relating to service. They should have nothing to conceal, and therefore should hide nothing. Let the public understand about the operations of a railroad, and in a majority of cases it will be convinced that it is operated honestly. Knowing this, the ear of the voter will not be attuned to the sycophantic voice appealing to anti-railroad prejudices—prejudices which can be overcome as to the body of the people by candor and open dealing."

Fatally Burned.

The Bamberg Times says one of the most horrible deaths ever recorded in this county took place at Olaton Sunday night when the wife of Herbert Kease died from the burns received from her clothing catching fire. Mrs. Kease was standing near the open fireplace, dressing her little 4-month-old infant, when her clothing took fire. She screamed and tried to protect herself with a blanket, but before assistance reached her, she had been burned terribly. She lost consciousness, but regained control of her mental faculties long enough to tell something of how it happened.

MARTIN THE LEADER

SELECTED AS HEAD OF MINORITY IN UPPER HOUSE.

The Progressive Democrats Vote for Shively, Who Polls Sixteen of the Thirty-Seven.

Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia was selected as the Democratic senate caucus Friday as permanent caucus chairman and minority leader during the present congress. He received 21 out of the 37 votes cast, 16 going to Senator Benj. F. Shively of Indiana.

Senator W. E. Chilton of West Virginia was elected secretary, being elected by acclamation. Senator Owen declined reelection as secretary.

The expected long contest did not develop. Prior to the session the Progressive Democrats, as the followers of William J. Bryan prefer to be designated, met in the office of Senator Owen to canvass the situation.

A number found themselves in an embarrassing position, because of pledges made many weeks ago that they would support Mr. Martin for the minority leadership.

It was decided that the progressives should vote for Senator Newlands of Nevada, as Senators Culberson of Texas and Stone of Missouri both declined to become candidates.

The plan was changed in caucus, however, when it was learned that Mr. Shively, who was the vice chairman under the leadership of Senator Money during the last congress, would not object to receiving the complimentary vote of those who would not vote for Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin was nominated by Senator Clark and Senator Shively by Senator Kern. Senator Stone seconded the Shively nomination.

The 37 votes cast account for the Democratic strength except four. Senators Tillman of South Carolina, Terrell of Georgia and Shively were absent because of illness, and Senator Martin did not vote. The roll call follows:

For Martin: Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Bryan, Chilton, Clarke, Culberson, Fletcher, Foster, Johnstone, Overman, Paynter, Percy, Rayner, Simmons, Smith, (Md.), Swanson, Taylor, Thornton, Watson and Williams.

For Shively: Chamberlain, Davis, Gore, Hitchcock, Johnson (Me.), Kern, Lee, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Owen, Pomeroy, Reid, Smith (S. C.) Stone.

THIRTY-FOUR REBELS SLAIN.

Regulars Surprise Insurrectos Near Chihuahua.

Thirty-four rebels are dead and many wounded as a result of an attack made by 350 Federals on Friday night upon a detachment of 150 insurgents at Adams, Mexico. The Federals report the death of but four men.

The defeat of the rebels was largely due to lack of discipline on the part of the rebels. They had entered Aldama without resistance early in the day. Not anticipating attack their officers issued invitations to a dance and then began the killing of twenty head of cattle, announcing that they were preparing the beef for the supper of 1,000 rebels encamped some distance south of the city of Chihuahua. The dance took place.

Both the rebels and their guests drank heavily and late in the night the insurgent camp was located in a grove near the edge of the town. No sentries were out when the attack was made and few of the rebels had their guns. They fled toward the town and were shot down as they ran. Among the rebels dead are Capt. Francisco and Jose Portillo, brothers. The federal dead include two lieutenants.

KILLED ON WAY TO CHURCH.

Stranger Slain With Shotgun in Greenville Sunday.

A strange negro man, supposed to be named Frank Gary, judging from the name on a tax receipt of Hart county, Georgia, was shot and instantly killed about 11 o'clock Monday night by a negro supposed to be Gamp Smith at Greenville. The dead negro was en route to church with a young negro. The parties met on the sidewalk on Green avenue, a double-barreled shotgun was brought into action and the strange negro fell to the ground with a hole torn in his breast. The negro fled and has not yet been found. Residents of that section claim they saw Smith flee down the road with a shotgun after the shooting.

Great Loss to the South.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp died at his home in Washington on last Saturday. While his death is a great loss to the whole country, it is a greater loss to the South than any other section. He was a great worker for the State, and his death will be regretted all over it. Long ago, as the State says, it was "determined that the shortest route to the South's industrial independence and the permanent prosperity of its agricultural people lay in diversified farming, but the task of convincing them of that truth was far from easy. Dr. Knapp, as the officer in charge of the farm demonstration of the National department of agriculture, came to their aid at the opportune moment. A man of wide information and a profound thinker, he believed in the South, saw plainly the richness of its unused resources and set to work with his whole heart to reveal them to the Southern people. Northward his sympathies were as wide as humanity and his aim was to help the Southern farmers help themselves so that the country that he loved would be the stronger and happier by reason of the lifting of the people of a great section to a higher and better plane. The work that he did go on and the South will not forget how much he inspired it and cherished it and the affection of the South for the Republic is the deeper by reason of the disinterested efforts of this one of the Republic's faithful servants."

HITS THEM HARD

PATENT MEDICINE MAKERS LOSE IMPORTANT CASE.

Manufacturers Denied the Right to Dictate Prices to the Selling Houses.

The attempt to put the ban on "cut rates" in proprietary medicines in this country received the unqualified disapproval of the Supreme Court of the United States Monday. That tribunal declined in an opinion by Justice Hughes to give its aid to such an attempt on the ground that it would afford the manufacturers of medicine an unlawful monopoly.

The question of the right of a manufacturer to control the price of his article to the consumer arose in a suit begun by the Doctor Miles Medical Company, of Elkhart, Ind., against a wholesale dealer in medicines in Cincinnati, John D. Park & Sons Company.

The manufacturer sought to enjoin the Cincinnati firm from inducing dealers who had procured medicines from the manufacturer to sell in violation of a contract with the manufacturer, and from selling medicines procured in this way at "cut rates."

Justice Lurton, then a judge in the circuit court, announced the opinion of the circuit court of appeals of the Sixth circuit, denying the injunction sought. He said that while the manufacturer of medicines under a secret formula has a right to a monopoly of manufacture until the formula was discovered by fair means, yet courts could not insure him the "unnecessary monopoly" of controlling the price to the consumer.

Justice Lurton added that such a manufacturer would be accorded otherwise a greater privilege than an inventor. He pointed out that an inventor must make public his invention, which becomes the property of the public after a few years, but a manufacturer of a proprietary medicine under a mere secret formula, might enjoy a monopoly forever.

Justice Hughes today quoted approvingly from Judge Lurton's opinion, and stated that the medicine company had made the mistake of considering its monopoly of manufacture to be a monopoly of sale.

Justice Holmes, in a dissenting opinion, said that he believed policy of letting people manage their business in their own way as much as possible. Furthermore he stated he believed there was a tendency to overvalue the benefits of competition to the public.

GAME DID NOT WORK

PRETENDED CORPSE FAILED TO MOVE THE OLD MAN.

Young Man Tried to Fool Money Out of His Father by Pretending to be Dead.

The Atlanta Journal says Lewis E. Pohlman, 30 years of age, an Atlanta electrician, who lives at 15 Short street in that city, enjoys the distinction of being a young man whose father won't trust him, either alive or dead. He has tried it both ways.

Pohlman, who used to be a soldier with the 17th regiment at Fort McPherson, found himself recently out of funds. He was not in good standing with his father, a respected merchant in Harrisville, Pa., and knew it would be useless to appeal for help.

So he decided on a rather startling plan to soften the father's heart and loosen his pocketbook. He spent his last small change to send a Western Union message, which read as follows:

"E. Pohlman, Harrisville, Pa.: Your son, Lewis, has just died of pneumonia, at the hospital here. Please send \$50 to cover expenses for shipping his remains to you."
(Signed) "A. B. CARNES."

Then he waited an answer. But it didn't come. Apparently the old gentleman had little more confidence in his son dead than he had previously had for him living. At any rate, instead of send the money to "Carnes," he got a Harrisville undertaker to wire Barclay & Brandon to look into the case.

Lewis Pohlman, pretending to be "Carnes," got wind of this and went to Barclay & Brandon. He was promptly arrested, and confessed to the whole transaction.

Bleeding the Country.

The ten members of the national monetary commission now draw salaries of \$7,500 a year each. When the commission was originally appointed, the members were not paid salaries, inasmuch as they were members of the senate or the house and there was a constitutional obstacle to the drawing of two salaries by congressmen. Inasmuch, however, as the members of the commission in all cases ceased to serve in congress with the end of the last session, provision was made for the payment of salaries to them just before the adjournment.

The Springfield Republican says it is now a well-paid "lame-duck" commission, consisting of Ex-Senators and Ex-Congressmen, who were repudiated last fall by the people. The lame ducks on the board are Ex-Senators Nelson W. Aldrich, Julius Caesar Burrows, Eugene Hale, Hernando D. Money, Frank P. Flint, Henry M. Teller and James P. Tallaferro, and Ex-Representatives James MacLachlan, George W. Prince and Robert W. Bonyng. The names of Messrs. Prince and MacLachlan were added only last month in order to provide places for them in the public service.

Another "lame-duck" performance of ex-Senator Warner of Missouri upon the board of ordnance and fortifications at a salary of \$5,000 a year. All such offices are practically sinecures, and the effect is to pension indirectly the occupants, says the Republican, which goes on to say that the multiplication of commissionerships under the federal government should be investigated rigidly by the Democratic house. That is good advice, and the Democrats should act on it at once. If the Democrats propose to carry out their promise to reduce expenses, this is a good place to begin.

They Hunt Work.

More than a hundred Eastern college boys have already inquired of Charles Harris, Topeka, Kan., director of the State free employment bureau, as to the prospects for employment in the Kansas wheat fields the coming summer. The majority of the inquiries are from colleges in Delaware, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Mrs. Champ Clark is to be a social leader at Washington. We hope she gets the government clerks to attend all her parties so as to relieve the strain of their distressing overwork.

When you buy goods in some distant city that could be had as well at home, you miss the chance to make a business ally in your own town who sooner or later may be very useful.

After the New York fire horror building codes will be advised all over the country, but often the motive will be not to protect the factory workers, but to get protection from their votes.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The Only Baking Powder Made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Chemists' tests have shown that a part of the alum from biscuit made with an alum baking powder passes into the stomach, and that digestion is retarded thereby.

Read the label and make sure that your baking powder is not made from alum.

MAKE BIG GAINS

Democrats Win a Sweeping Victory in the Chicago Election

WINS THE FIFTH TIME

Majority for Carter Harrison, Democratic Candidate, About Eighteen Thousand—There Was a Great Falling Off in the Republican Vote, While the Democrats Gained.

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, from 1897 until 1905, and son of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., who occupied the mayor's office from 1879 to 1887, and was assassinated during the World's Fair, was elected mayor for the fifth time Tuesday. He defeated Charles E. Merriam, his Republican opponent, by 17,022 votes, gaining a total of 177,358 votes.

In spite of the opposition of a majority of the local press, the election was almost a complete Democratic victory. The election of Fred Connerly, for city treasurer, early was conceded, although a count of their total vote has not been completed. The Democratic majority of the city council has been increased by a dozen members.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, his Republican opponent, conceded election to Mr. Harrison at 6:30, two and a half hours after the polls closed, but declared that results were such as would give him hope for another campaign. He said:

"I am satisfied with the fight we have made. We have presented the issues of decent, honest, economical government squarely to the voters in a way that cannot fail to help conditions. The battle must be fought not once, but many times, and in the long run it will prove successful. I congratulate Mr. Harrison on his victory and wish him well in his administration."

Returns by wards show that Prof. Merriam was given nearly 7 per cent less votes than Busse (Republican) was accorded four years ago, while Harrison ran over 17 per cent ahead of the figures attained by Dunne (Democrat) at that time. The vote reached above 340,000, which is about 25,000 more than the record at the same time in the last mayoralty contest. In spite of this both sides agreed that Merriam lost through failure of the "silk stocking" wards to show the strength expected.

Even in the twenty-fifth ward, where Merriam's candidacy was conceived, failure of Merriam supporters to vote caused the professor's total to drop far below what had been expected. Harrison announced as soon as this ward had been reported that he had won and prepared a statement. After this ward had reported the result never was in doubt."

While the first ward gave up its usual Democratic plurality, it was not alone from this, and the river wards of similar character, that Harrison drew his support. His eight years' service in the mayor's chair drew out many from the ranks his opponent had not counted on, and his promise of 70-cent gas was said by his managers to have had a great influence with the West Side wards, where he showed unexpected strength.

One of the features of the campaign was the vote polled by the Socialist party. Five-sixths of the total precincts in the first indicated that the vote would reach 24,000, a gain of 11,000 over the vote of four years ago. On the other hand the prohibition vote dropped to 3,000 this year, as against 11,000 last year.

CHILD LOST TEN YEARS.

Youth Blown Away in Galveston Hurricane is Recovered.

In the hurricane and tidal wave on Sept. 8, 1900, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woodson, of El Dorado, Tex., who was visiting relatives near Bolivar, on Galveston bay, was swept away when the house was carried by the sea to land nearly a mile. A few days ago a traveling salesman heard the story of the finding of the child in a pasture by a man, who placed the boy in an asylum in San Antonio. The salesman knew the Woodsons, who have since moved to Kansas City, and the child now nearly 14 years old, was traced to a family near Fredericksburg, Tex. The family adopted the child six years ago.

Identity was established by a gold medal with the child's initials on a gravestone on it, which he wore when he was swept away, and a birthmark on the body. The parents believed the boy had been carried to sea.