

DROPPED THE "TUB."

And Like a Good Girl Pronounced the Word Correctly.

W. S. Gilbert contributed an amusing article on "Actors and Authors" to a program of the London Drury Lane theater. The following extract will be read with appreciation:

The author's greatest difficulty lies in the necessity of directing an actor's attention to an obvious mispronunciation—a feat that must be achieved without humiliating the actor in the presence of his professional brethren. Many years ago I was engaged in rehearsing a burlesque, and a very clever young lady had to sing the couplet:

Indubitably if you do
It will be the worse for you.

The clever young lady, whose pronunciation was not always beyond reproach, delivered the lines thus:

Indubitably if you do
It will be the worse for you.

This, of course, would not do, so I determined to alter the word to "inevitably." The young lady agreed that the alteration greatly improved the verse, but she was not to be deprived of her "tub," so she sang it:

Inevitably if you do
It will be the worse for you.

This was just as bad, so I made it "unquestionably," and, of course, it came out:

Unquestionably if you do
It will be the worse for you.

I could think of no other word that would answer the purpose, so, as a last resource, I said to her:

"Do you think it advisable to give the word its French accent?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, 'unquestionably'—that's the way it is pronounced in Paris. In addressing an English audience perhaps the simple English version of the word would be better. Try it, at all events, 'unquestionably,' 'a' instead of 'u.' 'Unquestionably' would be all very well for the stalls, but the gallery wouldn't understand it."

"Of course," she said, "the English accent would certainly be more appropriate."

And she sang it "unquestionably" like the good girl that she was.—Argonaut.

JUSTICE IN HAITI.

Why a Trader Was Consigned to Jail by a Magistrate.

In most lands that maintain a court of justice the institution commands the respect of the public. It has in its hands the means of securing an outward show of respect under any circumstances. In Haiti this power appears to be made a source of revenue, according to a story told by H. Prichard in "Where Black Rules White."

A Haitian owed a trader \$28. A judgment requiring the Haitian to pay \$4 a week into court was given, and the trader agreed to send a messenger to the magistrate every week for the money.

In due time he sent for the first installment and was informed that the Haitian had not paid up, but that he should be put in prison for his failure.

Three weeks passed with the same result. One morning the Haitian went to the trader's store. What good, he asked, would come to the trader if he, poor man, were thrown into prison? Let the trader forgive him his debt and earn thereby untold rewards in a future state.

After some talk the trader gave him a letter of remission, which he went off to present to the magistrate. The affair was settled, but the Haitian was struck by the bad grace with which the magistrate dismissed him.

He forthwith returned to the trader and asked him if he had received the \$8 already paid into court. The trader looked surprised and said that he had received nothing.

"Then, since you have remitted the debt, that \$8 is mine," said the Haitian.

Accordingly he went to the court to present his claim. The magistrate once again committed him to prison. A counsel who had heard the story asked the magistrate what the man was sent to prison for.

"For contempt of court," was the reply.

A Golden Wedding

Means that man and wife have lived to a good old age and consequently have kept healthy. The best way to keep healthy is to see that your liver does its duty 365 days out of 365. The only way to do this is to keep Ballard's Herbine in the house and take it whenever your liver gets inactive. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by W. M. Johnson.

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Keep your eye on the want ads. There may be something advertised which is of interest to you.

Isn't there something which only a want ad. can do for you today?

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS.

Origin of Plus, Minus, Multiplication and Division Symbols.

The sign of addition is derived from the initial letter of the word "plus." In making the capital letter it was made more and more carelessly until the top part of the "p" was finally placed near the center; hence the plus sign as we know it was gradually reached.

The sign of subtraction was derived from the word "minus." The word was first contracted in m. n. s., with a horizontal line above to indicate that some of the letters had been left out. At last the letters were omitted altogether, leaving only the short line.

The multiplication sign was obtained by changing the plus sign into the letter "x." This was done because multiplication is but a shorter form of addition.

Division was formerly indicated by placing the dividend above a horizontal line and the divisor below. In order to save space in printing, the dividend was placed to the left and the divisor to the right. After years of "evolution" the two "d's" were omitted altogether and simple dots set in the place of each. As with the others, the radical sign was derived from the initial letter of the word "radix."

The sign of equality was first used in the year 1557 by a sharp mathematician, who substituted it to avoid frequently repeating the words "equal to."—St. James' Gazette.

UNCLE SAM.

The Way Our Nickname Is Said to Have Originated.

This familiar nickname for the United States is said to have come about in the following manner:

During the war of 1812 the United States government entered into a contract with Elbert Anderson to furnish supplies to the army. Whenever the United States buys anything from a contractor it appoints an inspector to see that the goods are up to the specifications. In this case the government appointed a man by the name of Samuel Wilson. He was a jolly, whole souled man and was familiarly known as Uncle Sam.

It was his duty to inspect every box and cask that came from Elbert Anderson, the contractor, and if the contents were all right the cargo was marked with the letters "E. A.—U. S.," the initials of the contractor and of the United States.

The man whose duty it was to do this marking was something of a joker, and when somebody asked him one day what these letters stood for he said that they meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam.

Everybody, including Uncle Sam himself, thought this a very good joke, and by and by it got into print, and before the end of the war it was known all over the country, and that is how the United States received the name of Uncle Sam.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

Everyone would be benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative for stomach and liver trouble and habitual constipation. It sweetens the stomach and breath, gently stimulates the liver and regulates the bowels and is much superior to pills and ordinary laxatives. Why not try Foley's Orino Laxative today? J. W. McCollum & Co.

Too Much Expense.

"Yes," said Mr. Tyte-Phist. "I was just stepping on the car when the conductor gave the motorman the signal to go ahead, and the car started. My foot went out from under me, and I sat down on the muddy crossing, ruining a twenty-two dollar suit of clothes."

"Then you sat there, swore like a trooper and gnashed your teeth in rage, I suppose," remarked the sympathizing listener.

"No," said Mr. Tyte-Phist. "I may have sworn a little, but I didn't do any gnashing. My teeth are new and cost me \$30."—Chicago Tribune.

Waked Them Up.

Dr. Hans Richter, the famous conductor, while supervising a rehearsal in a London theater once was much annoyed at the calm way the players were taking the impassioned music.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," said he, suddenly stopping short. "you're all playing like married men, not like lovers."—Westminster Gazette.

Not His Fault.

Howell—A good deal depends on the formation of early habits. Powell—I know it. When I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since.—London Mail.

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ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 2

The Dollar That Can't Be Spent

By Herbert Kaufman

Every dollar spent in advertising is not only a seed dollar which grows a profit for the merchant but is actually retained by him even after he has paid it to the publisher.

Advertising creates a good will worth the cost of the publicity.

It actually costs nothing. While it uses funds it does not use them up. It helps the founder of a business to grow rich and at the same time keeps his business from not dying when he does.

It eliminates the personal equation. It perpetuates confidence in the store and makes it possible for a merchant to withdraw from business without having the profits of the business withdrawn from him. It changes a name to an institution—an institution that will survive after the death of its builder.

It is really an insurance policy which costs nothing—pays a premium each year instead of calling for one, and renders it possible to change the entire personnel of a business without disturbing its prosperity.

Advertising renders the business stronger than the man—independent of his presence. It permanentizes systems of merchandising, the track of which is left for others to follow.

A business which is not advertised must rely upon the personality of its proprietor, and personality in business is a decreasing factor. The public does not want to know the man who owns the store—it isn't interested in him, but in his goods. When an unadvertised business is sold it is only worth as much as its stock of goods and fixtures. There is no good will to be paid for—it does not exist—it has not been created. The name over the door means nothing except to the limited stream of people from the immediate neighborhood, any of whom could tell you more about some store ten miles away which has regularly delivered its shop news to their breakfast tables.

It is as shortsighted for a man to build a business which dies with his death or ceases with his inaction as it is unfair for him not to provide for the continuance of its income to his family.

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"That Which Is Worth Having Is Worth Advertising For"

The old adage that what is worth having is worth asking for is still true—true of the more intricate life of today. The thing you want—whether it is a used piano or a home, whether it is a ready-made business or a lost pocket-book—is obtained readily through advertising, and with difficulty, or not at all, through other means.

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