

## HERE AND THERE.

You can count that man  
A wise old guy  
Who knows good thing  
Ere they pass by.  
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Soap trees will now take the place  
of orange trees in Marion county.

Mr. Carlos Sistrunk is down for an  
oration at the Fort McCoy picnic on  
the 26th.

Mr. L. B. Marlow, of Umatilla, a  
Banner subscriber, has gone to Al-  
giers, La., to reside.

The Wilder Brothers, of Plant City,  
who are accused of the murder of  
Oscar Brannen, have been released  
on bail of \$10,000 each.

The help of the insane asylum are  
on a strike, having demanded the re-  
moval of D. C. W. Yarborough, one  
of the attachés of the asylum.

Crystal River is to have a new fac-  
tory. The firm is S. H. Kelsey & Co.,  
Mr. R. J. Knight being the company.  
The firm will manufacture hardwood,  
lumber, veneer, etc.

The Commercial and Industrial as-  
sociation of Montgomery, Ala., is co-  
operating with the ladies of that city  
in an effort to secure Swede girls for  
household service.

Mr. E. S. Hall, a prominent tur-  
pentine operator well known here,  
has rented a house at Clearwater for  
the summer and with his family is  
now domiciled at that place.

Mrs. Cobb, of Plant City, was in  
Ocala Saturday on her way to Fort  
McCoy to visit Rev. and Mrs. Martin.  
They met her here and then drove  
out to Fort McCoy in the afternoon.

Lake City is a progressive, growing  
place and while the removal of the  
state university to Gainesville is a  
distinct loss, Lake City is by no  
means a "dead un."—DeSoto County  
Advocate.

Ten thousand acres of land were  
devoted to tomatoes in Florida this  
year, and it is estimated that the  
crop reached 2,000,000, the ship-  
ments extending from April 1 to the  
middle of June.

Lord Roberts says the army of  
Great Britain is altogether inade-  
quate and inefficient. This applies  
only to mere fighting, however. At  
polo and pink teas the army shines  
as much as ever.—N. Y. American.

Mr. F. M. Long, the efficient post-  
master at Holder, will sail next Tues-  
day on the Iroquois for Charleston,  
and after visiting some days there  
will proceed to Newberry, where he  
will spend a part of the summer.

The measure of a man is not fig-  
ured in feet and inches—flesh, bone  
and muscle, are the least things to  
be considered, still a man likes to  
measure up to the full measurement  
of a man even in feet and inches.

"The highest street in the world,"  
said a globe trotter, "is Main street,  
Denver; the widest, Market street,  
Philadelphia; the shortest, the rue  
Ble, in Paris; the dirtiest street,  
Tchangtai, in Nanking; the cleanest,  
the Via Castile, in Seville. The ug-  
liest street is considered by many for  
sign artists and architects to be  
Broadway, New York, with its sky-  
scrapers."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The expression has gone out, and it  
has been published in many papers,  
that a law was passed at the last ses-  
sion of the legislature prohibiting the  
sale of cigarettes and cigarette pa-  
pers. It is not the fact, however,  
as no such law was submitted to the  
governor for his signature. Such a  
measure was presented at the last  
session, but it was never enacted  
into a law.—Titusville Star.

The true Christian is the true citizen,  
lofty of purpose, resolute in endeavor,  
ready for a hero's deeds, but never  
looking down on his task because it  
is cast in the day of small things;  
scornful of baseness, awake to his  
own duties as well as to his rights,  
following the higher law with re-  
verence, an in this world doing all that  
in him lies so that when death comes  
he may feel that mankind is in some  
degree better because he has lived.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

## IS YOUR NAME HERE?

Susan is Hebrew, a lily.  
Guy is French, the leader.  
Lionel, Latin, a little lion.  
Margaret is Greek, a pearl.  
Job is Hebrew, the mourner.  
Rachel is Hebrew the lamb.  
Paul is Latin, the small one.  
Edwin is Saxon, a conqueror.  
Clara is Latin, the bright one.  
Hugh is Dutch, the lofty man.  
Martin is Latin, the martial one.  
Gilbert is Saxon, as bright as gold.  
Jacob is Hebrew, the supplanter.  
Lucius is Latin, the shining one.  
Ernest is Greek, the serious one.  
Peter is Latin origin, the rock.  
Eunice is Greek, the fair victor.  
Florence is Latin, the blooming  
one.

Leonard, a German name, is lion-  
like.  
Ruth is a Hebrew name and means  
beauty.

Sophia is Greek and means wis-  
dom.

Arabella is Latin, the beautiful  
altar.

Sarah, a Hebrew name, and means  
princess.

Rosamond is Saxon, the rose of  
peace.

Caesar, Latin name means hairy  
man.

Agatha is a Greek name, the good  
one.

Isaac, a Hebrew name, means  
laughter.

Oliver is a Roman name, an olive  
tree.

Lucy is the feminine of the Latin  
Lucius.

Edith and Editha are Saxon, hap-  
piness.

Douglas is Gaelic, signifying dark  
gray.

Daniel is Hebrew, meaning God is  
judge.

James is of Hebrew origin, the be-  
guiler.

Merideth is Celtic, the roaring of  
the sea.

Ester is a Hebrew word, meaning  
secret.

Agnes is of German origin, the  
chaste one.

Moses, a Hebrew word, means  
drawn out.

Matthew, a Jewish name, signified  
a gift.

Roxana is a Persian, the day dawn.  
Harold, the champion, is of Saxon  
origin.

Huldah, from the Hebrew, means  
a weasel.

Eugenie and Eugenie are French,  
well born.

Constahtine is Latin, signifying the  
resolute.

Dorcias is from the Greek, signifying  
a wild rose.—Exchange.

**Every Man's Hand Is Lifted Against  
the Fallen Woman.**

Did you ever hear of a man trying  
to lift an unfortunate woman when  
she falls from the pedestal of honor  
and virtue? Nary a lift. Too much  
Adamic blood still creeping through  
our snake polluted veins. When once  
a woman trips and falls from her  
high and honored position, she lands  
in a hell from which no human will  
stop to lift her out; husband and  
brother, father and son are deaf to  
her cries from that hour. But on the  
other hand, how be it. We have seen  
men as low as it is possible for men  
to fall. We have seen the wife lift  
the husband from the gutter and  
press him to her heart with tears of  
sympathy, love and anguish trickling  
down her cheek in profusion. We  
have seen the wife follow the hus-  
band through life in one constant  
whirl of misery and misfortune, and  
when at last at the gate of hell they  
are separated, would stand and ring  
her hands in mortal agony because  
the curtain has fallen between them  
and she could go no further. We  
have seen the mother follow the son  
through paths of crime and vice,  
shame and degradation, through  
which a man was never known to  
follow a woman, yet who is to blame  
for the downfall of woman? Who?  
Let the angels of heaven be the jury  
and God Almighty the judge.—  
Courier-Journal.

Lawson thinks that if it's the strenuous  
man for president he is that  
man, and has had some paper to an-  
nounce him. All he wants now is a  
party back of him and enough votes  
to elect him.

## HOW THEY LOST THEIR NAMES.

Through the gambling instinct.  
They let their insurance run out.  
They bought things they did not  
need because they were cheap.

They did not use good judgment or  
right proportion in their expenditures.  
They subscribed for everything they  
could pay for on the installment plan.

They did not realize how easy it is to  
get into debt and hard it is to get  
out.

They tried to do what others ex-  
pected of them rather than what  
they could afford.

They could not say, "No" and  
could not tell their friends, "I can-  
not afford it."

They drew their money out of the  
savings bank to put it into some  
"wildcat" scheme and lost it.

They did not do business in a busi-  
ness way because they were dealing  
with relatives or friends.

They signed important papers without  
reading them or knowing their  
contents, just because they were  
asked to do so.

The extravagance of children, who  
had not been trained to economize or  
to take care of their pennies, swamped  
the home.

The mania to make an appearance  
beyond their means caused them to  
mortgage their property and ended in  
bankruptcy.

When the shoe began to pinch, they  
"really did not see where they could  
retrench." Habit had made luxuries  
seem necessities.

They entertained too expensively  
and a great deal more than they  
could afford, because they wanted  
people to think they were in good  
circumstances.

Their efforts to force their daugh-  
ters into the society of those above  
them, in the hope that they might  
make "brilliant matches" involved  
them hopelessly in debt.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## THE BOSS WORM MEDICINE.

H. P. Kumpe, Druggist, Leighton,  
Ala., writes: "One of my customers  
had a child, which was sick, and  
threw up all food, could retain nothing  
on its stomach. He bought one  
bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge,  
and it brought up 119 worms from the  
child. It's the boss worm medicine  
in the world." White's Cream Vermi-  
fuge is also the children's tonic.  
It improves their digestion and as-  
similation of food, strengthens their  
nervous system and restores them to  
the health, vigor and elasticity of  
spirit natural to childhood. Sold by  
all druggists.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Time naturally flies in flytime.

Art is the mirror in which Dame  
Nature beholds her faults.

You will never do much good unless  
you begin by doing a little.

Girls who eat onions during their  
courtship are taking desperate  
chances.

Perhaps a woman wears tight shoes  
to enable her to forget her other  
miseries.

Surely the eagle stamped on an  
American coin is emblematic of its  
swiftness.

Young man don't flatter yourself  
that you have made an impression  
when a girl smiles at you. Perhaps  
she is too well bred to laugh.—Chicago News.

## Sayings of Great Men.

No legacy so rich as honesty.—  
Shakespeare.

Adversity is the first path to truth.—  
Byron.

Admiration is the daughter of igno-  
rance.—Franklin.

The covetous man loses what he  
does not get.—Seneca.

If a man could have half his wishes  
he would double his trouble.—Poor  
Richard.

How blunt are all the arrows of ad-  
versity in comparison with those of  
guilt!—Blair.

Action may not always bring hap-  
piness, but there is no happiness  
without action.—Diaraeli.

The short sayings of wise and good  
men are of great value, like the dust  
of gold or the sparks of diamond.—  
Tillotson.

It is doubtful if the Lake City Index  
feels so much like complimenting  
Columbia county's representatives  
for their able work in behalf of the  
Buckman bill.—DeSoto County Ad-  
vocate.

## HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

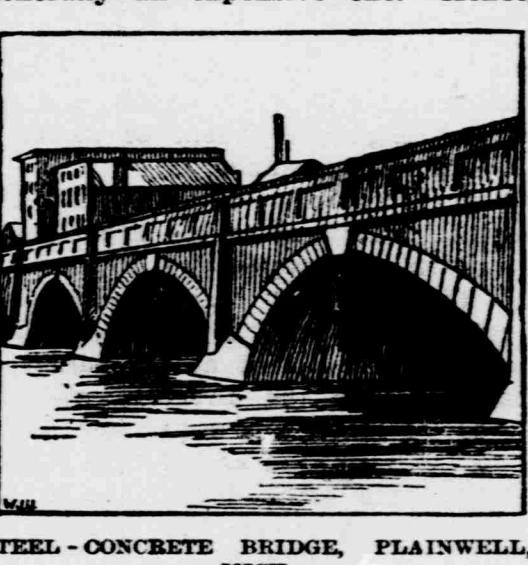
POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THEIR  
CONSTRUCTION.

Steel-Concrete the Best Material to  
Use, Says Professor Mason—Bridges  
Should Be Built For the Future as  
Well as the Present.

Today, when a community is looked  
upon as decidedly behind the times and  
blind to its own interests if it does not  
have the best roads that it can afford,  
and when it looks beyond the first  
cost in deciding this question it  
should make an effort to have the  
most prominent features in harmony.

It should consider the beauty of its  
highway bridges as an important adjunc-  
tive to its "good roads movement,"  
writes Professor Mason, consulting en-  
gineer, in Good Roads Magazine.

Most of us have unfortunately come  
to consider beauty as a luxury, and  
generally an expensive one. Hence,



STEEL-CONCRETE BRIDGE, PLAINWELL,  
MICH.

when a beautiful bridge is suggested  
we take alarm at the cost and are apt  
to decide offhand that the older type  
without its good appearance is well  
enough.

This is a phase of the subject that is  
very pertinent, whether it should be de-  
plored or not. It is only by reason of  
this careful consideration of cost that  
our country is able to compete with  
European countries in the construction  
of bridges in foreign dependencies. It  
has been said that any fool could build a  
bridge if he had money enough, but  
it takes an engineer to do it economically.

This matter of cost has compelled us  
to limit the construction of stone arch  
bridges to a very small number and to  
put in their place a metal truss of  
straight lines and sharp angles. It is  
not that we have failed to appreciate  
the beauty of the curved arches, but  
rather that we could not afford the lux-  
ury when we needed so many of them.  
Thirty years ago our bridge builders  
were crying the need of reform as to  
aesthetic design, but had to offer us in  
place of sham decorations only the  
simplicity and harmonious construction  
of a well built truss suitably painted,  
and there can be no doubt that great  
improvement has been made. The  
sheet iron abominations which covered  
up the outlines of the truss and which  
were what Ruskin would have called  
"constructed decorations" have been  
abandoned, and the bridge is left to  
depend for its beauty on the noble lines  
of strength and the general symmetry  
of its construction.

As progress has been made in the  
building of our roads so have we moved  
forward in the design of our bridges.  
For many centuries cement and broken  
stone have been used to replace the ex-  
pensive cut stone in arch construction,  
but only recently have we succeeded in  
surmounting a difficulty long recogniz-  
ed. Concrete is a building material  
generally accepted when it is to be sub-  
jected only to a compressive force. It  
lacks sufficient strength if any pull or  
tension is applied. This fact has so  
limited us in the use of concrete that  
only in rare instances has it been eco-  
nomical to use it in bridge construc-  
tion.

A feature that requires careful con-  
sideration in the design of any engi-  
neering structure is the effect of the  
changes in temperature upon the ma-  
terial used. The fact that steel and  
concrete are affected in the same way  
and to the same extent by heat first  
suggested their use in combination.  
This idea has been developed now to  
such an extent that we are able to use  
the steel to resist the tension in our  
structure and the concrete to take care  
of the compression and to so design the  
whole that there will be a sufficient  
amount of each material and yet no  
expensive waste. We have found the  
stone arch too expensive and the steel  
truss lacking in beauty. Combine the  
two, and the result is the steel-concrete  
arch having the requisites as to beauty  
and comparing very favorably as to  
cost.

When one is considering the construc-  
tion of a bridge several points should  
be considered:

\* First.—That it shall answer the utili-  
tarian purpose for which it is wanted.

Second.—It should be a monument to  
the progressive ideas of the community  
and serve as an education and an in-  
spiration to others.

Third.—It should be built for the fu-  
ture as well as the present, and its per-  
manence should be assured.

These can all be met by the use of  
steel concrete.

One of the difficulties in the design  
of a steel truss is so to arrange the de-  
tail as to afford ready access to all  
the parts for painting. And with the  
best this is impossible where two  
pieces come into contact. This trouble  
does not exist with the steel-concrete  
bridge. The steel is not painted and  
hence can be readily inspected. It is  
entirely imbedded in concrete, which  
has been proved to be a perfect pro-  
tection to the steel. Unpainted steel  
has been found imbedded in concrete  
after many years as bright and clean  
as ever.

Opened For Business on April 1, 1905.

## JACKSONVILLE CIDER &amp; VINEGAR COMPANY.