

The Pensacola Journal

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1903.

The Case of The Scarlet Woman.

It is rarely indeed that The Journal ever feels called upon to criticize the acts of the judiciary because of excessive sentences imposed upon persons convicted of crime or misdemeanor. We have no sympathy with crime, with lawlessness, or with the spirit of anarchy which open disregard of the law breeds.

The Journal feels, however, that the unusual sentence imposed by Judge Beggs of the criminal court upon the unfortunate women of the demimonde who pleaded guilty before him yesterday, was a mistake—a mistake whose effects, so far as the ends of justice are concerned, will be just the opposite from what Judge Beggs no doubt intended the effect of his action to be.

This sentence requires each woman to pay a fine or serve 30 days in the county jail. In addition to that she must leave the city within 24 days after the fine has been paid, the jail sentence served. In the event she fails to leave the city, further sentence is promised.

The main object of the sentence is to drive these women out of the city. Well, after they have been driven out, what then? Will it be possible to prevent others from coming here to take their places? And how are the ends of justice, or morals, or humanity served by driving them out of this community and dumping them into some other community? If it helps this community—which we seriously doubt—does it not do so at the expense of some other community? What does it do for the women themselves? Does it give them any better chance to lead clean lives than they had before? Does it help them on the road to reform or simply accelerate their movement down the road to hell?

The social evil is one of those problems which the best thought of the world has so far failed to solve. It is one of the problems that no law thus far devised can cope with. Whatever may have been the circumstances which led them into it, we are convinced that very few of the women of the underworld continue year after year to lead the immoral life from choice. The trouble is that, once into that life, they have no way of getting out of it. Every avenue of escape or of usefulness is closed to them. Transferring them from one town to another will not help them, away from the life nor will it lessen the evil upon society in general. And we cannot conceive a more heartless policy than one which contemplates the driving of these unfortunate people from one town to another—fugitives fleeing from all mankind—with no roof to shelter them, with every hand against them, with no avenue of escape from the merciless execution of the law or the tragedy of a life into which a mistaken past had led them.

If there is one creature in the whole world who deserves the sympathy of humanity it is the fallen woman. And surely there must be some better way to deal with her than the way contemplated by the sentence imposed in the cases referred to above. If we have read the scriptures correctly, the lowly Nazarene set an example and pointed a star of hope in a somewhat similar case more than nineteen hundred years ago.

BOOST, BOOM, BUILD—THAT'S ALL.

Now is the time to begin the anti-fly crusade to prevent the swarming of the filthy and dangerous pests in the spring.

Several typographical errors and omissions occurred in the original publication of the address of Hon. W. A. Blount to the people of Florida and The Journal is therefore republishing it today in correct form. The address is a model for direct, frank, and candid statement and will commend itself to every thoughtful citizen.

Speechmaking appears to have become a matter of life and death with peripatetic presidents these days; but what's the use when your voice is so husky that you cannot be heard? If there is any one thing more exasperating to an audience than another it is the effort to catch the words of an almost voiceless speaker. And a man

of Taft's study and experience ought to know this and give both himself and the people of the river towns through which he is passing a rest.

Harry Thaw must be beginning to wish he hadn't done it.

All things considered, it's a good thing Taft did not fall off the water wagon in St. Louis.

Jacksonville's new crematory is completed, so there will be an extra hot time in the old town.

Is it a good sign of the times or a deplorable one that "white slave traffic" is an issue in the New York mayoralty campaign?

Alas! even the once respectable Astors are getting into the divorce courts. Colonel John Jacob ought to make the fur fly, at any rate.

It begins to look as though Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson may "come to blows," after all—a different kind to the hot air variety they have recently indulged in.

Bonney, of millionaire club fame, has taken to simplified spelling of the most aggravated character which will be a shock to his Jacksonville friends—if he has any.

A fearful responsibility was assumed by the Louisiana board of pardons when it commuted from death to life imprisonment, just twenty minutes before the time of execution, the negro convicted of criminal assault in Rapides parish.

PEERLESS PENSACOLA, THE BEST PORT SOUTH OF PORTSMOUTH.

The Japs seem to have civilized the Koreans at a more rapid gait than they counted on. The murder of Prince Ito, in its planning and execution, would have done honor to Spain, France or Russia, to say nothing of America.

There seems to be a constant rod in pickle for the Helms financiers whether or not they be of the same family as the producer of the many "varieties" and life is becoming as sour to the former as to the latter, judging by the way they have to dodge around to keep out of jail.

In an enthusiastic editorial aimed against the proposed constitutional amendment in Alabama, The Montgomery Advertiser got in a poetical vein and "restful" state "strike for your 'alters' and your fires" which would seem to advise the "alter-a-tion" of the constitution. What will be done to that proofreader?

Alabama contains 80,000 disqualified voters because of a failure to pay a dollar and a half poll tax, and this list of disfranchised citizens is not altogether composed of the disreputable classes. The state, like all others, should demand the instant education of its children in the principles of government and obligation of citizenship.

True success in life is said to depend on one's capacity to draw a check—and have it cashed, too—for \$100,000, more or less. And the rightful part of the proposition is the thought of the millions upon millions of lamentable failures the world now knows and has known throughout all generations. However, half a dozen righteous men would have saved Sodom and just fancy the security of New York, Boston, Chicago and other centers where millionaires most do gather. It may be that Pensacola is not over safe as a place of residence if righteousness be predicated on the view of life first mentioned.

PEERLESS PENSACOLA, THE BEST PORT SOUTH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Foley's Honey and Tar clears air passages, stops the irritation in the throat, soothes the inflamed membranes, and the most obstinate cough disappears. Sore and inflamed lungs are healed and strengthened, and the cold is expelled from the system. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package.

W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist and apothecary, 121 South Palafox street.

NOTICE.

This is to notify our friends and the public that Robert M. Merritt, who formerly drove one of our wagons on West Hill, is no longer employed by us.

STAR LAUNDRY.

WHY THE PIRATES WON.

By Sam B. Flynne.

The champions of 1903 have been crowned. That husky aggregation who call their home port Pittsburgh have copied the much coveted rag. The holding of that unlimited size white bunting with red trimmings, and blue letters bearing the inscription, "Champions, 1903-10," will be floated at that old historic battleground now known as Forbes Field, just a few moments before his "game" proclaims that great American game on—the game which has made that august body, the U. S. senate adjourn, the office boy lie, the professional man forsake his business. Thanks to this old sport-loving burg, which I am proud to be a resident of, we had the pleasure of hearing in detail the

championship series between Detroit and Pittsburgh, and by the way, if my memory serves me right, the Tiger rooters were in a majority. But, by what method of figures or dope I am at a loss to understand. I will at this moment act the egotist, and if the likelihood of hope that I am going to enumerate in this article is not the same as the business man uses in his respective commercial way to base his gains and losses, then figures go for "Sweeney."

Now, to begin with, the eight regular men of the Pirates' team led the Tigers 31 points in hitting for the past season. Apparently a small margin, but to the classy ball player it's some and some more percentage. Take the four leading run getters of both leagues, and the Pirates have 268 points against the Tigers' 262, with the mighty Cobb declared in the count. Now, the individual base stealing of the great Honus of Carnegie, was 35, while the Georgia Sunflower pilfered 78, but did this mighty "I want \$10,000 new year" man go against such catchers as Archer, Doolin, Bergen and Bresnahan? Well, the enlightened fan can answer that himself. Now let's get a line on these two men in the championship series, and as a base stealer, if Wagner did not want Cobb look like a selling plater, I am bad on my dope. Take the willow swaying end of this talk, and the Pirates have four men hitting in the 300 mark, while the Tigers have only two. In fielding records the pirates lead by a good margin, and in long hits there is only one end of this proposition that I can see where the Tigers have it on the Champions, and that is the pitching department, and at that there is a doubt. Now fellows, (I mean those Detroit backers), how did you figure that the American League had a look in? What method of dope did you use? Now in conclusion, whenever a proposition of this kind comes up again, and you want to be on the high side, take the averages of the two teams and if the one with the high-side figures don't land on the top, then discard figures in your business and cast the arithmetic to the tall timbers.

Swept Over Niagara. This terrible calamity happens because careless boatman ignores the river's warnings—growing ripples and faster current—Nature's warnings are kind. That dull pain or ache in the back warns you the Kidneys need attention if you would escape fatal malady—Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease. Take Electric Bitters at once and see Backache fly and all your best feelings return. "After long suffering, one \$1.00 bottle wholly cured me," writes J. R. Blankenship of Belk, Tenn., Oct. 5th, at druggists.

VOX POPULI.

SPANISH SWINDLER SENDING OUT LETTERS. Westville, Fla., Oct. 27, 1903. Editor, Pensacola Journal: I note in a recent Journal a Washington D. C. dispatch giving an account of the Spanish swindlers operating in that section. The same parties, I suppose, attempted that identical trick on a friend of mine, a farmer and mill man, residing near Westville. He was deceived by the cunningly managed scheme, and overjoyed over the prospect of soon possessing immense wealth. He came to me in strict confidence, to secure my aid in obtaining wealth enough for both of us. On reading the proposition, which was accompanied by pretended clippings from a European paper giving an account of the robbery, arrest of the principal and incarceration in a Spanish jail, etc., corroborating precisely the writer's statements, I saw at once that it was an ingenious scheme to fool some fellow out of his hard-earned cash, and after a while succeeded evidently much against his will in persuading my friend of that fact. I have never heard anything more in regard to it, until today, when I read the Washington dispatch, and saw at once that it was identical in same trick. It is to be hoped The Journal's publication will warn others to let such a scheme severely alone.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue, to conceal unmanly hair or baldness. Yet no one needs wear thin hair nor be bald, if he used the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff can not be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a germ disease, and the germ has to be killed. Newbro's Herculite kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you destroy the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herculite Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed. W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist and apothecary, 121 S. Palafox St.

CHEAP LAUNDRY WORK.

is just like everything else "cheap." It's "cheap," and prices are cheap to match it.

We charge a reasonable price for the most exquisite work. Try us. Our plant is sanitary.

Star Laundry

"Sanitation and Satisfaction" Laundry Phone 114. Our wagon will call.

W. A. BLOUNT TO THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA

CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE ISSUES ADDRESS.

To the Democratic voters of the State of Florida:

I am a candidate for the office of United States senator, to be voted for at the primary election to be held in 1910. If elected, it will be my duty to serve your interests, and to give you the benefit of what principles I will be guided in the performance of that duty. I accordingly state my views, upon what seem to me to be some of the principal general questions which now agitate the country, and I ask a careful consideration of your votes, select me for that purpose, and for the purpose of advocating such other policies as may from time to time be for the best interests of the people. This statement of these principles is not exhaustive, because there are many other matters of importance affecting the country, and you, but it will suffice to indicate my stand upon some of the large matters which interest you.

Construction of the Constitution.

1. I believe in a strict construction of the constitution of the United States, so that the powers committed by the several states through that instrument to the general government, may be held to be only those expressly given, or necessarily implied from those given. To permit considerations of expediency or convenience to determine the construction of any provision of the constitution, means that the rights of the states, and the rights of citizens are to be fixed, not by the restriction intended by the makers of the constitution, but by the shifting policies and desires of the party in power, and means that by gradual extension of federal power those rights will be obscured and finally lost.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

2. I favor a tariff for revenue only. I regard a tariff for the purpose of protection as not only oppressive, but unconstitutional. I find no warrant in the constitution for the general State for the upholding of one class at the expense of another, and I believe that the only excuse for a tariff is the necessity to raise money for governmental expenses. Admittedly, until some other adequate means be devised, a large part of such money must be raised from tariff duties. The sole legitimate purpose, however, being the obtaining of revenue for governmental purposes, that purpose should be kept steadily in view, and any benefit to any particular class should be only incidentally considered.

In the settlement of great economic problems, interests of different classes necessarily clash, and it becomes important to determine which should be preferred in considering the results of any legislation dealing with such problems. Thus in the matter of the tariff, unreasonably large profits to the manufacturer necessarily means relatively less wages to the laborer engaged in manufacturing, and larger prices to the consumers, who include the laborer.

Tariff on Luxuries.

In a conflict between these, I think that upon the principles of the greatest good to the greatest number, and upon the further principle that no class should be benefited by special legislation, at the expense of another, the rights of the consumers, who include all laborers, ought to be regarded as first. I believe, however, that if the necessities of revenue require the laying of a tariff, such tariff should be laid first upon articles of luxury, and apply to the articles to which, if applied at all, it should be applied.

I believe also, that if such tariff for purposes of revenue must be imposed on articles of necessity, manufactured or unmanufactured, it should be laid upon those articles upon which the profit to the producer or manufacturer is small, and not upon those where the profits are, as in some cases, enormous. An application of this principle would inure to the benefit of southern producers, such as lumber, naval stores and cotton, from which only scant profit by the producer is usually made, and not to protect, as the present tariff does, almost exclusively, northern products, in which the manufacturer's profit reaches as much as 65-75 per cent.

Tariff Free Raw Materials.

I am in favor of tariff free raw materials, which do not enter into protected manufactured products. When a material is free, and a manufactured product in which it enters protected, the manufacturer gets the benefit, but the laborer or consumer gets none. It is quite difficult, for instance, for any one except a sectional partisan to see why cotton, a southern product, should be admitted free, when articles manufactured from cotton, and later fit of southern products, such as bagging and iron ties, used in connection with the cotton and largely northern products, are protected by a tariff. The whole object of the tariff should be to produce revenue for the purposes of government economically administered, and in carrying out that purpose, I believe that the distribution of burdens and benefits can be so made as to protect the manufacturer in legitimate and reasonable profits, the laborer from cheap labor competition, and at the same time, furnish to the consumer articles at reasonably low prices, and not at high prices, artificially created by tariff protection.

Income Tax.

3. I think that the sixteenth amendment proposed by congress to the constitution of the United States should be ratified so that the federal government may be given the power to levy an income tax. In the levying of such tax, small incomes should be exempt, and only the larger ones taxed. Such tax is the fairest, be-

cause it taxes the actual benefit received from labor or property, and not labor or property itself, which may be unproductive, and because it subjects to the burdens of the government a large portion of wealth which now does not contribute in anywise to such burdens. I favor such tax for the reason that it is the fairest method of taxation, and because the revenue to be derived from it will prevent the republican party, and other believers in a high tariff, from using the necessity for raising money as an excuse for the perpetuation of such tariff. If the revenue were not needed for governmental purposes, or if the want of revenue did not furnish an excuse to the republican party for the oppression of the consumer by high protective tariff duties, I would think that the federal government should not impose such tax, but that it should leave to the states the use of income taxes to raise revenue for the states' uses. The tax is a direct tax upon the citizens of the states, and should be reserved for the purposes of the states, but for the fact that the foregoing strong reasons exist for requiring its use by the federal government.

Regulation of Interstate Railroads.

4. I am in favor of the regulation of interstate railroads through the interstate commerce commission, and for that purpose, of giving that commission all of the powers, not judicial, necessary for that regulation. The apparently unavoidable conflicts between the railroads and their patrons, necessitate a strong, but conservative body to determine and enforce the rights between them. This body, the interstate commerce commission, should have broad and liberal powers, but well defined, in order that their acts may be dictated by law, and not by caprice or discrimination. Such powers should embrace the right to determine the reasonableness of interstate rates, passenger and freight, but subject to the constitutional right to resort to the courts to prevent a confiscation of property by the fixing of unreasonably low rates. The people have the right to the best and cheapest service from their servants, the railroads, compatible with the rights of the railroads to earn a fair return on the actual value of their property involved in such service. A greater rate than this would violate the rights of the public, and a lesser rate would violate the rights of the railroads, and by unduly lessening their incomes, prevent them from investing on service to the people, and paying good wages to their employees.

Over-Capitalization of Corporations.

5. I am in favor of the enactment of such laws as may be within the power of the federal government to prevent the over-capitalization of public service corporations, so that the public may not be made to pay prices and rates based upon fictitious values, and so that the large body of investors in stock of such corporations may not be misled to their injury and loss. All corporations exercising public franchises have a right to fair and reasonable returns upon their actual investments but not upon apparent investments, represented only by watered stock.

Acquisition of Territory.

6. I believe in the extension of the trade of the United States, and its commercial aggrandizement by all legitimate means, but I do not believe in the acquisition of territory for that or any other purpose, outside of the limits of the American continent. Such of the islands as have already been acquired by us are our property, and under our care, but all political connections and control of the Philippines should be relinquished so soon as their inhabitants have shown an ability to properly govern themselves.

The Solid South.

7. I believe in a solid democratic South, so long as there remains such per centage of ignorant negro voters as may by any possibility constitute a balance of power between parties of approximately equal strength. In the event of the absence of such parties the control of our state county and municipal officers would be in the hands of that party securing the negro vote, by purchase or prejudice, and the negro then would be the dominating factor. Various barriers against the domination of such an educationally unqualified, grand-father clauses, etc., while lessening the negro vote, would be entirely ineffective, if there existed parties of nearly equal numerical strength. Our only safe and sure recourse is our loyal adherence

to the democratic party, state and national.

The Trusts.

8. I am in favor of laws which foster the extension of legitimate enterprise, by co-operative concentration of money. Large enterprises, so essential to the advancement of the country, are only thus made possible. I do not believe, however, that any laws can be too stringent or severe which have for their purpose the suppression and destruction of the combinations called trusts, which, by combination, stifle competition, make prices abnormally high, and, by their methods levy tribute upon all consumers. A violation of such laws should not only result in civil forfeitures, but in criminal punishment. High protective tariff is the foster-mother of such combinations, in that it excludes the competition of foreign countries, and allows the trusts to control, by their combination, the products of this nation. But whatever the reason for its existence, a trust should be made impossible.

System of Hard Roads.

9. I believe that the federal government should inaugurate and maintain a system of interstate hard roads leading from state to state, and in each state connecting with the hard roads within the state, so that the combination of the two will make a network in easy reach of every farm. Large productions by farmers are useless without easy and cheap means of transportation, and since railroads cannot be built within reach of every farmer, hard roads should reach to each farm. Such roads are essential to his prosperity, and his prosperity is essential to that of the country. It is impossible to see, in my opinion, why, if it be legitimate for the federal government to improve and maintain water highways, and irrigate desert wastes in the West, it should not improve land highways.

Rivers and Harbors.

10. I am in favor of liberal appropriations by the federal government for the improvement of rivers and harbors. There are numerous harbors and rivers in the state of Florida, which, by their size and importance, demand improvement and maintenance, to meet the requirements of growing commerce, and the securing of the necessary means should be the constant care of Florida's representatives and senators.

Intercoastal Canal.

11. Allied in nature and importance to interstate hard roads and the improvement of rivers and harbors, is the construction and maintenance of an intercoastal canal or inland waterway from Mississippi to the West Coast of Florida, and a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, and it would be my constant aim, if elected, to further these projects.

Will Make Clean Campaign.

I will, from time to time, discuss with the voters of the state such other questions of interest as may occur to them, and will endeavor to make myself plain upon such questions, assuring you that in each instance there shall be not only no evasions, but the frankest sincerity and honesty in any statement which I may make to you of my purposes and position.

I shall make a clean, fair campaign. I shall appeal to the intelligence, fairness and state pride of the voters of Florida, and endeavor to convince them that it is to their best interest that their votes shall be given for the improvement and maintenance of direct or indirect of votes. The position of United States senator is of honor, if it be the untrammeled gift of the people, but if obtained through corruption or trickery, it is no honor, and I would not desire it.

To my opponents, I shall always be courteous and fair. Their public records are matters of just criticism, but their private characters are not to be assailed, unless their private acts have been such as to merit such notice to hold the high office of senator of the United States. I shall volunteer no attack, but if I am smitten on one cheek I shall not turn the other.

I am in the race upon my own initiative. I am not the candidate of any person, corporation or interest, nor has my candidacy been undertaken at the request, instigation or urgency of any of them. I am, and will always be, entirely unaffiliated by any obligation to anyone, and if I am elected, I shall serve the state of Florida and her citizens faithfully, honestly and as ably as I can, without favor to or fear from any interest adverse to hers or theirs.

L. and N. Question.

It has been suggested that many voters will vote against me because I

have been and am the attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the state of Florida.

It is a fact that I have been and am such attorney, but I have no regrets because of it nor apologies for it. My connection with it has, however, been entirely professional, and concerned in no wise with its policies. As its lawyer, I have served it faithfully and honestly, and to the best of my ability, and in the same manner, and not otherwise, as I have served my other clients. It has been one of my clients, and nothing more, and has not influenced the independence of my thoughts or actions. The emoluments received from it have been but a small part of my income from my general professional practice; and my actions toward or for it have been as unbiased by any consideration of its employment of me as my actions toward or for other clients have been unbiased by their employment of me. None of my other clients have in any wise ever attempted to influence my actions in respect to the public, nor have any of them attempted to influence me as my attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. Neither I nor any of them would have been allowed by me to demand or induce from me an injustice to an opposing litigant or the public. If any combination of this statement is required reference may be had to the attorneys and litigants to whom I have been opposed, and to any local attorney of that railroad company, to whom I have given directions as to the conduct of its matters committed to their care, or more broadly still, to the people of Pensacola, among whom I am proud to have lived a life-time. I think that the unprejudiced will fail to see in such relation with that railroad company any inconsistency between my duties to it and the performance of the highest duty as a citizen to the public, or any reason why I should not be elected to serve the people. My freedom from any slavish adherence to that railroad company is best illustrated by the fact that for twenty-five years I have been actively and publicly assisting in the endeavor to construct railroads into Pensacola, which would have been competitive with it, and in the effort, have contributed thousands of dollars in cash, and tens of thousands of dollars in personal and professional time and services.

Legislative Record.

I have been in public life only in the Constitutional Convention of 1885 and in the Senate of Florida of 1903 and 1905, all since I have been attorney for the railroad company, and I appeal confidently to the journals of those bodies as evidence that my votes were always for and in behalf of the interests of the public.

If I am elected to the United States Senate, however, the situation would be changed. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is a great interstate system, and congress is constantly called upon to deal with such systems. There would at least be a seeming inconsistency between the duties of a legislator required to legislate upon matters vital to a large corporation and of an attorney of that corporation, and I should avoid that inconsistency by resigning my attorneyship for it before entering upon my duties as Senator, thus obeying the prohibition against an endeavor to serve two masters, and the injunction to avoid the appearance of evil. I shall not, however, resign now, for to do so would be an obvious effort to catch votes, and an admission that my services to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have been incompatible with my possession of that good citizenship and character which should be the basis of a claim to election to public office.

I shall, upon any occasions which may require it, discuss the situation fully with the voters, and I am confident that I shall be able to demonstrate that my connection with that railroad company in the past does not in any way militate against the greatest honesty and efficiency of service in the interest of the people. It has been, and shall ever be, my most earnest endeavor to discharge faithfully, honestly, and with what ability I have, every trust imposed upon me.

Very respectfully,

W. A. BLOUNT.

Origin of a Proverb.

"Time is money," said the proverb manufacturer.

And right well he knew it. For the three-halves merchant had just advanced \$2 on his watch.

Just the Thing.

Salesman—I don't want to sell you this piano stool. It squeaks too loudly.

Customer—Oh, that's all right. It will drown out the noise of the piano.

Boys are Born Without Shoes

but with a genius for wearing them out. Many parents will agree with this theory, but many others have found out that our

Boston Boys' Shoes

will stand their hard usage and them come up smiling. \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Boston Shoe Store

Stout Stylish Shoes.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair, Makes Hair Grow. Does not Color the Hair, Does not Color the Hair, Does not Color the Hair.

You Should Trade Where You Can Better Yourself By So Doing

Our mammoth store room with its two double floors loaded with the newest and most artistic furniture, carpets, rugs, matting and other items for the home is thrown open to you. Not a store in West Florida can make a better deal with you. Our Buy Now Pay Later Terms are bound to be satisfactory, and even if you don't buy, you can come in and talk the matter over. We will do our best to please you. You are welcome and every courtesy is yours.

MARSTON & QUINA

108-110 S. Palafox St., Pensacola.