

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1906.

May Vitalize Affect Gulf Coast Interests.

The case recently instituted in Jacksonville against the sponging schooner Victory, for the purpose of forcing the payment of duty upon sponges taken more than three miles from the coast is one of more than ordinary interest along the Gulf coast as a precedent may be established that will work great injury not only to the sponging interests but to other lines of business as well.

It is contended in this action that sponges taken more than three miles from the shore have been taken in foreign waters and are, therefore, subject to the same duty as sponges taken in Cuban or other foreign waters, and that persons landing such sponges without the payment of duty are guilty of smuggling and liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

The old question of what constitutes the limit in which this country has jurisdiction will in all probability be thrashed over again before the case in question is disposed of, and if the contention of many of the leading international lawyers that a country has jurisdiction between headlands is maintained, the action against the defendants for duty on sponges taken on the Gulf side of the Florida peninsula will be untenable.

The most important phase of the matter seems to be the effect a decision adverse to the defendants would have upon the fishing industry of the Gulf coast. Thousands of dollars are invested in this industry and hundreds of men find employment in the taking of Gulf fish, all, or nearly all, of which are caught more than three miles from the coast line of the United States.

If the court holds that sponges taken at a greater distance than three miles from the coast line are dutiable, it would probably hold that fish taken beyond the three mile limit are also dutiable, to the great detriment of the fish industry.

The questions involved are many and intricate and the final decision of the Jacksonville court will be awaited with interest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will use steel cars exclusively in its tunnels under the North and East rivers at New York. They were probably selected because the name seemed appropriate.

Cruelty to Animals With a Vengeance.

From time to time cases are brought in the municipal court for cruelty to animals and, where the charge is proven, a fine invariably results. The laws provided for such cases are explicit and those guilty of violating them have no right to expect mercy.

Notwithstanding the fact that the city punishes those guilty of cruelty it would seem that the city itself has gone into the cruelty business with a vengeance through the medium of its official dog catcher who, after roping any stray pup that comes within range, fastens the animal to a line and tows it along until enough of the helpless brutes are captured to warrant a visit to the city pound.

If it is not cruelty to animals to tow resisting dogs through the broiling hot streets by the neck, what is it?

It is the general mode of procedure in cities where dog catchers are considered necessary to purchase a suitable wagon in which the animals may be confined until they reach the pound and a suitable wagon should be provided in Pensacola. The towing of dogs through the streets by the neck is certainly not humane neither is it an edifying spectacle.

The Supreme Court of California held, in the case of Olson vs. San Francisco, that the home port for purposes of taxation of a vessel owned by residents of different states was that nearest the residence of her managing owner, although temporary-

ly registered in another state, engaged in commerce on the high seas, and never within the state in which the port was located.

"If My Bryan is elected president it is safe to say that he will never grab one of the naval vessels and call it his yacht," remarks the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The special edition of the Tampa Herald, devoted to the progress and prosperity of that thriving city, which was issued on Saturday last, is a credit both to the paper and to the city which it so ably represents.

WHAT IS GAMBLING?

— Jacksonville Times-Union.

It is said that Jerome has put out of business the leading gambler in New York, and several of his men are in the penitentiary. Moreover, Gov. Higgins has wired the sheriff that Saratoga must be transformed by the rigid enforcement of the law. What next? The laws make gambling punishable, but what of the great sums invested in the business, and the skill and training behind the capital? Does any American believe for one moment that the arrest of a dozen men in New York city will stop gambling in the big town, or that the closing of the gilded resorts in Saratoga will avail more. Just so long as there is a fool burning with desire to risk his money there will be found a shaper at his elbow to take the bet and when did the race cease to produce a fool every minute? Usually too, the fools have money which wiser men want.

But we understand that the governor proposes to push forward a crusade against gambling. Will he kindly give us the legal definition of the word? If every game into which chance and money come together be "a gambling device" in the eye of the law, what's the matter with the transformation in Wall street, or life insurance in the big companies or real estate speculations or farming? Isn't there risk and dollars in running for office, and didn't Gov. Higgins gamble for great stakes when he accepted the nomination of the republican party for governor of New York? Isn't it safe to say that but for the use of money illegally obtained and illegally "clean" by the churches? A Florida legislator, burning with desire to free us from the tramp nuisance introduced an iron-clad bill, and was proud of his work. But at home he found himself arrested under it, and acknowledged that he could be fined though of irreproachable life and conduct.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Member of Congress, 3rd Congressional District:
WM. B. LAMAR, of Jefferson.

For Justices of the Supreme Court:
CHAS. B. PARKHILL, of Escambia.
JAMES B. WHITFIELD, of Leon.

For Railroad Commissioner:
NEWTON A. BLITCH, of Levy.
R. HUDSON BURR, of Dade.

For State Senator, 2nd District:
JOHN S. BEARD.

For Member House of Representatives:
CHAS. M. COSTON.
M. O. BAGGETT.

For Tax Assessor:
W. W. RICHARDS.

For Tax Collector:
J. S. ROBERTS.

For County Treasurer:
J. ED. WILLIAMS.

For Members of School Board:
W. E. ANDERSON.
H. G. DESILVA.
W. M. AGERTON.

For Member Board County Commissioners:
J. B. ROBERTS.
JNO. A. MERRITT.
TAS. M. ANDREWS.
H. C. CLOPTON.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
A mass of interesting information regarding the public buildings and grounds in the District is contained in the annual report of Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, the engineer officer in charge. Regarding children's playgrounds he says that during the year the public playgrounds committee was given permission to use five public reservations for playground purposes. "Special attention was invited to this subject," says Colonel Bromwell, "in my annual report for 1904, and the recommendations therein made are repeated—namely, that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made for establishing, maintaining and caring for children's playgrounds on public reservations in Washington."

Public Parks.
In summarizing the general work accomplished in the public parks Colonel Bromwell says that one new space was added to the park system during the year by transfer of 9,848 square feet of street area on Twenty-second street near S street to the chief of engineers for park purposes. Three reservations were improved. The various greenhouse structures, the storehouse and the shop building at the propagating gardens were repaired and maintained in good condition. The wooden and glass superstructures of two greenhouses were entirely rebuilt. Over 1,000,000 plants were propagated and 6,751 trees and 3,145 shrubs were planted in the parks, in the nursery at the gardens and in the new nursery grounds in Potomac park.

The Washington Monument.
During the past year 148,476 persons visited the top of the Washington monument, of whom 125,000 used the elevator and 22,970 the stairways, making a total of 2,722,085 visitors since the monument was opened to the public Oct. 9, 1888.

Telephone Rates Cut.
The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company, the local branch of the Bell Telephone company, recently announced that it would voluntarily reduce telephone rates from 15 to 25 per cent in the business section on Sept. 1 and in the residential section of the city on Oct. 1.

The general manager says that the business of the company has grown to such proportions that it can afford to reduce the rates. What really caused the reduction is that an independent company is making an effort to secure entrance to the city.

Butler's Big Fee.
By a decision of the District of Columbia supreme court former Senator Butler of South Carolina will have to wait until the fall term before he can secure his \$75,000 fee from the United States treasury on account of his work in connection with the claims of the Cherokee Indians, which were settled last winter in their favor. The total fees in this case amounted to something over \$300,000, the claim on which it was allowed representing more than \$1,000,000, an appropriation for the payment of which was made by congress at the last session.

Court of Pensions.
There are many members of congress who believe that a good way to get rid of special pension legislation and deal justly with as many people as ought to be pensioned would be to establish a court of pensions with five or six judges to sit in Washington and certify all pension claims to congress as is done by the court of claims in other matters.

City Sanitation.
With the aid of the members of the police department, Dr. Woodward, the District health officer, and his numerous inspectors have instituted a general cleaning up of the city, paying especial attention to the sanitary condition of rear yards of private residences.

New Variety of Potatoes.
The department of agriculture has detailed N. E. Hansen of North Dakota on an extensive trip through Europe in search of valuable fruits and vegetables with a view to their introduction in this country. His chief mission will be the securing of the stock potato, which is largely raised in Europe for stock feeding. This potato is larger and coarser than the potato raised in this country, and it is with a view of introducing this potato in the United States for the purpose of producing alcohol that the department has sent Mr. Hansen to Europe. Mr. Hansen will also try to secure some types of potatoes with disease resisting qualities.

Chicken Farm Close to Capitol.
Almost under the shadow of the capitol in Washington two splinters have started a chicken farm. These women have a line of ancestors that would make many a millionaire green with envy, but pedigree didn't produce cash when they suddenly found themselves minus the world's goods. However, the family mansion remained, and by and by the idea of the chicken farm occurred to one of them. Her sister thought it a joke, as the plot of land beside their house was, in her view, no bigger than a handkerchief. However, it was not this land that was to be utilized, but the dry and spacious attic. So successful has been this industry that the sisters have kept their own table well spread and have supplied chickens to many families.

The Sewerage System.
Washington now has a very complete sewerage system, but the sewage is deposited on the river banks only to be brought back by the tide and create a nuisance. To relieve the city of this menace a disposal plant, by which the waste will be pumped about six miles down the stream is being constructed and will be in operation within a year.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

Read The Journal's Want Ads.

The \$30,000 Pre-Improvement Sale

of the

Watson, Parker & Reese Co.

IS JUST IN ITS INFANCY.

But has saved the thrifty men and women of Pensacola over \$1,000.00 in two days. (This sounds small to men who count their money by the Millions. But a \$1,000.00 goes long ways with a lot of folks).

Each of the hundreds of people who crowded our Store during last Saturday and Monday, we believe will bear us out in this statement

And each of them received in proportion according to their purchases, an equal share of this great saving.

Now, let nothing keep you away from the mid-week of this great sale. New goods will go on our counters each day with prices made to please.

Our Mr. Watson has been in New York for some weeks, buying nothing but the newest and best, of the most fashionable things to be found. And is forwarding them by every express. And they will all go on our counters as soon as they arrive and you shouldn't be the last to see them, for there will be something among them you will want. If you haven't been to this big Sale, ask your friend what she thought of it, and we'll see you pretty soon.

Come to town this week and buy where you see the big crowd buying, "Because it means something," at

Watson, Parker & Reese Co.

Successors to Green & Watson.

FACTS IN FEW LINES

The first armored train was used at the siege of Paris in 1871.

It is estimated that San Francisco has lost nearly half its population since the earthquake.

The university campus at Seattle, Wash., has been unanimously chosen as a site for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

In England the word city was not used until after the reformation, before which the metropolis was known as Londonburgh.

During the recent horse races at Tokyo three of the favorites were ridden by girls. One came in first. The other two were placed.

The last refuge for criminals fleeing from justice were the Bonin islands, off the Japanese coast, but even in these criminals are now no longer safe from justice.

Finding that matches and petrol do not go together very well and that smoking at high speed is not comfortable, English chauffeurs now use American chewing gum as a solace in place of tobacco.

Burglars who recently sacked a house in Paris left notes behind them saying: "Your clock has stopped chiming. We will take it to the watchmaker." "For fear you should be robbed we are removing your jewelry."

According to an officer connected with the naval observatory at Washington, one of the most remarkable photographs ever made by an astronomer was that obtained, quite by accident, of an exploding meteor.

The London Lancet notices the death of a woman from a scratch on the nose, received while smelling a variety of primrose originally brought from central China. The Lancet says it is not the first case of the kind.

Coal as an ornament in jewelry is being used in Japan. Only the hardest and most perfect pieces can be used. Workers in coal mines are in the habit of collecting coal of such quality for the jewelers. Often not more than two or three bits are found in a day.

Alarmed by the excited chirping of her pet canaries, Mrs. Hugh Pinkerton of Philadelphia descended into the cellar of her house, where the birds were kept, and found that her gas meter had exploded, setting fire to some wood. The birds' timely warning saved a serious fire.

A remarkable towage feat was accomplished by the Australian steamer Airle during her voyage from Singapore. She towed a 2,500 ton sailing vessel to Goode island, a distance of 2,500 miles, in the quick time of sixteen days. The daily towage ranged from 158 to 280 miles.

The remittances to China made by coolies, or laborers, at work in other

countries is now estimated to reach \$50,000,000 annually, including \$5,000,000 said to be sent home by the indentured coolies in the Transvaal mines. This is one way China meets her adverse balance of trade.

George Herring, a well known millionaire philanthropist of London, has given the Salvation Army \$300,000 to furnish rural homes for the poor of London, writes William E. Curtis, Mr. Herring's object being both to help the destitute and to increase England's home production of food supplies.

The farmers in some English districts say that owing to the dust raised by motor cars settling upon the grass it now takes a man two days to cut an acre with a scythe, whereas it only took one before motor cars came into existence. The dust dulls the edge of the scythe and necessitates frequent sharpening.

A wonderful mountain railway is being constructed in the Tyrolean Alps by a Swiss engineer named Strubb of Clarens, near Montreux. When completed this line will achieve the European record, which has been held up to now by the Strauserborn railway, for traversing the steepest mountain slope in the world.

Dr. Douglas Hyde, who recently toured this country for the purpose of increasing interest in the Gaelic language, says that the trip was highly gratifying to him, but regretfully confesses that there is little likelihood of any but the English tongue getting and keeping a permanent hold in the United States.

Daniel Wertman, a coal hauler of Shamokin, Pa., saw a man drop a purse. Wertman picked up the purse and restored it to the owner. It contained \$3,000. The stranger who had dropped the money, to reward Wertman's honesty, held up a roll of bills ranging from \$1 to \$1,000, telling Wertman to close his eyes and draw one. He extracted a \$1 bill.

At the Miami university commencement at Hamilton, O., Senator Dolliver of Iowa appeared as the principal speaker in the academic gown of a doctor of laws. The senator remarked that he felt as if he were in a bathing suit and peek-a-boo bonnet. When the audience laughed Senator Dolliver turned to President Benson and said: "I have said nothing funny. I believe the people are laughing at my clothes." He then took off the gown and dropped it upon the floor, where it remained until he had finished.

A New York artist who painted a portrait of President Roosevelt had the privilege of spending several days knocking around the White House to get some mental notes of the president's varying expressions. He would sit here, there and yonder to watch the head of the nation as he attended to all sorts of business. The portrait

had been finished, but adverse criticism rendered the artist's visit necessary. When he was about to leave the executive mansion to hasten to New York to put his new impressions on the canvas the president shook his finger at him and said very earnestly, "Now, mind you, no scarpin!"

CHILD TRAINING.

How One Father Manages Disputes Among the Youngsters.

A mothers' magazine calls attention to the fact that the old adage, "Children should be seen and not heard," has little place in the modern systems of child training and says it is quite right that it is so, especially in the case of the child with a grievance. Children, with all their chattering, are strongly inarticulate when it is a matter of explaining their feelings, and a child may suffer more than the adults around it ever dream over some injustice, real or fancied, which it would probably have difficulty in putting into words. If the parents are continually telling it to "Hush up!" and "Keep still, now!" there is every chance of developing a fairly sulky youngster in time.

In one New York home, where the father takes an active part in the training of the children, as few fathers do in this country, unfortunately, no dispute among the children and no grievance of any of them passes unnoticed, especially if the father is around. No matter what he may be doing, he drops it and instantly opens a kind of informal children's court, getting at the bottom of the trouble by the gentlest of questioning. This takes some of his time, of course, but to those children their father is the ideal of justice, a confidant who never fails them.—New York Tribune.

NOVEL USE FOR SKUNK.

Maine Farmer Has Trained One to Shoo Away Tramps.

A new method of getting rid of tramps has been discovered by Joseph Quantrain, a farmer and trapper living in the edge of the Mohunkus woods, in Maine. His place is on the direct line used by tramps, and he is so delighted with the way his plan works that he is advising others to do likewise, says a special dispatch from Macwahoc, Me., to the New York World. It is not likely, though, that many folks will adopt his plan of campaign.

Quantrain had tried all kinds of dogs and had even used a set gun loaded with salt, but the tramps continued to sneak into his barnyard, steal his chickens and even invade his cellar. When he was in the fields or woods they would threaten his wife and make themselves thoroughly obnoxious. So one day when he met a fellow trapper leading a tame skunk by a chain he got an idea. He set a box trap, caught a young polecat and brought it up so that it would treat him with due respect, but make its presence known to all strangers.

He kept it in an old barn at some distance from the house, so that it would not salute his friends, and at night let it loose in the front yard. The experiment worked to perfection, for the very first night a tramp came in contact with the little animal and beat a retreat, howling as he ran. Thereafter he had no trouble with nocturnal visitors. Not one set foot with in the yard and he instantly regretted it. Now, when a mistake was made, but in the long run the skunk kept pretty close to his assignment. Now, Quantrain says, the tramps have passed the word along that his place is no posing ground for one of the fraternity, and they give him a wide berth.

We Tell We have nothing to conceal! No secrets to hide! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. You will find these in Ayer's Almanac for 1906. If you do not have a copy we will gladly send you one. Then show the formulas to your doctor. If he does not approve, then do not buy; if he approves, then buy, and keep these standard family medicines on hand.

Ayer's Sore Throat Remedy. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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