GREAT BANKRUPT SALE!

Estate of Laz Jacoby, Bankrupt.

Fine Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Elegant Fixtures, and Accounts.

On Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon, I will, as trustee of the estate of Laz Jacoby, bankrupt, sell for cash to the highest bidder all the Stock, Furniture and Fixtures and the accounts of the above-named bankrupt. Sale to take place at Jacoby's store, No. 14 West Garden street, Pensacola, Fla.

MORRIS BEAR, Trustee.

FULL TEXT OF BRYAN'S REPLY TO SULLIVAN

The following is the full text of Mr. Bryan's reply to the statement of Roger Sullivan, of Chicago:

"In his speech before the Jefferson Club to Chicago on the evening of September 4, Mr. Bryan referred to the case of Mr. Roger Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois. Mr. Sullivan has replied in a statement quite characteristic to the man and his methods, but he will not be permitted to lower this discussion to the level of a personal controversy. The public is not interested in Mr. Sullivan's views of Mr. Bryan any more than it would be interested in Mr. Bryan's views concerning Mr. Sullivan were Mr. Bryan to deal with Mr. Sullivan's personality. Mr. Sullivan is the Democratic committeeman from Illinois, holding his office by virtue of unfair methods. This matter was presented to the St. Louis convention and the evidence would have convinced the convention had not delegates feared the effect of an adverse decision upon the presidential candidate whom they were pledged to support. If Mr. Sullivan disputed the assertion that a considerable majority of the delegates to the Springfield convention were opposed to him, he can fight the question out with the majority league of Illinois, which will doubtless accommodate him.

"As Mr. Bryan has not asked for nomination and has not announced that he will be a candidate, he will not submit the question whether he should be a candidate to Mr. Sullivan or to any body of persons less numerous than the members of the Democratic party of the United States Neither can the question as to whether Mr. Sullivan should be re-elected to the national committee be submitted to the members of a convention already adjourned. Such a decision would have no binding force. The question must be submitted to the Democrats of Illinois when they meet to select delegates to the next national convention, and Mr. Sullivan will not be permitted to dodge the issue that is raised against him. He is officially connected with a favor-seeking franchise-holding corporation, and the other question is whether the Democratic organization should be paralyzed by the influence of men whose private interests make it impossible for them to be guardians of the public.

"In speaking of the Sullivan case at Chicago, Mr. Bryan said:

"I hold than no man who is officially connected with a corporation that is seking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization, because he cannot represent his corporation and the people at the same time. He cannot serve the public while he is seeking to promote promote the financial interests of the corporation with which he is connected

"This is the issue. Before the trust question became the dominant one it was not so important what a man's corporate connections were, but when this question is the supreme question of the hour, the party organization must be above suspicion, and the Democrats of Illinois and all other states are invited to inspect the connections of those who aspire to the position of party managers. The people cannot be fooled and the party that attempts to fool them is sure to learn of its mistake when the votes are counted

"Mr. Bryan will urge the Democratic party to put itself in a position where it can fight boldly and persistently for the regulation of such corporations as are not monopolistic and for the prevention of any private monopoly whatever. To this end the organization must be composed of men who are free to act for the public and not tied by personal interests to corporations which are seeking favors at the public's expense."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Acts on Nature's Plan.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is so agreeable and so natural you can hardly realize that it is produced by a medicine. These tablets also cure indigestion. For sale by all druggists.

New Use For Electricity.

The latest and, it will be thought by many, one of the best uses to which electricity has been put is the destruction of the mosquito. Maurice Chaulin of Paris is the man who has thought of electrocuting this most obnoxious disturber of summer peace, says the Reader. He has devised and patented an apparatus with a cylindrical lantern with two rings suspended one above the other and joined by parallel and vertical chains. These are connected with the source of electricity, which may be provided by a small accumulator in such a fashion that each of these little chains is always alive. In the center is some sort of a lamp that attracts those ardent lovers of luminosity, the mosquitoes and gnats. They touch the chains, and that instant is fatal to them. They are neatly "short circuited," and they buzz no more. They even forget what they meant by all their buzzing or what occult reason they had for seeking the luminary. They are dead and done for. This apparatus can be placed in a room, and the proper owner of the chamber is insured a comfortable night

Delightful ..BATHING..

YOU will delight in a bath that contains a few drops os our

Violet Toilet Ammonia

It is delightfully perfumed with violet and makes the bath soft and refreshing.

PRICE

Per Pint, . . 25c
Per Half Pint, . 15c

Let us fill your prescriptions. We have filled over 200,000 since we have been in business.

W. A. D'Alemberte,

Druggist and Apothecary,

121 South Palafox Street.

TOUR OF "FRISCO KID"

Remarkable Journey Abroad Made by Yankee Bootblack.

POLISHING SHOES OF ROYALTY

Fred Racik, Who Left This Country Over a Year Ago on a Globe Trotting Tour, Has Shined Boots of Many Notables—Will Write Book on His Travels.

Fred Racik, the "Frisco Kid," or the globe trotting bootblack, is in London after an extensive tour on the continent, says a London cable to the Chicago Inter Ocean. He is imbued with the idea of getting as many crowned heads on his bootblack list as possible, and in a year since last July has added a good number of celebrities to those he had already secured.

On arriving in England in July, 1905, he tried to secure King Edward, but just missed him and has come over now to have a second attempt. After his first failure in this respect the "Kid" made for the continent, living on his earnings meanwhile and sometimes taking the collection of coins off his box to get himself out of a financial difficulty.

Once in Paris, he made straight for President Loubet and after a little trouble gained an entry to the Elysee, where he had an interesting experience. He blacked the president's boots and then became a popular hero. He was made the subject of a "revue" in one of the halls, and then he went to Brussels, and he would have been honored by King Leopold's patronage had it not been for a royal bereavement which prevented him from gaining admission to the palace.

When royalty cannot be approached the "Kid" makes for the highest in the land, and was successful in Germany. The emperor was busy with the Algeciras conference and could not be troubled, but the crown prince obliged the youth, as also did the British ambassador.

From Berlin he strayed to Monte Carlo, where he shined the Prince of Monaco's boots as clear as a Mediterranean sky, and the king of Sweden gave the "Kid" a handsome gift for his work. They stopped at the same hotel and are said to have arranged a meeting in Sweden later on, when the little bootblack was to have the certificate that he blacked the boots, stamped with a big red seal. The Grand Duke Boris also obliged as a patron.

Then on to Italy. He saw the pope, but his holiness wears white shoes, with gold embroidery, and neither blacking nor cream was useful, so he had to be content with looking at the shoes. In Italy a number of princes and princesses were swept into his net, and in Switzerland the president fell a victim to the boy of polish.

"Now I am back in London," he explained recently. "I am going to set up at any street corner. Meanwhile I shall try to get every one of note, even the king and your lord mayor.

"What am I doing this for? See here! I'm going to write a book on my travels, and as I am only sixteen I want to see as much of the world as I can before I go back to Frisco to open a big bootblack place.

"Then I shall [illegible] all these sealed documents mounted and [illegible] hope to do a good business."

The boy has been all over southern Europe and is now proposing to travel Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Russia and hopes to go south to Palestine, Egypt, then take in India, China, Japan, the colonies and home.

"You want a capital of nerve for this job," he said. "It isn't all smooth sailing. I have been hard up often."

Racik's present address, however, is the Savoy hotel, and as he accustoms himself to the best places in Europe it does not come amiss.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL. 10 CENTS PER WEEK.

DISBARMENT OF W. L. ZACHARY CONSIDERED

By Judge Carter Yesterday, and Decision Will Be Rendered This Morning.

Proceedings to disbar W. L. Zachary from practicing in the courts of the State, were heard yesterday afternoon by Judge Francis B. Carter in chambers. Mr. Zachary appeared for himself and State Solicitor J. Walter Kehoe for the State. The case was not completed until late in the afternoon, and at its conclusion Judge Carter announced that he would render a decision this morning at 10 o'clock.

The proceedings were brought by the state solicitor at the instance of the court some months ago, as the result of the Pennington land case. It is stated that some three or four years ago Pennington was being pushed by creditors and deeded a place to Attorney Zachary whom he owed $80 Last year he wanted the attorney to re-deed him the property, but this was refused and the case taken into the courts.

In the answer filed by Mr. Zachary it is stated that he replied by saying that Pennington had deeded him the place absolute, as he preferred he Zachary would have it than his other creditors, who were attempting to force him into bankruptcy.

Judge Carter upon receiving and reading the answer thought that it constituted grounds for disbarment proceedings and so instructed the States attorney who filed the papers some months since.

Mr. Zachary is well known in the city, and became quite prominent in the trial of Williams for murder whom he assisted in defending.

WAS A VERY SICK BOY.

But Cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"When my boy was two years he had a very severe attack of bowel complaint, but by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dirrhoea Remedy we brought him out all right," says Maggie Hickox, of Midland, Mich. This remedy can be deypended upon in the most severe cases. Even cholera infantum is cured by it. Follow the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

THEN THEY SHOOK AGAIN.

A Story of the Late Edward Rosewater of Nebraska.

The late Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, was at various times member of the Nebraska legislature, member of the Republican national committee and member of the United States mint commission, and this summer he represented this country at the universal postal congress held in Rome and returned to this country on June 23 on the French liner La Provence.

Mr. Rosewater was also the original promoter of the Transmississippi exposition held in Omaha in 1898. He was defeated for the United States senate at the recent Republican state convention at Lincoln by Morris Brown, to whom he pledged his loyal support.

Mr. Rosewater was a man of unique personality. He was small in stature and spoke in a low voice, but he was a politician of most pronounced fighting abilities. He had, too, met many of the famous men of the world.

At a hotel in Washington one night a few years ago he was speaking of Andrew Carnegie. "Carnegie and I," said Mr. Rosewater, "were fellow telegraph operators nearly four decades ago. He was stationed out west, and I was in Washington. We got acquainted as operators do over the wires at night and would call each other by our first names when we spoke through the medium of our instruments, and for nearly forty years we have been promising ourselves the pleasure of meeting.

"I drifted out to Nebraska, and Carnegie's history you know. Naturally I was more anxious to meet him than he could possibly be to meet me, and a few days ago I called upon him.

"I assured him when he greeted me that I sought none of his money for library or other purposes. Carnegie looked at me searchingly. You can see that I am a small man. I am five feet four inches in height. He is no taller and is even slighter in build than I.

"Suddenly he extended his hand again and exclaimed with unmistakable sincerity of feeling:

"'I am glad indeed to meet you, Mr. Rosewater. I am glad to associate with a man who is no bigger than I am.'"

Monks as Chauffeurs.

The Grand St. Bernard monks made their first trip recently from Martigny to the St. Bernard hospice with their new motor transport car, which has been specially constructed to carry heavy weights on steep gradients. The car, which is of forty horsepower, is fitted with special tire coverings to grip the snow and ice, says the Brooklyn Eagle. Six monks from the hospice recently went to Milan to learn the art of driving a motor car, and are now expert chauffeurs.

Two monks, wearing the usual habit and cowl, drove the heavy car loaded with provisions and fire wood up the mountain road to the hospice without the slightest difficulty. Next season the monks will start a motor car service for tourists from Martingy to the hospice.

Legal Advertisements

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of 1905, under the Constitution of 1885, of the State of Florida, did pass five Joint Resolutions proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida, and the same were agreed to by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elected to each House; that the vote on said Joint Resolutions were entered upon their respective Journals, with yeas and nays thereon, and they did determine and direct that the said Joint Resolutions be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election in November, 1906.

NOW THEREFORE, I, H. CLAY CRAWFORD, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby give notice that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in each County in Florida on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D., 1906, the Said Tuesday being the SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, for the ratification or rejection of the said Joint Resolutions proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida, viz:

ARTICLE XXVIII.

That the following amendment to Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Florida be and it is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election, to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November A. D., 1906, for raification or rejection.

Section 32. The Governor, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted and designated as a board of drainage commissioners, and are hereby authorized and empowered to establish a system of canals, drains, levees, dikes and reservoirs of such dimension and depths, as in the judgement of said board of drainage commissioners is deemed advisable, to drain and reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within the State of Florida, or such parts or portions thereof as is deemed best by said board of drainage commissioners from time to time, and to provide for the irrigation of the lands reclaimed, and to maintain such canals, drains, levees, dikes, and reservoirs in such manner as will be most advantageous to the territory so drained, the State of Florida, its inhabitants and the commerce thereof.

Section 33. That the board of drainage commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to establish drainage districts and fix the boundaries thereof in the State of Florida. That the board of drainage commissioners be and it is authorized and empowered to prepare a list or lists of all the alluvial or swamp and overflowed taxable lands within such drainage district or districts, and levy thereon an acreage tax not exceeding ten cents per acre per annum to be fixed annually by said board of drainage commissioners, and the various tax assessors of the various counties embraced in part or in whole within such drainage district or districts shall receive such list or lists and enter the same upon the tax rolls of the county or counties in which such lands may lie and the amount so levied by the board of drainage commissioners in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the board of drainage commissioners from time to time, which amounts shall be collected by the various tax collectors of the counties wherein such levees have been made as other taxes are collected in accordance with law, and pay over said amounts collected to the board of drainage commissioners, said commissioners shall have a lien superior to all other liens upon the taxable lands in any such drainage districts to be enforced by tax levy, for the cost of any work done under the provisions hereof, or done prior to the adoption of this amendment under the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed in 1905.

Section 34. That the board of drainage commissioners be and it is authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain in the condemnation of land for the location of its canals, drains, levees, dikes and reservoirs for the purposes aforesaid and may enter upon, take and use such land as it may, pending condemnation proceedings, deem necessary for such purposes, and in ascertaining the compensation to be paid for such land or right of way, benefits to be derived from such drainage shall be considered by the jury.

Section 35. The Legislature may provide for the assessment of benefits derived by lands by reasons of such drainage, and the collection thereof; the proceeds therefrom shall be paid to the board of drainage commissioners to be used by them for such drainage purposes.

Approved May 27, 1905.

ARTICLE XXIX.

That Section nine (9) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

"Section 9. The salary of each Justice of the Supreme Court shall be four thousand ($4,000.00) dollars a year. The salary of each Circuit Judge shall be three thousand five hundred ($3,500.00) dollars a year."

That the foregoing amendment to Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution is hereby agreed to and the same shall be submitted to the electors of the State for approval or rejection at the next general election of representatives as required by Section 1, Article XVII of the Constitution.

Approved May 31, 1905.

ARTICLE XXX.

That the following amendment to Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relative to the Judiciary Department, to be numbered section 39 of said Article V, be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1906, for ratification or rejection to-wit:

Section 39. The annual salary of the Judges of each of the Criminal Courts of Record now, or hereafter to be, established shall be paid quarterly by the county where such court is established, and shall be as follows: In counties of less than fifteen thousand population, one thousand dollars; in counties of from fifteen thousand population, one thousand dollars; in counties of from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand population, fifteen hundred dollars; in counties of from twenty-five thousand to thirty-five thousand population two thousand dollars; and in counties of more than thirty-five thousand population, twenty-five hundred dollars, hereby repealing any and all part or parts of the said Constitution in conflict herewith.

Approved June 6, 1905.

ARTICLE XXXI.

That the following amendments to Article V of the Constitution of the State of Florida, relative to the Judiciary Department, to be numbered Sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47, of said Article V, be and the same are hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1906, for ratification or rejection, to-wit:

Section 40. There shall be established in the county of Escambia whenever the voters of said county shall so determine by a majority of the votes cast, on the question at any general election, a court of record and there shall be a judge of said court who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate who shall hold his office for six years and whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly by the county of Escambia. The criminal court of record now established in Escambia county shall, upon the adoption of these amendments, become and be the court of record as herein provided and all officers of such criminal court of record shall be officers of such court of record, and discharge the duties and receive the emoluments of such until the expiration of their present term of office.

Section 41. The said court and judge shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all criminal cases, not capital, which shall raise in Escambia county and shall have in Escambia county, concurrent with the Circuit Court and Circuit Judge of said county, the same original jurisdiction of all other cases and matters as the circuit court and circuit judge of said county, and the same power to issue writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus and all writs proper and necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction as the circuit court and circuit judge of said county, except the power and authority to summon and empanel a grand jury.

Section 42. There shall be six terms of said court in each year.

Section 43. There shall be for said court a prosecuting attorney who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and who shall hold his office for four years His compensation shall be fixed by law.

Section 44. All offenses triable in said court shall be prosecuted upon information under oath to be filed by the prosecuting attorney, but the grand jury of the circuit court for said county may indict for any offense triable in the court of record. Upon the finding of such indictment the circuit judge shall commit or bail the accused for trial in the court of record, which trial shall be upon information.

Section 45. The clerk of said court shall be elected by the electors of Escambia county and shall hold office for four years, and his compensation shall be fixed by law. The sheriff of Escambia county shall be the executive officer of said court, and his duties and fees shall be fixed by law.

Section 46. The same rules of procedure and practice which obtain in the circuit court of the county shall obtain in the court of record, and all laws relative to criminal courts of record, except as otherwise provided herein, shall apply to and control the court of record. Change of venue may be had from the court of record to the circuit court of another county for the same causes, and under the laws providing for changing the venue from the circuit court of one county to the circuit court of another county. The Governor, may in his discretion, order the circuit judge of Escambia county or of any other county to hold one or more terms of parts of terms of the court of record. Any civil cause in the court of record may be tried before a referee, or in case of the disqualification of the judge of the court of record, may be tried by a judge ad litem, or may be transferred to the circuit court of Escambia county or of any other county, in the same way and according to the same provisions as govern such proceedings in the circuit court of Escambia county.

Section 47. The Supreme Court of the State shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases at law and in equity originating in the court of record ,and in cases of conviction of felony in the court of record. The circuit court of Escambia county shall have final appellate jurisdiction of all misdemeanors tried in the court of record. All appeals or writs of error prosecuted from the court of record, whether to the Supreme Court or Circuit Court, shall be prosecuted in the same way and according to the same rules as govern such proceedings from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court.

Approved June 6, 1905.

ARTICLE XXXII.

That the following amendment to (Article XVII of) the Constitution of the State of Florida be, and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election in 1906 for ratification or rejection:

Section 1. Either branch of the Legislature, at a regular session thereof, may propose amendments to this Constitution; and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of all the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered upon their respective Journals with the yeas and nays and shall be published in one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published, for one month immediately preceding the next general election of Representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors of the State, for approval or rejection. If a majority of the electors voting upon the amendments at such election shall adopt the amendments the same shall become a part of the Constitution. The proposed amendments shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately. All amendments adopted at the election at which this is submitted or heretofore adopted by the electors are hereby declared a part of the Constitution from the date of the adoption of the same.

Approved June 6, 1905.

The votes cast in compliance with said proposed amendments, and the canvass, declarations and returns thereof, shall be subjected to the same regulations and restrictions as are provided by law for General Elections in the State of Florida.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this first day of August, A. D., 1906.

(L. S.) H. CLAY CRAWFORD.
Secretary of State.

To J. C. Van Pelt, Sheriff Escambia County.

AN ORDINANCE

To be entitled An Ordinance granting the privilege to the Pensacola Grocery Company of building a Spur Track on Jefferson Street:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF PENSACOLA:

Section. 1. That there is hereby granted to the Pensacola Grocery Company, its successors and assigns, the right, privilege and franchise of constructing and maintaining a spur track from a point on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company's track on Jefferson Street, East of Lot Fourteen (14) in Block Thirteen (13), of the Water Front of the City of Pensacola, to the Southeast corner of Block Twelve (12) and thence along and adjacent to the East side of the side walk line of Block Twelve (12) to the Southeast corner of Block One (1) in said Water Front and thence in said Block to the Northern Boundary of Lot Fourteen (14) therein, all as shown upon a plat hereto attached and made a part hereof, and operating locomotives and cards over said spur track.

Section 2. It is a condition of the rights and privileges hereby granted that the said spur track shall be constructed so as to not interfere in anyway or impede the traffic on any part of the said Street and the said grantee, its successors and assigns, shall at all times keep that portion of the Street between its railroad tracks and Eighteen (18) inches on either side thereof, in the same good condition and repair as the City shall keep or cause to be kept the adjacent portions of said Streets, and whenever the City shall pave, grade or otherwise improve the portions of the Street adjacent to said track, the grantee, its successors and assigns, shall at the same time pave, grade or improve in like manner all space between the rails of said track and for Eighteen (18) inches on either side thereof.

Section 3. The rights and privileges granted hereby shall be subject to existing ordinances in the City under such reasonable regulations as the public safety and convenience may require, and as the Council may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4. The said track shall not be used for the storage of cars, and cars shall not be allowed to stand on same, except for such time as may be necessary to unload the same.

Section 5. The said track shall be completed within one year after the date of the passage of this ordinance, and all the rights and privileges hereby granted, unless sooner forfeited, shall continue for a period of Twenty-five (25) Years from said date. That this ordinance shall not become operative until the grantee or its assigns shall procure from the Gulf Machine Works, or its assigns, a release in writing of all the rights, franchises and privileges granted to said Gulf Machine Works by an ordinance approved March 31, 1904, entitled An Ordinance to Grant a Right of Way for a spur track on certain portions of Jefferson Street, and shall have filed the said release and caused it to be recorded in the records of the Clerk of the City of Pensacola. The said grantee or its assigns, shall also cause to be removed such track as shall have been constructed under the said ordinance granting franchises to the Gulf Machine Works, and shall put the Street from which the said tracks are removed in the same order and condition as the portions of the Street adjacent thereto are.

Section 6. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its passage.

Passed July 11th, 1906.
Approved September 7th, 1906.

CHAS. H. BLISS,
Mayor.

Attest:
C. E. MERRITT,
Clerk.

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida—In Chancery. Isabella A. Reed vs. Wallace Reed. On Monday, the first day of October, A. D. 1906, the defendant, Wallace Reed, is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein. This order to be published once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Pensacola Journal, a newspaper published in said Escambia county. A. M. McMillan, Clerk Circuit Court, by L. G. Aymard, D. C. Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 21, 1906. aug25oawtw

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida—In Chancery. Mary Jackson vs. Charles Jackson, Divorce. On Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1906, the defendant, Charles Jackson, is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein. This order to be published once each week for eight (8) consecutive weeks in The Pensacola Journal, a newspaper published in said Escambia county. A. M. McMillan, Clerk Circuit Court, by L. G. Aymard, D. C. Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 24, 1906.

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida—In Chancery. Estella Yother vs. David A. Yother, Divorce. On Monday, the first day of October, A. D. 1906, the defendant, David A. Yother, is required to appear to the bill filed against him herein. This order to be published once each week for four (4) consecutive weeks in The Pensacola Journal, a newspaper published in said Escambia county. A. M. McMillan, Clerk Circuit Court, by L. G. Aymard, D. C. Pensacola, Fla. Aug. 24, 1906.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock a. m., October 2, 1906, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 152: Tools, spraying machine, coldwater paint.—Sch. 153. Crucibles, cedar, white pine, steel plates and bars, sheet zinc, ingot tin. Sch. 154: Office furniture, lavatories, hardware, drawing materials, scientific books, iron pipe. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Pensacola, Fla., or to the Bureau. H. T. B. HARRIS, Paymaster-General U. S. N. 9-806. sep15...

In Escambia County Circuit Court, State of Florida—In Chancery. D. Hall Wilson vs. Frank Brantley and Nancy Brantley, his wife—Foreclosure of Mortgage. On Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1906, the defendant, Frank Brantley and Nancy Brantley are required to appear to the bill filed against them herein. This order to be published once each week for eight consecutive weeks in The Pensacola Journal, a newspaper published in said Escambia county. A. M. McMillan, Clerk Circuit Court. By L. G. Aymard, D. C. Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 14, 1906. sep15onwsw

The Obstinate Family.

The obstinate family are quarreling every evening now, preparatory to an exhibition of their willfulness, which is to take place in the evening of the 21th at Library hall.