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Pensacola, Fla., September 30, 1906.

Pensacola is "in the swim" just now, all right.

All this rainfall ought to usher in the real fall.

Jerome has gone, and Hearst is the coming man in New York.

The rain fell yesterday, but as the barometer didn't it's all right.

Stensland, the Chicago banker, speaks six languages, but pleaded guilty only in one.

Charity begins at home, is an old saying, and in this case by no means a bad one.

Marie Corelli hates Americans, but evidently has no objection to the great American dollar.

Russia is still suppressing newspaers. It won't do to "press the press" that way in this country.

Cuba raises many limes, but all this lime light business will hardly raise Mr. Taft in the public estimation.

Another message from the President is threatened, and we have already ordered a larger waste paper basket.

The people of Atlanta seem to think that there are divers reasons why the dives of that town should be closed.

The Boston Herald thinks that "there should be enough glory to go round in Cuba." Yes, but this administration is not on the square.

And now "they" are calmly talking about the "good effects of the Atlanta riots." Yes, good for the amalgamated order of undertakers, perhaps.

The next time litle Freddy Funston wants to swim a river, he should come to Pensacola. We can accomodate him with all the water he wants.

The Jacksonville Times-Union, with its usual acumen, declares that—

A good effect of the Atlanta riot is found in the suppression of the play of "The Clansman" in cites of the south. The reverend gentleman who wrote that play, by doing so, rendered the devil the most faithful service he ever received.

Pensacola will now proceed to put her house in order, and repair the damage done by the storm. This means that money will be liberally spent for wages and material, and that means good times for the workingmen. Let the croakers say what they will, we venture to predict that the next few months will see in this city an era of prosperity such as we have seldom known.

Two Corporation Queries Answered.

Leslie's Weekly is fast becoming worse than weak, and judging from some of its recent outbursts, seems anxious to pose as the mouthpiece of the trusts and combines.

The following choice extract from a recent Anti-Bryan editorial in that paper speaks for itself.

In the state of New York we have Mr. Hearst, the inheritor of a great fortune, posing as a horny-handed son of toil, preaching the gospel of poverty to the populace, and running for the governorship on the platform of the Ten Commandments. He tells the people that "rich and poor must obey the law." Bryan preaches the same sort of shop-worn stuff. Is it possible that the public can be deluded by this cheap demagogism? Has any party or any one ever repudiated the Ten Comandments; have the courts ever stood for the protection of the rich rather than of the poor; have laws been framed that would not apply to all classes alike? Has any citizen ever gone to court, and not felt that justice was to be had only for the asking, and that what was fair for one was equally fair for the other?

It is a good thing to be blind sometimes, but not stone blind, as Leslie's Weekly seems to be nowadays.

We are coolly asked "Has any party ever repudiated the Ten Commandments?"

No—for they never had them to repudiate, and no man can discard that which he never wore.

And again, comes the insolent query—"Have the courts ever stood for the protection of the rich, rather than of the poor; have laws been framed that would not apply to all classes alike?"

How about the iniquitous protective tariff—was that framed for the protection of "all classes alike," or for the protection of a few manufacturers, like the great and only Andrew Carnegie?

As for our courts, it need only be said that it has already become axiomatic in this country that, under our existing system of jurisprudence, a poor man has about as much chance in court against a rich man or a corporation as a snowball has in Hades.

The latter can not only employ the best counsel—they can pack juries, buy witnesses, "influence" judges—whose election they were perhaps instrumental in securing—and play what Charles Reade used to call "the procrastination dodge" until the purse and patience of the needy litigant are both worn out.

It will be said—by organs of the Leslie's Weekly stamp—that these thing are never done in this country. But they are done, and with an effrontery and boldness that has never yet been paralleled in the history of the world.

It is a notorious fact that corporate power is with us to often felt in our courts, and in the United States Senate. If this is not so, why is it that certain Senators have gone to Washington poor, and, in a few years, left it rich?

Why is it that senators of the Bailey stamp are continually retained by our great trusts and combinations, ostensibly in their capacity as lawyers, but in reality as members of the United States Senate, and because they have the power of killing legislation objectionable to their patrons, and of enacting legislation likely to promote their interests?

We admit that all this may easily be denied—we admit that all this is far from flattering to our national pride. Nevertheless, these abuses do exist, and every intelligent man in the country knows it.

And it is from this fact, and these conditions, that the strength of W. J. Bryan has arisen to alarm the powers that be and force them to give ear to the first faint intimations of the wrath to come.

PENSACOLA PHILOSOPHY.

By Sam B. Russ.

It takes a high roller to get rid of his roll in a hurry.

Worthy people always find life worth living.

Men of means are naturally often mean.

The tree of learning often bears worthless fruit.

It is generally bad form for a girl to marry a man for the sake of reforming him.

The woman who has a rake for a husband is apt to find married life rather harrowing.

Nothing is more touching than to see an impecunious friend try to make a touch.

Men are known by the company they keep—and also by the money they keep.

Men too often spend their youth in forming habits that they must spend their maturity in breaking themselves of.

The Logical Question.

A little Philadelphia boy was taken by his father for his first visit to the zoo. Stopping before an inclosure, he asked, "Papa, what animal is that?" Reading the sign tacked up to one side, his father responded, "That, my son, is a prong horned antelope." "Kin he blow his horns?" was the question that promptly followed.

ROUNDABOUT THE GAY RIALTO

By Sam B. Russ.

ADD RIALTO tag

Inside the Custom House all was confusion, to use a highly original phrase. The lights had gone out; one of the big chandeliers in the lob by had fallen; the sloppy floor was strewn thick with broken glass, and the odor of wet clothing hung over the place, like an unwholesome pall. And everywhere were people—and all sorts of people. Rough sailormen, clerks, gentle women, and the other kind; babes in arms and, here and there some wornout soul, sleeping the deep sleep of utter exhaustion in some convenient corner. There were people on the stairs and on the benches up stairs; and as some of the bolder spirits undertook to mount to the regions above, came such mildly murmured protests as "Please don't; you're walking on me," or "Take the other side, sir; I'm sitting next to the banisters." And so it went all through the weary hours.

And outside the fierce gale poured its Titanic strength through the flooded streets, and around the granite pile. One man was seen to be thrown down by the wind; another mounted the stone steps on his hands and knees; another fainted. Suddenly a man appeared with a lantern, and the blessed radiance diffused itself over the weird scene.

Mounting the stairs to the next story, more refugees were encountered; and here and there were to be seen recumbent forms, stretched out on rugs, slumbering peacefully in the midst of the tumult that raged without. And the significant feature of the scene was that nobody complained; even the children were awed into silence, and a spirit of consideration and helpfulness was everywhere observant. Inspector Keefe and Assistant Inspector Brown did all in their power to make the refugees comfortable, and but for their thoughtful consideration, matters would have been much worse.

Daybreak at last—the blessed sunshine, cold, calm and clear, streamed through the wet windows. It was not long before the wind went down, and then with uncertain steps, some of the party fought their way against the blast to Nick's place, next door, where hot coffee and breakfast put new life into their benumbed bodies. The long, long night was over, and a new day was opening, with new duties and new burdens.

When Winter Comes.

Winter is coming—soon the trees,
Without a leaf, shall spread
Their limbs against the sky, as if
Their very souls had fled.

And soon the fields, in stubble
Clothed, shall stretch so bare
That one would never guess that green
Was once their only wear.

Then when the night is drawing in
The walls that shelter all I prize,
Shall glow with light and warmth and make
For me a paradise.

LAWS FOR THE HUNTER

Changes In Statutes For the Protection of Game.

FEW HAVE BEEN MADE THIS YEAR

Mississippi the Only State to Make Any Noteworthy Change—Some Now Have Sweeping Sale Laws—Practice of Charging Nonresident Hunters a License Spreading—Where Seasons Have Changed.

With the coming of the first touch of cool weather there is a general overhauling of gun rooms. Sportsmen who have stayed in their offices all through the hot months begin to think of the birds and the elusive, gun shy deer that are becoming more and more difficult to kill every year, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. In a large part of the United States Sept. 1 marks the opening of the hunting season. In the south the season begins later, and here and there the embargo on certain game is lifted a little earlier.

Every year marks an advance in game protection in practically all of the states. There have been very few changes this year. Most of the game laws that were in effect in the United States and Canada last season remain in force, as only fourteen states and eight Canadian provinces held legislative sessions this year. Four of these—Ohio, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario—leave their game laws unchanged, and the others passed a few statutes.

Of the states Mississippi was the only one to make any noteworthy changes. The legislature decided to abandon its old system of separate county laws and adopt a general game law with provisions uniform throughout the entire state. In taking this action Mississippi followed the example recently set by Virginia and Tennessee. This new law is thoroughly modern and framed on the lines of the best game laws now in operation. It provides for the appointment of a game warden, establishes a twenty dollar nonresident license fee and prohibits all sale and export of game.

By prohibiting all sale of protected game Mississippi has taken an advanced position. The only other states whose sale laws are as sweeping are Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Montana and Arizona. The Massachusetts legislature enacted some important amendments to its sale laws. One prohibits the sale of imported quail except in November and December. Another cuts off the sale of imported ducks in the close season, and a third prohibits all sale of prairie chickens and sharp tailed grouse. These laws will abolish the market for game illegally shipped from several western states. The establishment of a game warden service in Mississippi leaves Alabama, Arkansas and Texas the only states in the Union unprovided with such special police protection.

The practice of charging nonresident hunters a license is spreading throughout the United States. It was not so long ago that a man might hunt anywhere without paying a fee for the privilege, but the increasing number of hunters each season has made it necessary for the states to adopt some such plan to obtain a revenue for the maintenance of the protection service that many of them have put into operation. Few changes have been made in the laws relating to licenses and shooting seasons this year. Besides the new twenty dollar licenses in Mississippi, South Carolina established a twenty-five dollar nonresident county license, and a few minor changes were made by Maryland in the license requirements in Prince George and Somerset counties.

Seasons for the following game have been changed: Deer in New York, snipe, cranes and waterfowl in Louisiana, wood ducks and pheasants in Massachusetts and upland game in South Carolina. In addition to these changes, Virginia removed all protection from robin snipe, surf birds, certain plover and curlew, and Maryland altered several seasons in Allegany, Anne Arundel, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Prince George and Somerset counties and on the Patuxent river.

A large number of bills relating to game and game protection were considered by congress last winter, and four, all relating to game preserves, were passed. These authorized the lease of 3,500 acres in South Dakota for buffalo pasture, established a game refuge in the Grand canyon forest preserve in Arizona, prohibited hunting in the District of Columbia except in the eastern branch and the west side of the Potomac and prohibited trespass on bird reservations.

Brushing Velvet.

The whole secret in the care of velvet lies in the management of the brush. Take a hat brush which is not too soft and which has bristles elastic enough to return at once to their original state after being pressed aside. Hold this firmly under the palm of the hand in the direction of the arm and with the bristles downward. Press them at first gently into the velvet; then twist the arm, hand and brush altogether, as on an axis, without moving them forward or backward. The dust will be drawn up and flirted out without injury to the velvet, and the brush must be lifted up and placed in a similar manner over every part required to be brushed. By this method velvet will last for years.

The Elbow.

To remove callous places from the elbow, soak them every night for ten minutes in warm water in which a teaspoonful of borax has been dissolved. Then carefully dry and rub with a good cold cream. If the habit of leaning on the elbows has been formed it should be broken immediately, as it is this habit that causes callous spots.

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