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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1908.

In Honor of Our Soldier Dead.

Today is Memorial Day in Florida when we all pause for a few hours in the strenuous rush of life to think—not of the present nor the future—but of the heroic past and of the dead who fell in the mighty, epoch-making struggle between the North and South which changed the destiny of the world.

These soldiers of the South who gave up their lives as bravely and unselfishly as ever men did in all the world's history, are buried in every Southern state, some on the fields where they fell, some in city, town and village cemeteries, in lonely country graveyards and some in Northern states where they died in prison. In each of their graves there lies the poor, pathetic dust of a man who was once a hero, for he gave all and lost all for what he believed to be right—"angels could no more." To the women of the South, mourning over their beloved dead in the years following the conclusion of the war, is due this beautiful custom of a memorial day, and General John A Logan, of the Union army, was so impressed with it that he recommended it to the Grand Army of the Republic, and it was officially adopted as an anniversary to be observed every year.

And so it has come to pass in both North and South that the soldier dead, and strew flowers upon their graves. The passions and prejudices of war have so nearly subsided at the North that that section now frankly recognizes that Southern soldiers who met the supreme test of honor and good faith by dying for the cause they espoused were as essentially heroes as the men on the other side who met the same test; and so we have in every part of the republic come to look upon Memorial Day as a time to evoke the best feelings of our hearts, to sorrow in common for the dead, and to thank God that after all these fearful sacrifices in which each side thought it was right, the nation still lives and we are a united people sharing equally in the heritage of brave deeds of American soldiers both North and South.

Memorial Day does us all good, for it renews the memory of a great past, and at this distance from the conflict between the states, its lessons sink into the heart without the bitter poison of the hates and the myriad falsehoods engendered by war, which kept the North and South as wide apart in sentiment and sympathy as though they were hostile foreign nations.

We cannot do our Confederate dead too much honor. No bounties tempted them to enlist; they fought without pay and as ragged and starving as Washington's continentals were at Valley Forge; Grant said in the hour of his triumph that they deserved the honor and admiration of all mankind for their superb valor and endurance unsurpassed in human annals; and as long as Southern flowers bloom and there are Southern hands to pluck them we will put upon the graves of our dead soldiers with each recurring year the sweet and fragrant memorials of our undying love and honor.

To do less would prove us a degenerate people, unworthy of our lineage and our country.

But after all, there is an added and increasingly beautiful significance in Memorial Day in these latter times, and that is that all our soldiers, both North and South, who made the supreme sacrifice and died for their faith were American soldiers, citizens of our common country, and the sweet womankind of our land will make no distinction, and rising above the poisonous hates and unjust prejudices of the past will drop the flowers upon the graves of blue and gray alike where they lie in dreamless sleep awaiting the Judgment Day.

This is the rule now in every state in the Union where a soldier sleeps, and it has had a vast influence for good in healing the wounds of war and abating those numberless prejudices, large and small, resulting from the conflict and permeating all social life between the sections. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

There could be no more beautiful and significant sight on this day, which is for purely Confederate purposes, than to see Southern women placing Southern flowers upon the graves of Union soldiers in testimony of a nation reunited in the hearts of the people as well as in the law of the land.

Let us have done forever with the hates of the war which once divided us. We are too great a people to be bound by such ignoble fetters.

Stockton Is the Logical Man.

The Tampa Tribune, which is General Gilchrist's chief newspaper supporter for governor, predicts that there will be no June primary for this nomination but that Gilchrist will be nominated in the first primary.

Such talk is foolish. There may be no necessity for a second primary, but if there is none it will be because John Stockton is nominated in the first.

Gilchrist is a good fellow and he [illegible] seriously insist that he has sufficient strength to beat both of his opponents in the first primary.

If anyone has that much strength, it is John Stockton, but it is doubtful if even he can win over the two other candidates in the first primary.

We cannot speak for South Florida, but if surface indications count for anything, West Florida will give John Stockton an almost overwhelming vote. And it ought to. He is the logical man for governor.

All the efforts of the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association have been unable to prevent the slump in the price of cotton. Stronger than all unions and associations is the law of supply and demand, and if the farmers go ahead this spring and plant for a big crop next fall, the next crop of cotton will probably sell for about eight cents. It looks like people ought to learn from the logic of events after they have had about forty years tuition, as the southern farmers have. The easy solution of the problem is to plant less cotton and raise more of the farm products that keep the smokehouse at home and make the farmer independent of the man that sells bacon and other foodstuff in town.

The New York World has now been fairly "smoked out" in its attitude toward Mr. Bryan and the democratic party. A plain citizen of New Jersey, Mr. John Francis Gough, has recently addressed a plain question to the World, and asked it if it would support Mr. Bryan in the event the Denver convention decided that he is "the man best qualified by character, experience and training to advance and protect the welfare of all the people of this country," and nominated him for president. The World was cornered, and had to reply. Its answer was that it was opposed to Mr. Bryan on principle, and as it had refused to support him in past campaigns, there was no reason for a change on its part. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly be the nominee at Denver, and this declaration of the World means that it will do what it can to defeat him. We call the attention of the Jacksonville Times-Union and the Ocala Banner, both Florida democratic papers, to this statement of the World, and as they have both been in accord with that paper in their opposition to Bryan, we are curious to know if they will have the courage of their opinion and follow their distinguished mentor into the camp of the enemy in the coming campaign. We hate to worry Editor Harris during this hot weather, but business is business, and we want to know what the line-up is to be.

It is now given out that nothing short of a foreign war will induce Mr. Roosevelt to change his mind and be a candidate for a third term. Let us all unite now to stave off that foreign war.

Illinois sends her full democratic delegation to Denver instructed to vote for William J. Bryan for president. Florida should do the same and she would if the candidates for delegates were compelled to state in advance their choice for president. She would send none but Bryan men.

Keep it before the people that the man who offers himself as a candidate for delegate to the national democratic convention from Florida should be required to say as a part of his platform who is his candidate for president. The people of Florida want William J. Bryan; how does Mr. Candidate for delegate stand on this issue?

The news comes that Judge Alton B. Parker, who is a delegate from New York to the national democratic convention at Denver, will support the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. If the judge is the wise and thoughtful man we take him to be, he will realize in the light of his own experience that that is the very best thing he could do.

Mr. J. H. Reese, associate deitor of the Tallahassee Sun, is a candidate for a delegate to the Denver convention. He is a "bright, particular star in the journalistic firmament" and we hope that the choice may fall on him. He will make the state a creditable representative. We hope our friends will put in a vote for him.—Ocala Banner.

Reese is a newspaper man and knows what is what. If he wants to go to Denver as a delegate, let him speak out and say if he is for Bryan or against him. The man who is silent on that issue ought to be kept at home.

Is Florida behind her sister states in enterprise? If not, why is the straw ballot on trains not being taken to tell us who will be the next governor of the state and the next United States senator? We all know that these ballots are conclusive, and settle the whole business except for the official form at the polls, which it is necessary to go through. Such being the case, we command the straw ballot to come to the front and put the candidates out of their misery. Tell us about the next governor, the next [illegible]

The Journal tenders its congratulations to Rufus N. Rhodes, editor of that strong, high-class southern daily, the Birmingham (Ala.) News, upon his re-election to the office of vice-president of the Associated Press. This gives him his third term for the position, which is an unprecedented honor. During the past twenty years no man in the south has done more than Rufus N. Rhodes for the cause of southern journalism, and in any mention of distinguished southern newspaper men, men who have made good in the field of intense, strenuous and conscientious daily journalism, his name is sure to be mentioned. In this connection a contemporary says:

The Associated Press is the greatest newsgathering force in the world. Its membership includes practically every paper of standing in the United States. In the list of officers it will be noted that Mr. Rhodes is the only representative of a southern newspaper, the others being the Chicago Record-Herald, the Hartford Courant, and the New York Staats Zeitung.

Come to think of it, is there any reason why our bank deposits should not be guaranteed and made perfectly safe by some such plan as that suggested by Mr. Bryan? We can insure our houses and all other forms of property, even our lives; why cannot we take an advanced step in the science of banking and have the government insure our bank deposits? Under that system panic would be impossible. The people all over the country have caught the idea, as suggested by Mr. Bryan, and it is growing in popularity. [illegible] should not be surprised to see something on this subject in the democratic platform to be made up at Denver.

The candidacy of Richmond Pearson Hobson for president of the United States four years hence has been launched. And why not? Mr. Bryan was not nearly so well known to fame when he was first nominated for president. Mr. Hobson is an enthusiast, but it is along the most patriotic lines, and there isn't in our public life a cleaner man than he is. Since the memorable day in Santiago harbor when he went out in the cause of his country to what he and everybody else believed to be quick and certain death, he has been much in the public eye and he has grown stronger every year. The pert paragraphers have peppered him without mercy and the leader writers have laboriously disparaged him, but they have done him no harm and he steadily grows in magnitude as a public man of real ability. His temper is beyond all praise under provocation to lose it, and we shall not be surprised to hear that he is being seriously taken as a presidential candidate four years hence. Much stranger things have happened in American politics within the memory of men who are not yet old.

VOX POPULI.

MR. E. G. CREIGHTON REPLIES TO W. C. T. U.

Editor Pensacola Journal.

Please publish the following reply to a letter received from the W. C. T. U. of Pensacola:

April 23, 1908.

To the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pensacola, Fla.

In reply to your letter of inquiry as to how I stood on the prohibition question, I will begin by saying I am a democrat from my heart, believing in every man having his equal rights. That is why I do believe in local option—every county in the state settling the prohibition question by a popular vote of the voters of the county in which he lives. If I was elected to the legislature and Escambia county was to have a prohibition election, and prohibition was to win by a popular vote, I certainly would serve my people in every way that lay in my power to keep all intoxicating liquors out of the county by all ways of transportation, and to make laws to prohibit such being done.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I am,

Respectfully,

E. G. CREIGHTON.

Olin, Fla.

FAITH, A PERSONAL LIVING BELIEF.

Paul gives us, in Hebrews 11:1, the living definition of faith, when he says: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." When Jesus asked his disciples "Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" And they said "Some say that Thou art John the Baptist; some Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the people," etc. He saith unto them "But whom say ye that I am?" (personally). And Simon Peter answered and said 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And Jesus answered and said unto them "Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven * * * upon this rock I will build my church."—Matt. 16: 13-18.

This belief, then, that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God, revealed by God Himself, is the foundation stone of our faith. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."—Rom. 8:16. "Without faith it is impossible to please God, for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." "For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. For the Scripture saith whosoever believeth on him shall not be ashamed. For there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek, for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him. For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How, then, shall they call upon Him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God."—Rom. 10:8-14, 17.

MANUEL.

Mrs. Barker—"I was given up by one of our best doctors, no hope, disheartened, took Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea as a last resort; it saved my life." Greatest remedy for women. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. For sale by Hannah Bros.

POLITICS FOR THE NEW WEEK

Several State Conventions to Be Held to Select National Delegates.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, April 25.—Next week will be the busiest since the 1908 campaign was opened, if the number of state conventions to be held throughout the country affords any criterion. While most of these gatherings may be safely forecasted, as to their presidential preferences, a few surprises are likely to develop.

While no conventions are scheduled for Monday, there will be several important meetings and banquets of a political nature in various parts of the country. Grant's birthday will be observed by many patriotic bodies in the large cities of the land. One of the most important of these will be the Grant Day dinner in Pittsburg, when Senator P. C. Knox, Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidency, will deliver the principal address. Secretary Taft will begin the week in Connecticut, and on Tuesday will go to New York, where he will speak before the Civic Forum. He has chosen for his subject on this occasion "The Influence of America on Popular Government in the World." The Independence League will hold its second annual banquet in New York on Monday evening, and it is expected that William Randolph Hearst will take advantage of the occasion to announce some of the plans of his new political organization.

Republican state conventions, to select delegates at large to Chicago, will be held on Tuesday in Arkansas, Colorado and South Carolina, while republican primaries will be held in New Jersey and the District of Columbia. Democratic state conventions, at which the Denver delegations will be selected, are to be held on the same day in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The Colorado convention will be [illegible] While some of the negro voters of Arkansas are opposed to Taft, it is almost certain that the Hot Springs convention will also go on record as favoring the war secretary. Similar conditions exist in South Carolina, where most of the white republicans look upon Taft as the logical successor of President Roosevelt. The primaries in New Jersey and the District of Columbia are also likely to be to Taft's advantage in the presidential race.

William Jennings Bryan will likely find lively opposition in both of the democratic state conventions to be held on Tuesday, that of New Jersey in Trenton and of Connecticut in New Haven. A majority of the democratic voters of New Jersey are thought to favor an uninstructed delegation to Denver. Both Judge Gray and Governor Johnson have many admirers in Jersey, and they will fight any attempt to pledge the state delegation to the Nebraska statesman. In Connecticut, too, there is considerable opposition to Bryan, which may result in an unpledged delegation.

Five Republican Conventions.

Five republican state conventions will be held on Wednesday, that of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, Vermont at Burlington, Mississippi at Jackson, West Virginia at Parkersburg, and the Davidson faction of Alabama at Birmingham. Pennsylvania's convention will be notable as marking the formal launching of the presidential boom of Senator Philander C. Knox. Taft will likely be uninstructed, but favorable to Taft, since the administration forces are apparently in control of the situation. The Alabama convention will be that of the Davidson, or anti-Roosevelt faction, and will probably support Foraker. The Roosevelt faction in Alabama will hold a convention later, and there will be contesting delegations from Alabama to the Chicago convention.

The Maryland republican state convention will be held in Baltimore on Thursday, and while the delegation may be left uninstructed, it will doubtless swing into line for Taft when the roll is called at the national convention. The Maine convention, which will be held in Portland, on the same day, is also claimed by the Taft adherents, although this is denied in other quarters. North Carolina's white republicans are Taft boomers, almost to a man, and the state convention in Greensboro is expected to take action which will result in a Taft delegation to Chicago.

Two Taft delegates will be elected to represent Alaska in the republican national convention, in a territorial convention to be held in Ketchiken next Saturday. Another important political event scheduled for next Saturday is the special democratic primary in Texas, when the principal question to be decided is whether United States Senator J. W. Bailey will be sent to Denver as one of the representatives of the Lone Star state, in the national convention. The anti-Bailey campaign has been carried on with great bitterness, and the result, which will go far toward deciding the political fate of the brilliant Texas senator, is eagerly awaited in the national capital.

BROKEN LINKS

Some Pointed as Well as Eloquent Comment on Current Events ::

By Vandelia Varnum Thomas, Well-Known Lecturer and Writer, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.

It is good in these days of cutting and trimming to read the report of a business that is enlarging its territory and increasing its profits, and at the same time treating the employe more generously.

Mr. N. O. Nelson is a manufacturer of St. Louis. He is known to every student of sociology in all countries, but to those whose thinking has been in other directions, let me say he is a millionaire many times over. Like others of that ilk, he has his hobbies. These, however, with him do not run to fast horses, or yachting, or the divorce mills. Life and its problems are too serious, and responsibilities of man too great. I doubt if he ever appeared in a claw-hammer. A casual observer might take him to be the proprietor of a country store who, by strict economy, might make ends meet. But casual observers are not of his world. He has meat that they know not of.

* * *

Mr. Nelson is a co-operative manufacturer. This co-operation extends both to employe and consumer. His announcement to the employes of the Nelson Manufacturing Company for the year closed reads as follows: :

"We have closed the most successful year in our history of 36 years. Each of our factories at Leclaire, Bessemer and St. Louis made more goods and more net profit than ever before.

"The St. Louis store and the branches at Pueblo, Los Angeles and Oakland each did a largely increased business. The aggregate increase over 1906 is 32 per cent., and 60 per cent over 1905. After paying cash dividends on the stock you own, writing off the public fund, depreciating machinery and adding largely to our surplus, there remains $200,000 to distribute among you, of which the employes receive two-fifths (30 per cent. on their wages and salaries), and the customer three-fifths ($120,000) in proportion to the gross profit on each one's purchases.

"You will now own more than half the stock of the company.

"Counting on increasing co-operation from the customers, we feel confident that 1908 will not fall behind 1907.

"There has been no appreciable change in our business or payrolls since the flurry set in. We have not distressed any customer nor skipped any payroll, nor let any bill go past due. Our co-operative plan has made good in every regard and continues in force for 1908 and the future.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) N. O. NELSON."

* * *

His largest plant is at Leclair, a suburb of St. Louis, built by himself, and where he lives in a modest little cottage, but slightly different from those of the workmen. The idea is for every man to own his own home. These are built largely by Mr. Nelson, and sold at cost on the installment plan. If misfortune overtakes one, if sickness or death interfere with payment the collector does not appear. No one is evicted but if circumstances are such that he must give up his place, his money is refunded.

* * *

But manufacturing of goods is not Mr. Nelson's sole business; in fact, it seems to demand but little of his time. Several months of the year he spends in Indis, California, where he has established a resort for consumptives. Those who have been to the coast over the Southern Pacific will remember this station. It peeps out from the sands with its artesian wells and verdure, like a veritable oasis. Some twenty or more feet below the level of the sea it has the vitality of the valleys and the aridness of the desert. It is supposed to be the "last hope" of those thus afflicted. There is no water there, almost no rainfall, but artesian wells supply the need. Mr. Nelson has bought a tract, divided it into patches of an acre or two as occasion requires, furnishes water and invites the sick with their families. He has little faith in the recovery of any one when separated indefinitely from his friends. This gives a man a chance to support his family. He can buy or rent, or if too poor, do neither. Whatever his condition, he is welcome if—much depends on this "if." If he wants to get well and is willing to pay the price. The price is to take care of himself and stay long enough for nature to do the work. Now, if one had means it is easy enough to start and sustain such a work, but Mr. Nelson does not work through secretaries and agents. He lives with his work. He stays there with the boys, messes with them, reads to them at night, helps them to plan, and is just as interested as the next fellow in getting out the earliest canteloupes of the coast on the market. Occasionally he takes a run up to Los Angeles or Oakland to look after business or deliver a lecture or seek new territory for settlement work, or something—whatever it may be—always for humanity.

* * *

There are not a few social settlements that look to Mr. Nelson as founder and supporter. Some in Indiana, some in Illinois, one in St. Louis, another in New Orleans, and wherever they are he lives a part of the time with them. A year ago this last winter, when the effort was made in New Orleans to keep all children of proper age in school, he made a fund to pay the poor mothers dependent on their children just the amount each week that the children out of school would earn. That is the picture of a twentieth century capitalist, the coming man of God, who knows the joys of service. When his spirit shall obtain among men of means all this conflict between capital and labor will melt away, strikes and boycotts and blacklists will sneak out through the back door of civilization, never to reappear.

* * *

Mr. Nelson is somewhat drawn to Florida. He has faith in our soil, and I believe if some people of brain and consecration should get together, and think out some practical lines of procedure, that he would help in the work of colonizing. It is always his theme, "Get men on the land." I simply turn this out as a hint. Mr. Nelson is a good friend of Dr. Thomas and myself, and I would gladly talk it over with him if there is interest and consecration among our people to warrant it.

The Guaranteed Bank Proposition is Popular

Writing to the Chicago Record-Herald under date of Miles City, Mont., Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent for that paper, said:

Miles City, Mont., March 30.—William J. Bryan never made a better bid for the presidency than when he suggested that the federal government should guarantee the deposits in all national banks. It has given Bryan what few men are aware of except those who travel about and mingle with all sorts of people and learn what is really going on in the public mind. It should be remembered there are two great and commanding topics of thought and discussion before the American people today, and only two. One of these is the recent panic, and the other is the making of a new president. The panic was drama, it was tragedy, it entered the life of almost every man in the country, sharply or indirectly. It is the one thing I find men talking about wherever I go, from the far east to the far west—the panic, how it came, why it came, who is responsible, how future panics may be averted.

The business men, the men of affairs, the men who are carrying on the great commercial activities of the country, the men one meets and talks with in the smoking-rooms of sleeping cars, in hotels, in clubs, the merchants one meets in cities and towns the bankers, all are convinced there is something radically wrong with the financial and banking system. They know the recent panic was not commercial, it was not industrial, it was purely a banking and currency collapse. Business, which they represent, which is their life, was hit a blow from above which staggered it, a blow which came from a quarter where business has the right to expect only safety and support and help—from the banks. Realizing this, feeling it deeply, resenting it bitterly, demanding that it shall never occur again, these men, hundreds of whom I have talked with in all parts of the country, want something done, and want it done immediately.

Such was the setting of the stage, such the psychological condition, when Mr. Bryan came forward with his proposal that the government guarantee bank deposits. That idea met with instant response in all parts of the land. It impressed millions of men as a sensible and proper and necessary thing to do. Government guarantee, they say, would make the collapse of confidence an impossibility; with confidence in banks unimpaired, there could never be runs on banks; with no runs there could be no panic like the one which swept the country last fall, starting at New York, and stopping not till it had reached the borders of all the seas.

Not everyone agreed that the exact method of accomplishing this result proposed by Mr. Bryan was the best one to be adopted. But he had stated the principle. He had pointed the way. He is given the credit which naturally adheres to such action. Mr. Bryan is the only man of first-rate public prominence who has dared deal with this question in any way. The president has been silent; Taft has been silent; Hughes has been silent; Cannon and Aldrich, with the president's support, have been trying to pass a measure which the entire country knows is ineffective. Bryan, and Bryan alone, has spoken out in a way to command attention.

How much good that one suggestion has done Mr. Bryan as a presidential aspirant can be judged only by visiting among the people. It is not a theory, but a fact. It has gathered confidence round him. It has made thousands upon thousands of men feel a faith in him that they never felt before. They have said: "We always thought Bryan was nothing but a dreamer of impossible things, such as free silver, free Philippines, government ownership of railways. Now we find him intensely practical. When a great crisis arises in the country's affairs he is the only public man who comes to the front with a proposal that goes to the very heart of the trouble. There must be something in Billy Bryan after all."

It is too much to say this one suggestion, this one fortunate stroke, will make Bryan president, or even carry him near to the presidency. But it has immensely bettered his position. He is on account of it stronger than he ever was before. His old friends and admirers all stand by him. Now he has new ones. He is looked upon differently. He has risen. This is all true. It is a truth which must be taken into account in any impartial estimate of the force of Bryan as a seeker for the presidency.

He alone has connected the two great topics in the public mind—the panic and the presidency—has joined them in discussion, in suggestion, in looking ahead, in a way out, and with himself as the beneficiary of the union. It was a clever stroke.

NEWS AND VIEWS BY STATE PRESS

Noted Florida Carpetbagger Dead.

The death of Dr. S. B. Conover, at Port Townsend, Wash., Sunday, brings back to memory a man once powerful in politics in Florida. Conover came south at the close of the civil war and located in Lake City, Fla. He took a prominent part in the reconstruction of Florida, and was elected first by his party to the legislature and was then made state treasurer by Governor Harrison Reed. He was afterward elected (in 1875) United States senator, and upon the expiration of his term was nominated (in 1888) for governor and defeated by W. D. Bloxham. About a year after Conover left Florida, never to return, Conover and the late Hamilton Jay, of Jacksonville, came to Florida from New Jersey, and were close friends. Conover was a genial, jolly fellow, and while in Florida made a number of friends, who no doubt will regret to learn that he is dead. He has an excellent family, who were well liked here. This is the last of the Florida republican senators, Welsh, Gilbert and Osborne having preceded him to the tomb.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Subscribe for The Journal

The Sturgis Collapsible go-cart folds at one motion, $8.50 and $12.50 is the best thing of its kind ever seen. Mothers invited to call and see it. Marston & Quina, Pensacola, Fla.