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..Garden Seeds..

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35 Lemon Street.

MILLINERY
Stamped Goods,
Embroidery Silks,
Ladies' Shirt Waists,
Dress Skirts,
Men's Furnishings,
Dry Goods and Notions. Shoes and Hosiery.
R. & G. Corsets, Parasols and Umbrellas.
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THE C. B. ROGERS CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Provisions, Grain, Hay, Flour, Meal, Grits, Etc.

Sole Agents for
Fairbank Canning Co.
Lion Brand Canned Meats.
OUR BUSINESS CONFINED TO
THE TRADE ONLY. ORDERS
FROM CONSUMERS NEITHER
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Quotations Made Promptly on Application.
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Safety Comfort! Quick Time! Low Rates.
Finest Cuisine and Service
No Transfer Between Jacksonville and New York
The Fleet is composed of the following handsome New Steel Steamers:
COMMANCHE (new), ALGONQUIN, IROQUOIS, CHEROKEE, SEMINOLE
NORTH-BOUND.
Steamers are appointed to sail according to the tide.
From JACKSONVILLE, FLA., (calling at Charleston) Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
From CHARLESTON, S. C., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
For hour of sailing, see "Clyde Line" Schedule, or Jacksonville and Charleston daily papers.
SOUTH-BOUND.
Steamers are appointed to sail from Pier 29, East River, New York, at 8:30 a. m. as follows:
From CHARLESTON, S. C., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
From JACKSONVILLE, FLA., (calling at Charleston) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Clyde New England and Southern Lines--Freight Only
Calling at Charleston, S. C., both ways
STEAMERS APPOINTED TO SAIL AS FOLLOWS:
From Foot of Hogan Street, Jacksonville
TUESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
From Lewis Wharf, Boston, FRIDAYS.
CLYDE'S ST. JOHNS RIVER
(DEBARY LINE)
For Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford, Enterprise
And Intermediate Points on the St. Johns
Steamer HARRY G. DAY,
CAPT. W. A. SHAW.

Is appointed to sail as follows.
Leaves Jacksonville..... Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5:00 p. m.
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General Passenger and Ticket Office, 204 W. Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
W. H. WARBURTON, S. F. A., F. M. IRONMONGER, JR., Fla. Pass. Agt.
6 Bowling Green, New York 224 West Bay St., Jacksonville,
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19 So. Duval Street, Jacksonville 5 Bowling Green, New York

PONCE OPEN FOR TRADE

Things Began to Hum After the Americans Arrived.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE PEOPLE

Customs Receipts of \$31,000 Started the New Administration — The Question of Money Exchange — Firemen and Policemen Saluted Americans Wherever Met. The Ponce Milk Delivery—Spanish Collection of Lies.

The New York Sun's correspondent at Ponce, writing under the date of July 30, tells about business transactions in that important city of Porto Rico. He says:

The day before yesterday no business was done at the custom house of Ponce, the officials having abandoned their posts somewhat hastily and unceremoniously. Tonight Colonel Hill has \$21,000. received in payment of customs duties in the old building by the water-side at the Playa. From this it will be seen how quickly business resumed its course after the arrival of the Americans at this important city of the island, the greatest molasses port in the world.

On Wednesday Ponce was Spanish. On Saturday, today, it is American in fact and in spirit, with no magic charm to account for the change except the glorious "flag of the stars," as one Porto Rican alcalde has called it, borne before a few thousand boys in blue and brown, who have been greeted as brothers come home where they expected to fight as conquerors. On Thursday night soldiers were still landing from the troopships in the harbor and questioning those ashore ahead of them as to what fighting had been done by the advance body and what was to be feared about the Playa. On Saturday morning the American port of Ponce, P. R., was doing business, even to the establishment of strict quarantine regulations, with the U. S. S. Cincinnati as guardship and Captain Chester as captain of the port. A United States squadron, with the Massachusetts as flagship, was at home in the bay, with the muzzles of the guns capped and the gun crews at rest.

Merchant ships of different nations, yachts, tugs and lighters indicated a busy harbor. On shore warehouses that were closed on Thursday were open, receiving and delivering goods. The soldiers who passed in front of them were, many of them, unarmed, having discarded even revolvers and cartridge belt. Here and there a closed warehouse gave the appearance of a partial observance of the Saturday half holiday. A British merchant captain, who had been five days in the harbor trying to discharge his cargo, welcomed the transformation that had come over the scene not less than the Porto Ricans and the agreeably surprised American soldiers and sailors. He had been unable to get anybody to work at unloading his cargo of provisions before the arrival of the Americans, and he had considered it advisable to go armed when in the city. Now he was again among people who believed in work.

It was a picture, the arrival of the Americans on Thursday morning, when the American flag was hoisted at day-break over the office of the Spanish captain of the port. At the hour when the families of most of the soldiers were breakfasting at home American officers were being conducted about the city to which they had come in the guise of enemies by residents of the city, who could not show them courtesies enough. It was a coincidence not to escape notice that this first excursion of the Americans, for excursion it amounted to, brought up at the palace of justice. Thither their native entertainers led the American officers, after having shown them the roads over which the fleeing Spaniards had gone and some of the chief points of interest in the city. In the middle of the morning navy officers in immaculate uniforms drove unarmed around the town, and non-combatants of the invading expedition dickered in security with men whose language they could not speak to convey them in half closed traps over an unknown road several miles into a city which the enemy had indeed surrendered, but where, considering that enemy's character, treachery was to be feared if not expected. Considerable stretches of the way and many streets of the city were without American patrol, and Spaniards, even Spanish officers in civilian dress, were pointed out by friendly natives riding down toward the plays to see what the newcomers were like and what they were about.

But the Spaniards were few and the Porto Ricans were many. The Spaniards were inconspicuous and the Porto Ricans quiet, except in their demonstrations of welcome to the men they were pleased to call their deliverers. These were hearty, as when the bombers or firemen drew up and saluted the invading forces, or effusive citizens proffered their best services to individual Americans whom they happened to pick out and address. The firemen and policemen all day saluted Americans wherever met, and at the chief public square, Botbas Paraiso—

park of the bomber—stray Americans who found themselves the center of an agitated, voluble crowd were likely to see close at the edge of the crowd watchful policemen, who certainly had every appearance of being sincerely if needlessly concerned in behalf of the welfare of the Americans. The policemen watched, too, released political prisoners who owed their new freedom to the Americans, and who, it seemed to be feared, might incite some unwelcome demonstrations.

Of course the apparent and real security felt and exhibited by the Americans was not without something actual for a base. The American troops, though only a few of them, were not only posted where seemed most needful about the town, but had pushed out along the road after the Spanish army some two or three miles beyond the town. Yet how few these were may be inferred from the frequent questions of the natives as to where the American army was. They expected to see soldiers everywhere.

A peculiar feature of the day was the absence of the American flag in the brilliant display of national colors in town and harbor. French, Danish, British, German, Austrian, Haitian, Italian, Red Cross flags floated everywhere. Harbor craft that were plainly Spanish property flew flags of any nation, and the number of foreign flags over buildings was astonishing in a town among whose 40,000 people only 3,303 were others than natives of Porto Rico and Cuba. The figures are from the last census, brought up to the beginning of this year, and the 3,303 included the Spanish garrison. The craft, under false colors, were promptly confiscated.

No attention was paid to the houses flying flags any more than to those which flew none. But it would seem as if the authorities must have at some time required the surrender of all American flags of size in the place or that the inhabitants have not sought possession of the stars and stripes, for even after the city was wholly in the hands of the United States forces there was scarcely an American emblem to be seen except those of the soldiers and a comparatively small number of the miniature flags which are sold as buttonhole insignia by the hucksters at home.

The stores on Thursday were most of them shut. Some, chiefly those of Porto Ricans or of persons able to hoist a foreign flag, were doing a small business. Timid provision dealers, whose trade made it necessary that they remain open, shivered when Americans entered to buy, fearing that if they sold to the pigs the Spaniards might come back and cut them up for doing so or that Spanish sympathizers among their customers would show resentment. In some cases these men gave away whatever an American asked for, but "trew fits for sure" at his first essay to get out his pocketbook. They would have none of his money. Later in the day, when the Americans became more numerous and showed a corresponding increase of capacity, it is fair to say the tradesmen of this type became less squeamish. They took money and made change.

Smart natives were able to turn a good thing in a monetary way early on the day of the Americans' arrival. They cunningly quoted prices in dollars in stead of pesos, and quietly took the good American dollars offered them at peso value, saying nothing. When Yankee shrewdness woke up, the dollar immediately went to a premium of 100 per cent. Yesterday the same ratio prevailed. This morning the premium had declined to 75 per cent, and this afternoon in many places American silver is accepted only at par with Spanish. It made men giddy to part even with the cartwheels at no better than par with the Spanish grindstones, but when they wanted what the other fellows had it had to be done. The law of supply and demand was seen in active operation right at home. American gold and notes continued at the 75 per cent premium. Porto Rican notes are refused absolutely.

One reason given for the sudden appreciation of the island silver is the locking up of so much of it at the new custom house, most of Colonel Hill's \$21,000 being in the native coins. When this is returned to circulation, the premium on the American coins is expected to come again into being. There are not wanting in the interim advocates of an order from the American authorities to fix an arbitrary rate of exchange on the island coinage and currency. With the custom house at the plays and the bulk of retail business at the town proper there is opportunity in the absence of an official exchange ratio for a considerable range in the matter.

A very curious feature of the streets is the milk delivery. This takes place before and during the noon, or breakfast, hour, breakfast being taken here between 12 and 2 o'clock. Sometimes the milk is still being sold at 4 or 5 o'clock. The milkman drives from door to door from one to four or five cows, each branded with a number and usually one or more of them accompanied by a calf. The driver carries his approach, and the custom or fetches or sends out a new milk bottle or can, which he hands

After Typhoid Fever

Health Was All Run Down—A Few Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Appetite and Strength—Now Sound and Well.

"I was all run down after having typhoid fever and could not get anything that would do me any good. A friend told my husband what a wonderful medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla was for weakness. I had become perfectly disheartened but my husband persuaded me to try this medicine. Before I had finished taking the first bottle I was a great deal better. I had a good appetite and was able to do some of my housework. When I had taken the third bottle I was sound and well. I had been troubled with little sores on my hands and face, and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured these. I am thankful to know there is such a medicine and I keep it in the house all the time." MARY J. SINGLETARY, Blue Spring, Florida.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

to the milkman. The milkman puts into the receptacle the quantity of milk paid for, which he induces the cow to yield after the usual manner. The operation is repeated at each customer's, and some of the American soldiers are taking advantage of the opportunity offered to get warm milk. Some citizens of Ponce, who have not been in sympathy with the Spanish government, have made up what they term the collection of lies, consisting of the mendacious telegrams, purporting to give the news of land and naval engagements between Spaniards and Americans, which have been issued by the government for public consumption. It forms quite a fat book. One of the dispatches, published on July 12, told of "the glorious destruction of Cervara's squadron." "The Spanish navy may die, but never surrenders," it says, and adds that after a glorious combat all the Spanish vessels sank "after giving battle to Sampson's fleet and sinking the New York, Massachusetts, Annapolis and another gunboat, the name of which is not given."

Went Home Too Soon.
Weyler made a mistake by not remaining in Cuba and getting into the surrender. He might, like Cervara, have become an American hero.—Pittsburg Times.

Better Look Twice.
Uncle Sam had better look twice before he Philippines.—Toledo Bee.

Klondike or Cuba.
The United States is a country big enough and varied enough to furnish volunteers for any climate.—Washington Post.

MONTEGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—Brigadier General William C. Oates has received an order from the war department to report to the Second corps at Camp Alger. Major General Butler is in command of the division of which General Oates' brigade will form a part.

CLARENDON, Ark., Aug. 10.—Five negroes, two women and three men, were lynched here at midnight for killing J. T. Orr, a prominent white citizen. Orr's wife, who, it was alleged, hired the negroes to murder her husband, committed suicide by poisoning herself in jail.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 13.—The state board of health has sent out a corps of inspectors for trains and guards for landing points to protect the state against a possible spread of yellow fever from Franklin, La. No person can enter Mississippi from Louisiana without a health certificate.

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 15.—The Illinois Car and Equipment company has received an order from the Louisville and Nashville railroad for 200 cars, and it is reported that General Superintendent O. M. Stinson, who has been north for the past ten days, has secured a contract for 700 more from another road.

OPELIKA, Ala., Aug. 13.—Mr. Albert Sidney Watkins, a member of one of the best families in this section, walked out on the front porch of his father's residence and sent a bullet crashing through his body, near the heart, and another through his brain, and death resulted almost instantly. No cause is assigned for the deed.

DECATUR, Ala., Aug. 11.—Judge William Richardson of Huntsville has withdrawn from the race for congress against General Wheeler. This leaves the contest between General Wheeler and Hon. Samuel Blackwell. General Wheeler is expected here in a few days and preparations are being made to give him a tremendous ovation.

ASHEVILLE, Ala., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Dora Pugh, who lives near Colton Hill, went in the watermelon patch of a neighbor, Tom Bowlin, and pulled a melon and ate some of it. She became very sick and in a short while died in great agony. An autopsy will be held, as symptoms show poison. Bowlin has been placed under arrest pending the investigation.