

The Pensacola Journal

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What Do You Reckon You'll Do?
What do you reckon you'll do, Mister Blizzard,
How'll along the wild way?
Freeze the red blanket that covers the lizard—

The blanket he sunned in the May?
Give to the green hills cold nightcaps of white,
As you fly with your icled wings through the night?

Will you shake down the shingles, an' twist the cracked gables
Of every old mansion in town.
Till we have a ghost-dance of the shivering tables,
An' the pictures come tottering down?

Will you come to the homes where the little ones sleep,
An' tousel their curls in their slumbers so deep?

How'll on, Mister Blizzard, an' work all your will!
No mortal your mission yet knows;
Yet we'll sip from the dew o' the honey-bloom still,
An' reap all the red o' the rose!

For spring will arise where the tender vines creep,
An' smile at your boldness, an' laugh you to sleep!

—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

The heir to the throne of Russia is very ill. The old man is pretty sick also.

It is said that many Kansas statesmen have ceased wearing celluloid collars. As long as they continue to wear whiskers and steer clear of socks the state is safe.

The coal man and the plumber both wear expansive grins as they skir-mish around gathering the needful for a few months sojourn at the fashionable watering places next summer.

Golf balls have gone up. Snow balls remain at the same old figure.

If the weather man would considerately leave the windows of his sanctuary open and allow a little of that nice steam heat to escape, it might help some.

INVITE THE PRESIDENT TO THE DEEP WATER CITY.

The president has definitely promised to visit Mobile upon the occasion of his trip to the southwest during the coming spring, but as yet, as far as can be learned, no action has been taken with a view of extending an invitation to the nation's chief executive to visit the Deep Water City of the Gulf, notwithstanding the fact that there is probably more at this port to interest Mr. Roosevelt than at any city through which he will pass.

The importance of Pensacola as a point of naval rendezvous, and its great value to the government in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, the President undoubtedly realizes, and it is reasonable to presume that an invitation to visit this city would be accepted if formally tendered, provided it was tendered before the complete itinerary had been fully decided upon.

The time for action is limited, and common courtesy would seem to demand that an invitation to visit Pensacola should be extended, even if its declination were a foregone conclusion. Can it not be arranged, and without further delay?

Henry Watterson, the grim old warrior, whose energetic editorial fights in the field of national politics have made the Courier-Journal famous, has at last been forced to surrender, and in a foreign country at that. Writing from France to the Courier-Journal he says:

I am afraid that my friend the horse, is destined to be in a little while a back number. The automobile has arrived, in France, it is come to stay. I attended a great show while in Paris and carefully examined the newest machines. Gradually, but surely they are being perfected. Gradually but surely they are adjusting themselves to modern wants and conditions. Mr. Dooley may continue to have his fling at the Purple Assassin and other Devils both Red and White, but I fancy when Mr. Peter Dunne visits Providence he will ride in a Mercedes or a Decadville. I myself, being both an American and a Kentuckian, held out for a long time; I put up as good a fight for the thoroughbred as ever I made for tariff-for-revenue-only. No manner of use; and now I experience that nasty but irresistible run-over feeling that Tom Taggart must

have had the day after the late election, as I fold my arms and murmur "Let 'er go, Gallagher."

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ST. PETERSBURG.

The New York World publishes the following information regarding the capital city of Russia which is just now particularly interesting:

Population (census 1903), 1,534,000.
Greek Catholics, 85 per cent.
Protestants (chiefly Germans and Finns), 10 per cent.
Roman Catholics, 3 per cent.
Jews 2 per cent.
Unable to read or write (adults), 36 per cent.

Peasants, 40.7 per cent.
Burgesses, (Householders) 20 per cent.

Classes in Proportion to Population.

Workmen, 1 in 3.
Servants, 1 in 10.
Scholars, 1 in 12.
Soldiers, 1 in 25.
Officials, 1 in 250.
Police-men, 1 in 205.
Surgeons, 1 in 608.
Advocates, 1 in 1261.
Lawyers, 1 in 2700.
Apothecaries, 1 in 1538.
Pawnbrokers, 1 in 1846.
Savants of literature, 1 in 2121.
Nobles, 12.3 per cent.
Merchants, 2.4 per cent.
Foreigners, 3.1 per cent.
Employers and their families (census 1881), 87,367.
Clerks and their families, 20,832.
Workmen on wages (233,409) and families (65,853), 302,262.
Workmen independent (37,290); families (22,272), 59,566.
Churches, 425.
Theatres (state), 4.
Railways, 7.
Area (dry), 19,868 acres.
Area (under water), 1330 acres.
Manufactures—Goebelin tapestries, porcelain, glass, surgical instruments, articles of malachite, embroideries, textiles, leather, paper, copper, iron, sugar, machinery, etc.
Health—Lowest mortality of any European city. Average temperature (January), 15 degrees above zero.

* THE RECEIVERSHIP OF SAN DOMINGO. *

(Jacksonville Times-Union.)

The government of the United States takes charge of the revenues of San Domingo at the request of the Government of that republic. It does so with the express promise that the territorial integrity of the Dominican republic will be respected, and that no protectorate will be assumed. It is really a case of a bankrupt and a receiver. The officials representing the United States will give the Dominican Government 45 per cent of the revenues to meet its expenses, and will pay 55 per cent to its creditors.

This agreement is explicit enough, but when the character of the people of San Domingo is considered it is doubtful if it will stand. Governments do not stand with that republic any longer than they please mobs strong enough to overthrow them.

The revolution may be expected very soon. Then what? America is bound to pay 55 per cent of the revenues of the republic to its creditors. Will she permit any movement that will tend to reduce the revenue? It looks as if the United States had guaranteed the present Government of San Domingo against revolution.

If this is the nature of the bargain the other Latin-American Governments should hasten to make similar arrangements. Few of them are secure in their existence for thirty days. It would pay all of them to appoint the United States as receiver, and receive the guarantee of stability in return.

We have no fault to find with the arrangement. Under the Monroe Doctrine the United States Government is already guardian for all the Latin-American republics, and no more unruly set of wards ever existed. If we are to protect them in their relations to European nations we should have authority as well as responsibility. We should either make the Latin-American countries act decently or refuse to protect them when they do not.

Won the Golden Ball.

A former sultan—so runs the story—offered a golden ball for lying. Many lied to him, but the sultan replied that he could himself lie better. Finally an aged man from Angora appeared before him with a large jar on his shoulders. "Your father," he said, "borrowed a jar like this full of gold from my father and said that you would repay the gold to his son." "Impossible!" said the sultan. "If the story be true," replied the pilgrim, "pay your father's debt. If impossible, I have won the golden ball." The sultan at once awarded him the prize.

Elasticity of the Constitution of the United States

By WOODROW WILSON, President of Princeton University

MUCH has been written lately as to the present day interpretation of the constitution of the United States, the cry being that it is not held in the esteem and veneration of years ago.

If that means that it is not interpreted by the supreme court of the United States as it was interpreted WHEN THE FATHERS HAD JUST FRAMED IT, then the critics are right. There is NO REASON why it should be so interpreted. The constitution was not made to fit us like a straitjacket.

IN ITS ELASTICITY lies its chief greatness. There were blank pages in it, into which could be written passages that would suit the exigencies of the day. It is constructed like one of our great modern buildings, where the nuts and bolts are so formed that they give sufficiently TO THE STRAIN put upon them.

As Kipling writes in his story of "The Ship That Found Herself," the different parts of the machinery cry to each other to give just a little under the tremendous pressure until finally she sails into port a great and harmonious whole, with every part working smoothly with every other part because the construction had been such as to allow it.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS NOT MADE TO HINDER US, BUT TO HELP US. IF IT WERE NOT SO WE WOULD LONG AGO HAVE SNAPPED THE CORDS.

The typical American is such a man as could live on our frontier. I would name Benjamin Franklin rather than Alexander Hamilton, for Hamilton, much as I admire him, was a transplanted European in his way of thinking. He was not such a man as could have formed a vigilance committee, but Franklin was the man for the frontier. If there wasn't any way to live HE WOULD HAVE INVENTED ONE.

Today our map makers say they could mark no frontier on the map of the United States. Since 1898 our frontier has been moved across the Pacific, and we can find uses for it, no doubt, just as we used the old frontier for the restless spirits who feel hemmed in by present restrictions.

What we need today is not irregular strength; WE WANT TESTED AND SCHOoled STRENGTH. We have principles enough and ideals enough; what we need now is the method to apply our principles. We have been tolerably good mechanics, and we are now in the way to become skilled artists. Our task is to round off the product, to show it in its finished state.

Any man can be a reformer. It is easy enough to get into this chronic state of finding fault with existing conditions, but it is quite another thing TO PUT FORTH AN APPLICABLE REMEDY. If you want to make the reformer understand this, ask HIM to frame a bill, and after he has worked at it night after night he will be likely to tell you that he knows just exactly what he wants, but he'll be hanged if he KNOWS HOW TO EXPRESS IT.

I CONSIDER THAT IT IS NOTHING LESS THAN IMMORAL FOR A MAN TO ADVOCATE PULLING A STRUCTURE DOWN WHEN HE CANNOT TELL YOU WHAT TO PUT UP IN THE PLACE OF WHAT HE WOULD DESTROY.

The man of today MUST have a programme. Take this trust question, for instance. If our efforts are to be confined to "trust busting" we must approach the matter not only from the standpoint of wanting to wipe out a thing because it hinders us or because it grips us here or there. That is the ESSENCE OF SELFISHNESS, and we shall never arrive at anything by that route.

That subject, like all others, must be considered in a spirit of fairness, fairness to capital as well as to labor. We should no more seek to deprive a man of his accumulated wealth than to deprive the laborer of the fruits of his labor. If you want me to consider you witty, I may ask you to make a joke; if you want me to consider you wise, I will ask for some other show of that wisdom THAN YOUR MERE CLAIM TO IT. If we are groping today, we are groping not for principles, but for A WAY TO APPLY those principles which we have in plenty.

IT ISN'T AMERICANISM TO KNOW MY JOB BETTER THAN YOU KNOW YOURS, BUT TO HELP YOU WITH MY KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE YOU KNOW YOUR JOB BETTER. WE HAVE PLENTY OF MEN WHO ARE SKILLED AND SELFISH. WHAT WE NEED ARE MEN WHO ARE SKILLED AND PATRIOTIC.

The Mischievous Boy Is All Right

By Professor ZEPHANIAH HOPPER, Philadelphia High School

A BOY'S mischief is generally based on originality. He usually has something up his sleeve, so to speak, that is all his own—THE PRODUCT OF HIS CREATIVE GENIUS. It is this gift of originality and individual force that gives him prominence in after life, and not the mere fact that he is either mischievous or good.

ORIGINALITY GIVES HIM THE PLAN FOR SOME PRANK OR OTHER, AND THEN FORCE OF CHARACTER COMES TO HIS AID AND ASSISTS HIM IN CARRYING IT OUT.

It is INNATE FORCE OF CHARACTER that achieves success, and this forcefulness is apt to show itself in animal spirits and explosions of mischief.

Some of the most mischievous boys I ever saw are now prominent clergymen, of growing fame and influence.

Such boys are wrongly called BAD. They are simply full of energy, aggressiveness, hope and self reliance. They fight their way, if necessary, BUT THEY WIN IT.

THEY SEEM, AS A RULE, MORE CAPABLE OF PUSHING FORWARD IN LIFE THAN THE QUIET, RETIRING BOYS.

HAVE YOU READ THE JOURNAL'S WANT COLUMNS?

THE SENATORSHIP WRANGLE IN MISSOURI.

(Courier-Journal.)

The balloting for United States Senator which notwithstanding a decisive Republican majority on joint ballot in the Missouri Legislature, resulted in no election last week, will be renewed today. Mr. Niedringhaus, the nominee of the republican caucus, on the last ballot was one vote behind Senator Cockrell, who lacked five votes of enough to elect him.

The balance of power is held by the Kerens faction, which has refused his vote to Niedringhaus notwithstanding he received the caucus nomination. The purpose of Kerens is evidently to defeat the nominee through chagrin at his own failure to secure the support of his party. It is hardly probable, however, that he would go to the extent of throwing his vote to Cockrell, although it is evident that leading Republicans from other states prefer him.

If Niedringhaus ever had other recommendation for the place except his service in the last campaign, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and his money, the result of the legislative inquiry into his financial management of the campaign has largely neutralized it and discredited him with the better element of his party. With no fitness intellectually for the position, and with his methods as a politician brought more sharply in contrast with the reform principles emphasized by Gov. Folk's election, his election would be anything but creditable to Missouri in the high grade of representation she has so long enjoyed in the Senate.

Unfortunately for the State, with the chances of Cockrell's election eliminated, there is no prospect that even in case Niedringhaus should fail in securing enough votes to elect him, a man of senatorial rank would be chosen, the name of no one of that capacity having as yet been mentioned in connection with the office.

Richard C. Kerens, who was his competitor for the nomination, is wholly without legislative experience or education fitting him for the position, having been originally a mail contractor and risen to wealth and a certain influence in politics, which has given him some consequence as a party manager. With this record, backed by the fact that in 1898 he received his party vote for Senator in the Missouri Legislature, he regarded himself as entitled to it when it gained control of that body by the November election, and from chagrin has caused the deadlock. Between him and Niedringhaus there is little choice. If either should go to the senate he would never be heard in that body, except in the exploitation of his political methods. Either Niedringhaus or Kerens would be a fair type of that element of their party which is already represented in that august body by Burton, Dietrich and Mitchell.

A Busy Soldier.

The Westminster Gazette reports the case of an English officer who was stationed for two years at Cairo and who never took the trouble to go out to look at the pyramids. In explaining his failure to see those landmarks of progress he said, "What with polo and parties and bridge and cricket I never had a minute to myself."

A Collector.

Goodley—Why don't you go to work? Beggar—I am workin'. I'm a collector o' rare coins. Goodley—But a nickel is not a rare coin. Beggar—It is to me. —Philadelphia Ledger.

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You would not have come if you had not been interested and you would not stay here now if your later impressions did not justify your previous decision to spend the winter here.

It follows, therefore, that you are not only interested in Pensacola now, but you will in all probability continue to be interested after you leave and may possibly desire to return here for future winter seasons.

This being the case, you will want to keep in touch with the doings and developments in the Deepest Harbor on the Gulf, and no way can that be done so cheaply, easily, or satisfactorily as through the columns of

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The Weekly Journal is a consolidation into one paper of all the local and latest telegraph news contained in the daily, and it furnishes a medium for keeping posted on Pensacola affairs which can not be excelled in any other way.

You will probably want something of an artistic nature to carry home with you or to send to your friends. The Journal's last year's

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is filled with beautiful illustrations of the city and harbor, and can be purchased at any of the book stores or at The Journal office for 15 cents a copy.

The Journal will also shortly issue a special Pensacola and Panama Canal Edition. If you are not going to stay until it is issued you can have your orders now, and copies will be mailed you at 15 cents a copy as soon as the edition appears.

You Are Invited

to call at The Journal office while in the city, get acquainted and secure any information which you may desire about the city. The Journal office is open night and day, and you will always be welcome.

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