

THE BIG STORE!

PENSACOLA'S BUSY BARGAIN CENTER.

Monday, we will show all the newest Silks.

Tuesday, we will show the newest Dress Fabrics.

Wednesday, we will show the newest Ready-to-Wear Hats

SPECIAL

Coming Soon, Our Big, Modern White Sale. Watch and Wait For it.

MONDAY.

SPECIAL DISPLAY SALE OF NEW SPRING SILK.

When the clock strikes the hour of eight Monday morning, come to The Big Store and see the grand display of stylish Silks, without a single doubt the greatest collection of Silks ever on display in this city. These Silks, gathered from the great fashion centers of the country—exclusive styles, exclusive patterns. We have just what you want in the Silk line, and have it at the right price, too.

Come one, come all, with the assurance that it will not necessitate your buying unless the many stylish Silks we show you should tempt you to do so.

TUESDAY.

SPECIAL DISPLAY SALE OF POPULAR DRESS FABRICS

Tuesday we will display for your special liking a collection of Popular Dress Fabrics. Mohairs—the ideal fabric for spring—in a full range of stylish colorings.

WEDNESDAY.

SPECIAL DISPLAY SALE OF READY-TO-WEAR HATS.

Be sure and come and see all the new styles in Ready-to-Wear Hats. We are exclusive agents for Phipps & Atchison, Gage Bros., and James G. Johnson fine Ready-to-Wear Hats.

W.M. JOHNSON & SON.

FIFTEEN YEARS' HISTORY OF FLORIDA PHOSPHATE

Tables of Shipments of the Mineral Since 1890 Showing the Development of the Industry and Its Condition To-day

The March Florida Fruit and Truck Grower contains the following complete resume of the phosphate industry in the state since the discovery in 1889 in the tabulated tables of all shipments from different parts and an analysis of the situation as it is today. Taken as a whole, it would seem that the year 1904 was a fairly satisfactory one all round in the phosphate business. The weather averaged exceptionally good, mining operations moved smoothly, prices, while not always satisfactory, held fairly well, and the record of shipments of all grades of phosphate shows an increase over the previous year of 94,807. The shipments of hard rock were greater than those of any preceding year, reaching nearly a half million tons. The following table gives in a nutshell the history of the Florida hard rock from its discovery in 1889:

Year	Tons.
1890	13,863
1891	87,242
1892	184,244
1893	230,218
1894	304,296
1895	303,154
1896	322,869
1897	350,277
1898	357,574
1899	345,833
1900	344,533
1901	415,392
1902	489,861
1903	462,822
1904	493,399
Total tons hard rock shipped to Jan. 1, 1905	4,804,673
The statement following classifies the shipments during 1904:	
Domestic	486,584
Foreign Total	498,815
Hard rock	145,280
Lump pebble	219,166
River pebble	31,650
Total	486,002
Domestic	232,737
Foreign	705,750
Total	938,487
The total shipments in 1903 were 845,180 tons, showing an increase for 1904 of 94,807 tons.	
Summary.	
Savannah	152,456
Port Ingalls	115,993
Fernandina	104,780
Port Tampa	85,770
Total	459,000
Of this total, 486,584 tons were foreign shipments, and 6,807 domestic. The stocks now on hand are said to be about the same as at this time last year and it is further stated that there is less "bad stuff."	
One of the most important developments in the entire history of the phosphate business is the completion of what is generally called the Butenbach Railroad, a road some fifteen miles in length, connecting the Citrus County mines of this great firm with Port Ingalls. Many vexations incident to the completion of the road—litigation with other roads, irresponsible labor, inability to secure prompt and effective shipments of rails and other difficulties, and so on, through all obstacles, the road has been completed, and the first trainload of rock was scheduled to cross the Withlacoochee river bridge the last day of February.	
The shipment of the Butenbach rock, together with that of the Dunnellon Company, will make Port Ingalls the most important phosphate shipping port in Florida, if not in the world. Certainly in 1905 fully one-half of the entire product of the hard rock region will be shipped from Port Ingalls.	
When Capt. Ingalls of the Dunnellon Company first broached his project of a port on the Gulf at the mouth of the Withlacoochee river he was not exactly laughed at—he is too successful a man for that—but his friends looked upon it as a sort of harmless hobby, of which practically nothing could come. Yet the captain and his associates went steadily on, built a railroad from their lines at Rockwell to Ingalls, about eighteen miles, built sea-going barges, and without a cent of government aid made their channel down the river and out to the "loading pool," and at last, when the first cargo was successfully loaded, the skeptics ceased to doubt. The total value of shipments made from this port from the time it was officially declared open, September 25, 1902, to December 31, 1904, was \$2,326,430, and they have thirty-three vessels and craft in the trade of the Withlacoochee river. And this is only a beginning.	

RELICS OF FORMER DAYS FOUND IN THE EVERGLADES

Mysterious Mound of Sand Contained Gold and Silver Ornaments, Coins and Pearls.

The Ft. Myers Press tells the following remarkable and interesting story: "Many rare gold and silver trinkets of Spanish make have been found in the shell mounds along the coast, particularly at Mound Key, but that a burial mound should be discovered in the wonderful Everglades, that are at present attracting attention, is remarkable, not so much on account of the distance from the coast, but because it is wonderfully strange that such a spot as the new mound discovered in the saw grass south of Lake Okechobee should have been selected for a burial place. "The discoverer of this mound is Mr. Stafford Powers, of Labelle, who was accompanied by William Pool, of the same place. Mr. Powers was in town on Tuesday and showed us many trinkets dug from this mound. "He informs us that Pool and himself started into the rich muck lands from South Bay, looking for land high enough to grow garden truck. They had proceeded three-quarters of

a mile south through the saw grass when they were astonished to find a sand mound one hundred feet in width. How the sand came there was a mystery, as the deep muck is too soft for any conveyance to travel over it, and it is evident that the sand must have been brought from the shore of Lake Okechobee. "Upon digging into the mound a few feet the decayed skeletons of many human bodies were discovered, Mr. Powers estimating that there were two hundred bodies there. Among these decayed remains of an unknown people were found many mysterious trinkets of gold, silver, copper, glass and bone. Mr. Powers brought some of these relics to town with him and showed them in the Press office. These relics consisted of a piece of cathedral grass, Spanish coins, pearl beads, white and blue glass beads of various designs, enough solid silver beads to form a large necklace, from the side of a pea to that of a pecan nut, one head representing the head of a dragon; a silver cross over two inches in length, all hand-beaten, several silver shields, large glass beads, some in the shape of hearts, a sickle of hand-beaten silver, with a man's head on the handle, a number of solid gold beads, similar to those found at Mound Key, and a variety of silver articles that are difficult to describe. One of the most perfect articles is a solid silver ring, with Roman letters engraved on the inside, there being several letters, and then an X, followed by several more letters, and so on around the entire ring. There are also several ornaments made of bone, upon which were carved cranes and parrots that bore a resemblance to Japanese work. Mr. Powers also has many other articles of silver which he did not bring in. If it was the purpose of the Spanish colonists, or whoever they were, to find a secluded burying ground, they certainly succeeded, for this is the last place in the world to select for such a purpose."

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Other switches \$1.25 and \$2.50.
Bring your cut hair or combings and have a beautiful switch made stemless, only \$1.00.
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Wigs, Frizzes, Waves and everything in hair goods at very low prices.

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SILK WEAVING INDUSTRY

MADAGASCAR METHODS MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED STATES.

The use of spiders for making silk is the subject of an interesting inquiry by scientists of the department of agriculture in Washington. Some new data has lately been furnished by the department of commerce and labor, received through its consular bureau. William H. Hunt, stationed at Tamatave, Madagascar, has been looking into the matter, and has concluded that the hedge spiders which inhabit and taught to spin fabrics for the American people. To a certain extent they have already been employed for silk making, and in one instance a whole piece of fabric eighteen yards long and eighteen inches wide was spun from these spiders' webs, 25,000 spiders being employed in the labor. This was exhibited in Paris.

The Madagascar spiders build webs across shady walks in the gardens on that island which are many feet in length and strong enough to support a bamboo cane when placed upon them. In making the web above mentioned, it is related that the spiders were confined in empty match boxes with the abdomen protruding, and afterward a frame was erected, containing twenty-four small gullotines, in which the spiders were suspended in such fashion that the head, thorax and legs are on the opposite side of the spinning operations. Then the thread is drawn from the abdomen and wound on reels. It does not disturb the spider to have the thread extracted, but if the legs are free she will use them to break the thread. The spiders were obtained by offering the natives so much per hundred, but some delay was caused at first by the fact that the natives brought them in dead, or nearly so by the basketful.

Girls were first employed in this the early experiments being conducted under the auspices of the Catholic missionaries. Each girl sits down in the morning with a basketful of spiders at one side and an empty basket on the other side. She takes out the spiders and confines them, twelve at a time in the gullotine, and extracts the threads, gathering them into one thread, and winding it from a foot-power reel. When empty the spiders are taken out and put into the empty basket, and the process is continued until all the spiders are empty, when they are taken back to the park and turned loose.

Each spider may be reeled five or six times in the course of a month, and directly after the egg-laying period, after which she dies, having yielded 4,000 yards of thread. Nine or ten days are required for the spider to form a new web after being reeled. The silk made from this spider is of a wonderfully golden hue, and is estimated to be worth \$40 a pound. This Madagascar spider will bite, but its bite is not dangerous, and girls soon get accustomed to them. The animal is carnivorous and frequents the forest, but will also live in parks and old gardens. They eat insects when the latter are plentiful, and at other times eat one another. The latter fact is one of the difficulties in the way of domesticating them. On one occasion an experiment was tried, and two hundred were placed in a wire-cloth cage, which they at once proceeded to cover on the inside with their webs until no insect could get in. With the food supply thus excluded, they began their cannibalistic practices, and when the cage was opened only a few remained, and they

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had grown to an enormous size. The entomologists say the chief problem involved in an attempt to commercialize the spider will be in devising some way to keep her supplied with insect food and prevent internecine warfare. But the scientists are hopeful that the spiders may be stall-fed like distillery cattle, and by kind treatment rendered a valuable friend to man.

FACTS
Speak
For
Themselves.

The sale of JUNG'S RED HART BEER in Pensacola last summer more than doubled the sale of any two other brands. Since then it has made many new converts and the sale will be even larger this summer. Why?

It is the Best 10c Beer
on the market. It is an excellent appetizer, a food tonic; it is mild and it does not make you bilious. Try it.
Lewis Bear Co.
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