

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1905.

White Democratic Ticket.

- For Mayor: CHAS. H. BLISS.
- For Marshal: C. F. SCHAD.
- For Tax-Collector: JNO. CARY WHITING.
- For Treasurer: WM. G. DAILEY.
- For Aldermen at Large: CHAS. H. GINGLES.
- Precinct 12—WM. HAYS.
- Precinct 13—A. H. D'ALEMBERT.
- Precinct 14—P. K. YONGE.
- Precinct 15—JAS. McHUGH.
- W. B. WRIGHT.

Kuropatkin, it is said, gets a salary of \$54,000 per year. He's hardly earning that much, however.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal believes that Mr. Hyde is better suited for the presidency of the Inequitable Life.

Now that Castro has shipped a million and a half to a New York bank for deposit we may expect to hear of his resignation and retirement.

Oyama is awaiting the result of the naval battle before resuming operations. He differs from Macawber in that Macawber waited for something to turn up, while Oyama is waiting for something to go down.

After all the tooting of horns and blowing of trumpets it is becoming more and more apparent that this year's cotton crop will be about as large as usual. The southern cotton farmer seems to be his own worst enemy and will probably only stop fighting himself when absolute ruin stares him in the face. Five cent cotton will do the business.

THE GOLD BASIS IN MEXICO.

Great financial disaster has been predicted in old Mexico when the change from a silver to a gold standard takes place on May 1, but it would seem that the country is already accustomed itself to the changed conditions and will not suffer seriously as a result of the new basis of values. The Mobile Recorder comments as follows upon the change:

Sunday, April 16, and from that time onward Mexico closes its mints to the free coinage of silver. Officially Mexico is now on the gold basis. Actually and practically the gold basis is to begin on May 1. Elaborate preparation for the change in standard has been made. Ever since January 1, 1905, Mexico's government has been acting as if the gold standard were already in force. It did this so as to accustom the officials to the new dispensation. When the final change comes on May 1 the machinery of the government will be familiar with the new order.

It has already been seen that the threatened dislocation in the currency on account of the discarding of silver will not take place. The country has known ever since the beginning of the year that the transition was near, yet there has been no financial disturbance. Exchange has been maintained with a remarkable degree of steadiness. No cataclysm has been reported this week, although silver now, for the first time since Cortez, has lost its standing as a measure of value. Four centuries of rule by the white metal has thus come to an end without the slightest disturbance in the country's finances.

ATLANTA'S DEMAND FOR PORT RATES.

The demand of Atlanta that it be granted port rates, i. e. through rates similar to those enjoyed by seaport cities, has caused a merry newspaper war, both the Savannah and Birmingham papers seeing in the demand an attempt on the part of Atlanta to profit at the expense of those cities. The Birmingham Age-Herald, under

the caption of "Atlanta's Nerve," has the following to say upon the subject: Atlanta is not a city of heavy tonnage, and the district in which it is located grows neither cotton nor much of anything else. Its largest stream would run through a barrel and leave ample air-spaces. And yet it has the nerve to demand for itself the detriment of Birmingham on the opening of the Warrior, Chattanooga on the Tennessee and Nashville on the Cumberland, port rates. It demands the rates from New York that Savannah and Charleston have secured, and no doubt it wants rates from the middle west as low as Memphis and other river towns enjoy.

Atlanta's remarkable display of nerve is all right provided it leaves the way open to other southern towns to acquire like privileges. When port rates are extended to Atlanta it would be the height of injustice to impose inferior rates on Birmingham, which will soon by the grace of the government be on an arm of the sea. Chattanooga and Nashville are also located on navigable rivers and there is no reason why they should not be allowed to become members of the new port pool, whose chief feature consists in the fact that it would not know a snail of sea air if it met it coming down the road.

Birmingham does not claim that its sea air will have a distinct flavor, although its towboats and barges—of 1907—will keep it in touch with Morgan City and the open sea, not to mention Lake Borgne and New Orleans, but it does claim that its grip upon port rates is better than Atlanta's claim. What we lack is Atlanta's remarkable nerve.

THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

Present Indications. The indications are that this legislature will make a brilliant record for legislation of great value to the people at large.—Punta Gorda Herald.

A Man of the People. Governor Broward is evidently a people's man. Should he succeed in saving the Everglades to the state, he would forever immortalize himself in the eyes of the constituents.—Inverness Chronicle.

Money is Needed. It was all right to return those old flags and we are mighty proud of them, but it would be better if the legislature would be more liberal to the old soldiers and let them have some money.—Lakeland Sun.

Not Well Received. Governor Broward's insurance proposition is not being well received by the insurance companies doing business in the state. This fact, however, will not deter the governor from endeavoring to carry out his original plans.—Palatka Times-Herald.

The Supreme Court. Has the supreme court of Florida "caught up with its work" by working, or by fixing rules that forced litigants out of court? If the latter, then it's a good time to drop the three extra judges, who were put there to "draw the load over the hill."—Lake City Index.

Uniform Text Books. State uniformity of text books has not proven such a success in other states as to warrant the belief that it would be satisfactory in Florida. May the solons think deeply before saddling uniformity on us.—Palatka Times-Herald.

Expense of Primaries. The proposition for the state to defray the expenses of primary elections should be turned down by the legislature. The measure would aid office-seekers and could only tend to increase the burden of taxation on the "common people." The opinion of the office-seeker to the contrary notwithstanding. In this case we say that "the dancer should pay the fiddler."—Palatka Times-Herald.

The "Jim Crow" Bill. The passage of the bill for the separation of the races on the street cars, as it went through the house, is satisfactory for the present, and probably for many years to come. All that is really wanted by the advocates of separation is to prevent ladies being annoyed and made uncomfortable by the immediate contact with blacks. There is no need to specially particularize further on the subject, however, as the bill will undoubtedly become a law, and its administration will be attended with no difficulty.—Tampa Times.

Two Phases of Municipal Ownership

By AUGUST BELMONT, Promoter of the New York Subway

In my opinion, under right conditions, not only are there no fundamental objections, but, on the contrary, THERE ARE DISTINCT ADVANTAGES, to a city in going beyond what are considered to be strictly its governmental functions and acquiring and continuing to hold the title to a transportation system, whether by land or water, perhaps even to other quasi public enterprises.

Yet, if associated with municipal ownership there is MUNICIPAL OPERATION of these properties, then I think the justifiable lines of municipal activity have been OVERSTEPPED. The main expense is that of installation, and not that of operation and maintenance.

The administration, on the other hand, of a transportation company by a municipality calls into being agencies and activities that are BOUND TO BE UNSATISFACTORY in their character, so far as we can judge from the standpoint of theory and of experience as well.

Municipalities, as a rule, are unwilling to submit to the expense necessary to secure the employment of the highest kind of ability essential for the operation and development of such properties. Yet WITHOUT THIS ABILITY the property cannot be brought or kept up to the highest state of efficiency. The whole country is scourged for such ability by PRIVATE capital; compensation is a secondary consideration in that search.

TO SUBJECT A DOMINANT POLITICAL PARTY TO THE TEMPTATIONS WHICH THE EMPLOYMENT OF A VAST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFORDS IS TO BE AVOIDED ALMOST AT ALL HAZARDS.

SENTIMENT STRONG FOR SEPARATION.

Tampa Times.

In the matter of legislation for the separation of the races in street cars in cities, it might be borne in mind that there need not have been any necessity for it, and, further, that since it seems to have become necessary there should be no irritation about it or opposition to it. The street car in Florida is the only place where the whites are constrained to mingle with blacks against their will, and in violation to their individual preference. In schools, churches, saloons, railway travel, hotels, barber shops—in fact, in every other incidental to life—provision is made for the desired and proper segregation. Only in street cars—and in but a part of them—is there no accommodation made for the same desirable separation that prevails everywhere and in everything else.

The street railway companies could themselves have made the statute unnecessary, simply by making universal the partial separation they have already effected. It is understood that the only opposition to the enactment of the law comes from those corporations, and their objection to it is solely on the ground of expense. Just what the added cost will now be to make a compliance with the law, there is no information at hand, but it is an undeniable fact that if the companies had erected partitions in the cars they are now operating there would have been no call for any law on the subject, and, therefore, no expense at all. It is probable that \$3,000,000 would have placed sufficient partitions in every car operated in the state of Florida.

But the companies neglected this precautionary provision and they face a public sentiment which demands

that they do it now—at probably a much greater expenditure of money and trouble, and in some cities at the cost of running additional cars for the giving of the same service. The races are separated on some of the lines operating in Tampa, and it makes neither trouble nor friction. It is true the dividing line is purely an imaginary one, but seats are taken on one side or the other, as occasion requires. The objection by whites is not so much to riding on the same car with negroes as to being crowded on the same seats and occupying the same seats that have just been vacated by colored people. Hence, the requirements of partitions or separate cars. It may be within the power of city councils to regulate the matter in absence of a state law. At any rate, in the failure of such a law to be passed, the matter will be tested in Tampa, and it would be wisdom on the part of the company to comply with public sentiment in advance of legislation requiring it to do so. As the years go by, it is noticed that the cars are more and more crowded, the number of people who dislike contact with colored folks is increasing, the numbers of colored people whose conduct and habits and appearance make it disagreeable to mingle with them is growing, and the inevitable will be that kind of a clash which such circumstances always breed.

Whatever may be the result of the effort to enact a state law in Tallahassee, the people want the separate seats for white and colored people, and if the street railway company does not provide the desired accommodations voluntarily, it will awaken a condition of hostility that it would be wise to avoid. There is reason to believe the situation is, appreciated where it most needs to be, and that the people of this city will find their wishes respected.

White Living. Make the germs take to the woods And lead a proper life. Be kindly toward your neighbors and Pleasant to your wife. Spend your money freely but Save a cozy pile. Work like forty roustabouts And play a little while. Lie in bed 'most every morn But if you can't don't do it. And as for signing others' notes— A word to the wise—eschew it.

SOME "POMES."

By Paul Cook
In Birmingham Age Herald.

A Model Man. There was a man in our town Who led the simple life. He paid no heed to war's alarms And knew no earthly strife. He didn't blow about himself, You never saw him showing off When standing in a crowd. He didn't have a single fault— All was how he stood— But, alas, alas, he couldn't vote— This man was made of wood.

Flattery to Order. He listened to his praises sung In a most delightful way. But he heard them in a graphophone Which sang them every day.

Life. After all, what is life Led by the hot poliol, A scramble for a bank account With very little joy.

It's Easy in Paraguay. In Paraguay, in Paraguay. What a cinch to win a home! Seven women to one man! That's where Willie's going to roam.

Ballard's Horchound Syrup. Immediately relieves hoarse, croupy and cough, oppressed, rattling, rasping and difficult breathing. Henry C. Stearns, Druggist, Shullsburg, Wis., writes, May 29, 1901: "I have been selling Ballard's Horchound Syrup for two years, and have never had a preparation that has given better satisfaction. I notice that when I sell a bottle they come back for more. I can honestly recommend it. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by all druggists."

The Journal Printed During March, 1905, a Total of

125,175 Copies

Or an Average of

4,636 Daily.

| The following figures show the Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of March, 1905, with the average number of copies daily: | |
|---|----------------|
| March 1.. | 4,300 |
| March 2.. | 4,325 |
| March 3.. | 4,350 |
| March 4.. | 4,375 |
| March 5.. | 4,750 |
| March 6.. | 4,750 |
| March 7.. | 4,400 |
| March 8.. | 5,000 |
| March 9.. | 4,400 |
| March 10.. | 4,450 |
| March 11.. | 4,550 |
| March 12.. | 5,100 |
| March 13.. | 4,400 |
| March 14.. | 4,550 |
| March 15.. | 4,550 |
| March 16.. | 4,550 |
| March 17.. | 4,550 |
| March 18.. | 4,550 |
| March 19.. | 5,050 |
| March 20.. | 4,550 |
| March 21.. | 4,550 |
| March 22.. | 4,500 |
| March 23.. | 4,500 |
| March 24.. | 4,450 |
| March 25.. | 4,450 |
| March 26.. | 4,825 |
| March 27.. | 4,500 |
| March 28.. | 5,100 |
| March 29.. | 5,100 |
| March 30.. | 4,800 |
| March 31.. | 5,100 |
| Total For Month | 125,175 |

The total 125,175 divided by 27 (the actual number of issues) shows the average number of copies printed per issue during the month to be 4,636 have been.....

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.
HARRY R. SMITH,
Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

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Read The Journal's Want Ad. Columns this morning.

Political Announcements. CITY ELECTION CANDIDATES.

FOR MAYOR.
The friends of C. L. Shine announce him as a candidate for mayor at the city election June 6, and they ask the support of all voters on that date.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of the city of Pensacola and ask the support of all voters at the city election.
NEILLS McK. OERTING.

FOR CITY TREASURER.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for City Treasurer, in the city election of June 6, 1905.
MANSFIELD MORENO.

For City Marshal.
I hereby announce that I am a candidate for City Marshal at the election to be held June 6, 1905. I respectfully ask the support of all voters.
FRANK WILDE.

For City Treasurer.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer and ask the support of all voters at the city election to be held June 6th.
JOS. I. JOHNSON.

FOR ALDERMAN, PRECINCT 13.
I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of precinct alderman from Precinct No. 13 at the city election in June, and ask the suffrage of the voters.
O. M. PRYOR.

For Alderman, Precinct 12.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as alderman at large from Precinct No. 12, at the city election to be held in June, and ask the support of the voters in the city.
W. L. MOYER.

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