

# The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 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 Precinct 12: CHAS. H. GINGLES.  
For Precinct 15: WM. HAYS.  
For Precinct Aldermen: A. H. D'ALEMBERTI.  
For Precinct 12: P. K. YONGE.  
For Precinct 15: JAS. McHUGH.  
For Precinct 15: W. B. WRIGHT.

## The Issue in the Present City Campaign.

It occurs to the News that the several correspondents who have been having something to say in the papers about the candidates and their records, have lost sight of the real issue in the city campaign. That issue is the rump primary which the Journal was so persistent in designating as the White Primary, and the irregular methods adopted to spring it upon the voters of this city. The principal point to be decided is whether the voters—the democratic voters of this city—will submit to the star chamber method of determining for them how they shall manage their own affairs—Pensacola News.

No, dear contemporary, no; you are wrong as usual. The issue—or at least one of the issues—is whether or not the regular Democratic organization is to be disrupted, and the Negroes are to be allowed to decide the result of our city elections.

The effect of the success of the disgruntled faction of which the Daily News is spokesman would be to disrupt the regular Democratic organization and to establish on a solid foundation the Negro as a dominant and permanent power in city politics.

It simply remains for the White voters of Pensacola to say whether or not they desire such a condition. That is one of the issues, and neither the News nor anyone else can change or efface it.

## Registration of Voters for Municipal Elections.

Elsewhere in The Journal this morning appears a bill which the Municipal Ownership League of Pensacola will ask the legislature to enact into law.

The proposed measure is one which should have been passed years ago and which every citizen will unquestionably endorse now.

The bill simply provides for the registration of all voters, who may be otherwise qualified, previous to a city election.

Under the present law, no one can vote in the city election who was not qualified to vote in the general election of the preceding year. If for any reason a voter failed to qualify for the general election he cannot vote in a city election, and it frequently happens therefore that many good citizens are debarred from voting in a city election simply because no opportunity is provided for registration.

In fact, in some cases a citizen must reside in the city nearly four years before he can become a voter.

The Journal hopes the bill will become a law. It cannot of course affect in any way the coming city election, but it will mend the existing defect in the law in time for the city election of 1907.

The advertising column of The Journal this morning shows that there is "something doing" in business circles in the Deep Water City. In fact, The Journal and its advertisers combined are giving Pensacola considerable of a metropolitan appearance.

The Journal's Want Ad page grows more popular as the paper's subscription list grows bigger. The Want Ad page is a true index of a paper's standing in the community in which it is published.

## Let the Proprietary Medicines Alone.

The legislature is now confronted with a bill to compel the manufacturers of patent medicines to publish on their labels a formula showing the percentage of alcohol contained in their preparation.

This law is intended to apply solely to proprietary medicines—not to medicines prescribed by physicians or made by druggists—and it forms about as fine a sample of class legislation as can well be imagined.

Just why this distinction is made—just why they single out the proprietary medicines and do not include all medicines—probably even the supporters of the measure could not explain. They possibly imagine they are aiding the cause of temperance by labeling the proprietary medicines which contain alcohol, but if that is the object it is difficult to understand why they stop half way—why they do not include patent prescriptions and druggists' mixtures as well as medicines already prepared and bottled. If alcohol is a bad thing in one of them it is equally as bad in another.

Everyone knows that alcohol, as a solvent and preservative, is an absolute necessity in nearly all medicines, whether they are made by a proprietary company, a physician, or a druggist.

Everyone knows also that people do not drink patent medicines, or any other kind of medicine, for the alcohol there is in them but for the good which they think they get out of them. When they want alcohol they buy it in another and a much less expensive form.

If this bill should become a law, it is quite likely that the majority of the dealers in proprietary medicines will be forced to suspend that feature of their business, and every city druggist as well as every crossroads dealer will thus lose one of their largest sources of income, while people who buy and use proprietary medicines will be wholly deprived of that source of relief.

The patent medicine bill is a good one to kill—and it can't be killed any too quick.

## Establishment of Teachers' County Institutes.

There is now before the legislature a bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of Teachers' County Institutes.

Without going into the details of this measure, which is a somewhat voluminous one, The Journal desires here to give its approval to the plan which the passage of the bill will put into effect.

A yearly Teachers' Institute is absolutely essential to the best results in the public school teachers' work. Almost every state but Florida already provides an adequate system of that kind and Florida will have to do so sooner or later if a high standard of public school work is to be maintained.

The Journal commends this bill to the favorable consideration of Escambia's senator and representatives. It is in line with the best and most advanced thought everywhere and either it or some other which will accomplish the same result should be passed.

## Investigation of the State Insane Asylum.

A joint committee from the house and senate is now engaged in making what, it is presumed, will be a very complete and elaborate investigation of affairs at the state insane asylum at Chattahoochee.

This is well. There have for several years been some very ugly rumors afloat in connection with that institution and, while The Journal is not prepared to say that any of these rumors are true, it does say emphatically that the public

mind should be put at rest in that connection, and that if there is nothing in them, the insane asylum should now be given a clean bill of health. From what we learn, the committee is going to get to the bottom of the Chattahoochee situation, both as to the business management of the institution for the past four years and

the conduct of the various inmates and attaches during that period. If there have been irregularities anywhere they will be made public. If everything has been conducted as it should be, that fact also will be made known. This is exactly what every good citizen wants and what we believe the public will get.

## SAID OF PENSACOLA AND PENSACOLIANS

**A Pertinent Question.**  
Question—What did Mr. Tillman of Alabama, do with that bottle labeled, "Mother Putnam's Own Blackberry Cordial," purchased in Pensacola? When last seen it was under his derby.—Tallahassee Capital.

**The Visit to Pensacola.**  
The legislative mill continues its steady grind. The visit to Pensacola was a very pleasant break in the monotony, and we all had a jolly good time in the Deep Water City, where we were holiday making. The trip itself was tiresome enough, but the delightful day on the bay Saturday, was compensation for all the fatigue of getting there.—Miss Jefferson Bell, in Live Oak Democrat.

**Have Had Their Jaunt.**  
Well our representatives at Tallahassee have had their jaunt to Pensacola. Now what we would like to know is where do the "dear people" of last summer come in for benefits unless it is in owning hotel property in the Deep Water City.—Bristol Bee.

**Duly Celebrated.**  
"He has risen" day was celebrated in Pensacola by a grand display of whitest slippers and finely trimmed hats in the many sacred edifices of that city.—Milton Index.

**Bright and Happy.**  
Pensacola's mayoralty campaign will be bright and happy. The candidates are named Shine and Bliss.—Zolfo Advertiser.

**The House Well Pleased.**  
The house was well pleased with the reception at Pensacola, during the recent visit, that a vote of thanks was tendered the Escambia members and Pensacola Chamber of Commerce.—Gainesville Sun.

**Brain Food.**  
Pensacola must have some doubts about the mental ability of the legislature by the way they chunked the fish chowder at them.—Milligan Herald.

**Good Roads Work.**  
The "good roads men" are doing good work in Pensacola. They are spending lots of money but are not doing much better than did Wash Crain and his corporation mule for Milton.—Milton Index.

**Journal Scored Again.**  
The Pensacola Journal, seeing the condition of affairs in its city, the devilment, lawlessness and disrespect

of a certain class of people for the law, through the columns called attention to the fact, and in a short time thereafter many places of ill-fame were visited and arrests made. The Journal has scored another mark, and has accomplished what the News hopes to do—close up every blind tiger in the county and send the participants to the chausage.—Jasper News.

**Too Cordial.**  
Pensacola may find that a city can be too "cordial." Too much cordial dispensed to the jacksies there, it is hinted.—Jacksonville Times Union.

**The Journal's Circulation.**  
The Pensacola Journal, the leading paper in West Florida, is acquiring a good circulation, having climbed up to 4,900 daily. The Journal is an old and well-established paper.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

**Try It and See.**  
"Drop in when you pass by," is the advice the Pensacola Journal gives in a local write up. This feat seems physically impossible, but in these days of mental science one doesn't know what he can do until he tries.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

**That Awful "Flareback."**  
If "flareback" continues to injure the man behind the gun our navy will not long be noted for good marksmanship.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

**Also Got a Slice.**  
J. Emmet Wolfe also got a slice of that railroad commission pie.—Lake City Index.

**Wonder Upon Wonder.**  
Will wonders never cease? The negroes of Pensacola have held a meeting and repudiated Rix M. Robinson, the republican candidate for mayor of that town; saying they will vote for either Bliss or Shine.—Milton Index.

**Those Repudiated Bonds.**  
A mysterious advertisement has appeared recently in The Pensacola Journal, in which the advertiser giving a Chicago address, says that he wants to buy the repudiated bonds of the State of Florida. Is this another South Dakota scheme to sue the state in the federal court for the value of the bonds? It is hard to imagine a state in the union lending itself to such a trick, but South Dakota did, got judgment against North Carolina, and the latter state was compelled to pay it.—Live Oak Democrat.

## Actress Clara Morris on Nan Patterson Case

(Jacksonville Sun.)

A court convened for the most awful duty imaginable—the trial of a woman for her life; yet, if we except the rising of the spectators at the entrance of the judge, nor a touch of dignity, not a trace of solemnity, nor a ray of sentiment, to cloak the deadly commonplace of the surroundings, or to tone the "chipper" air of court attendants.

Even before the arrival of the accused I felt myself burning with an anger over the manner and the comments of the crowd of sensation seekers. How very imperfect is our civilization and refinement, after all. True, the might of the law has mercifully forgiven the bidden bull and bear baiting—even, I believe, rat baiting—but prisoner baiting, especially as practiced by the judge (?) sex is still permitted.

If any one of these hungry-eyed girls or women were called upon to fill the witness chair—oh! oh! their feelings would be too sensitive, they could never, never bear the ordeal, the shame of such publicity! Yet they are, refinement and all, adding to the misery of those other women, innocent or guilty, who are forced by circumstances and the command of the law to occupy that stool of repentance, the witness chair.

But suddenly my temper cooled—an officer caught my eye and gave a slight nod toward a rear door. It opened, and Miss Patterson was coming straight toward me. As I looked at her heavy, young face; at her pale blue, inconstant eyes, her true chorus girl pompadour, with the inevitable downward drag over the left eyebrow, she seemed so weak, so inconsequent, a creature to bear such trouble, to face such awful peril, that a great wave of pity rose in my heart, and I longed passionately to free her by the old fairy power of wishing; longed to cast her into the arms of her clear-hearted mother, where she might babble alike of all her sorrow, her penitence, her hopes and promises. But that was impossible and she had not yet passed me by when second thought asked sternly, "And what of that other woman?"

Young, gracious, loving, she must henceforth walk in the shadow of a husband's infidelity and death. And then I was watching, listening intently for the trial was on again. Yes, I watched and saw. But I listened and guessed. Great lawyers are behind that rail. Two were particularly in evidence today. Mr. Rand, young, brilliant, suave, watchful, alertly adaptable. The stained-glass judge is, too, a most learned and experienced lawyer;

and yet—oh, tell it not in Gath!—hot one of these gentlemen would be worth his salt on the stage, even in these days of imperfect delivery and mumbled speech. Of course, they are not there in the interest of the public, and, as one man remarked today, "Well, I suppose they know themselves what they are saying"—so let it pass at that.

Some people argue that Caesar Young committed suicide. There was a bit of evidence given that, were I on the jury, would go far toward convincing me to the contrary. Show me the woman or woman that man loves and I will make a very fair estimate of that man's character. Look at these two women and see reflected the two sides of Mr. Young's character. Had he been married to the shallow, sun-faded one and strayed to the refined, clever woman, ready to laughter, slow to anger, tender of heart, and he had stood to lose her, and to be bound to the other for all time, he might well in despair have taken his own life. But not so—the gentle, clever, voiced, charming woman was his wife. She loved him—he knew it—but listen to this evidence:

"You knew of your husband's friendship with the defendant?"

"Yes."

"You and your husband lived together?"

"Yes, sir."

"As husband and wife?"

"No, sir; not as husband and wife."

Here was the true woman, who in decent self-respect held herself aloof from him in his wrongdoing; yet, oh, loyal wife—betrayed him to no one, saved his pride, saved him from gossip and scandal, by this generous pretense of conjugal happiness.

Now, Caesar Young was the last man in the world to endure such a situation for a great length of time. To the extent of his ability he loved the woman he had married. Blessings brighten as they take their flight. Unattainable she became fairer than even in the days of courtship. He respected her, too, in refusing a polygamous wifehood—in short he wanted his wife back again and was willing, indeed, to pay the price, to separate from the defendant. His wife knew his weakness when in liquor and proposed the wisest possible plan for recovery of their lost happiness when she suggested the trip abroad.

And so she waited joyfully for his coming at the pier, and he, thinking of regaining her, was far enough from suicidal intention. Yet some hand had thrust him out of this world and hurried him, all sodden and unprepared

into the presence of his Maker.

"Ah, truly, by their works shall ye know them."

I shall never believe this most typical chorus girl guilty of premeditated murder, a tool in other, stronger hands, perhaps, or possibly some wild fool-hardy scheme of her own to terrify Young into remaining and providing her with more "meal tickets," had gone agley, and the poor little glutton for gold found herself in the toils.

This is a commercial crime. This greed of money is over our whole land; like a great sea it is spreading and eating deeper and deeper, until it has reached even to the hearts of our young girls of the middle and most respected class, creating such a craving for luxury and extravagance that they barter their honor and dignity and give kisses only for solid coin—sinking too often to the level of those who smile and order and are gay at the worst of command.

So, there and pitied and admired that most perfect witness, Mrs. Young—ast and pitied the young-faced old father of this defendant, and pitied—oh, from my heart—the prison-weary soul-sick prisoner at the bar—Nannette Patterson.

## SCIENCE AT THE SHOOTING RANGE.

(Lieut. Frank E. Evans in May Outing.)

With a wind switching like a fish's tail, now from the right and now from the left, one minute beating the bullet down into the grass and the next sending it around to the rear and blowing it over the target, with changing lights and a tantalizing mirage in which the target blurs and dances and swims like a blue fish, the man who keeps on his target and runs up a good score must needs rely on more than native skill and a clear eye. Your guardsman keeps by his side a leather case, stocked as well as that of a country surgeon, and he uses barometer, thermometer and micrometer constantly. Good eyesight, good nerves, wit, which to hold a rifle immobile and aligned on the bull, are but the foundations of good shooting. The expert knows to a nicety the almost imperceptible pressure of the forefinger that will release the sear notch and launch the bullet when both brain and finger are ready. He keeps his rifle clean as his watch and with bliskened sights that baffle deceptive side-lights. He uses a peep sight that is mathematically correct, consults elements and instruments unceasingly, raises his sight a hair's breadth by a delicate micrometer, changes his shot in inches by moving his wind gauge a line breadth to one side, brings to his natural ability to hold his sights on the mark the leverage of his rifle sling—a valuable and serviceable adjunct official by ignored until this year by the firing regulations of the regular services—and from the written records of weeks finds the elevation for his sighting shot. His score book shows the conditions of weather and light, record of barometer and thermometer, position of the range flags and the hand of the wind-clock dial, every change in elevation and wind, the maker and date of his ammunition, and the exact location of each shot on the target. It is true that in the field he would have but his rifle and ammunition, but the schooling of the range would undoubtedly help him to bring down his man where others buried their shots in the ground or futilely fired over the heads of the advancing groups. The rifleman who can with almost unerring certainty change his sights or so alter his hold that a hit in the upper right hand corner of a target more than half a mile away, will on the next trial be a bull's eye, is the man who can most successfully aid his comrades on the firing line.

## THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

**Determined on Business.**  
The Florida legislature is evidently determined on business, and of the many bills introduced it is noticeable that, with but few exceptions, all are for the best interests of the state. Of course there are people in the commonwealth who have acquired a habit of kicking at men and measures, and because they "don't like that man now," will find fault. In matters pertaining to education, excellent judgment is being used, and in this instance the present legislature deserves the esteem of the entire state.—Gainesville Sun.

## A Fine Aggregation.

The several members of the state legislature are now about the biggest and best men the common people have ever known. Ever so many of them are spoken of or wanted as Florida's next Governor, congressmen, etc., while each and every one of them could get anything he sought in city or county politics were election time at hand. That is now, but by the time the sixty days as lawmakers on the red hills of old Leon have passed, and their deeds "found them out," the majority of them can not get even a pleasant smile.—Miami Metropolis.

## A Clever Correspondent.

Miss Jefferson Bell in one of the few newspaper writers of her sex who have ever been able to hold their own in Tallahassee; but from all accounts, this clever and vivacious writer of such things as law makes a success, in every sense of the word, this season. Miss Bell is originally from Ocala, and will soon, it is understood, have the pleasure of dating her bright and breezy "stuff"—that is the technical name, by-the-way, for all newspaper matter, from double-barreled editorial down to a police court report—from Jacksonville, where she is said to have a professional engagement offered her.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

## The Flagler Law.

The insanity divorce bill, which was passed six or eight years ago for the personal benefit of Henry M.

## REGISTRATION OF CITY ELECTORS

### BILL PREPARED PROVIDING FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITY FOR FUTURE ELECTIONS.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Ownership League a committee on legislation was appointed and Judge J. Emmet Wolfe of that committee has prepared the following bill to be introduced in the present legislature:

#### A BILL.

To be entitled an Act to provide for the Registration of all legally Qualified Voters in the City of Pensacola, Florida and to define the Qualifications of such voters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Any person who shall possess the qualifications requisite to an elector at general state elections, and shall have resided in the city of Pensacola six months preceding any municipal election held in said city and who shall have, not less than thirty days before said election, paid his capitation or poll tax assessed for the two years preceding such election, if liable for such tax, and who shall have been registered in the municipal registration lists as provided in this Act, shall be a qualified elector of said city at all municipal elections.

Section 2. The Council of said City shall, by a majority vote elect a registration officer for said city at least sixty days prior to the date of any municipal election commencing in the year A. D. 1907, and each year, which a municipal election is held thereafter. The compensation of such registration officer shall be fixed by the city council, and before entering upon his duties, said registration officer shall subscribe to an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of registration officer for such city. Said registration officer shall register all persons applying to him for that purpose who shall have become of age or otherwise qualified to vote since the last general election and are otherwise qualified as electors under the provisions of this Act.

Such registration officer shall open his office at some convenient place in said city at least thirty days before such city election and shall keep such office open every day from 9 o'clock a. m. until 12 m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. for ten consecutive days; due notice being given by publication of such place of registration and the date and hours. Each person applying to register shall take the following oath, to be administered by the registration officer: "I do solemnly swear that I am a bona-fide resident of the city of Pensacola, and possess all the qualifications of an elector of said city." Any person taking such oath, who shall swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury. The name of each person so registered shall be entered in a book for that purpose, giving also under proper headings, his age, color and residence and occupation, the list for each election district being kept separate. Immediately upon closing the registration such books shall be turned over to the city council. Said city council shall have free access to the registration books of the county of Escambia, with authority to make or have made, copies of same, as far as the names of the election districts in said city, and from the same, together with the registration of the city registration officer, the city council shall have prepared a list, in alphabetical order, by election districts, of the qualified electors authorized to vote at the next ensuing municipal election, omitting from such list the names of all persons who have been stricken or removed from said city, or are disqualified to vote by reason of failure to pay poll taxes, or otherwise; and the said city council shall publish said list one time in one newspaper published in said city, at least ten days before the day of such city election, and with such publication give notice of a certain place within said city, and the time seven days before said election, where said council will meet to restore any name or names to such registration lists which may have been improperly stricken or omitted therefrom; and at such time and place, said city council shall meet for that purpose, and shall restore to such list any name or names shown to have been improperly stricken or omitted from such registration lists.

In case the name of an elector appears in an election district in which he does not reside, the registration officer shall upon application transfer the same to the proper election district.

The registration, so revised and completed, shall constitute the list of registered voters entitled to vote at the next ensuing municipal election, and said registration lists shall be kept at the city hall under regulations prescribed by the city council, and shall be open to public inspection the day of the election.

Section 3. The Tax Collector of Escambia county shall furnish the said city council at least twenty days before the day of the city election, a list of all persons who have paid their capitation or poll taxes thirty days prior to such municipal election, for the two years preceding the year in which such municipal election is held, and the city council shall reasonably compensate the said Tax Collector for such information.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Flagler, who wanted to put away his poor afflicted wife, whom he had sworn to protect and defend in sickness as well as health, was repealed by the senate last week. Of course, it is better to have such an infamous law off the books, but it has accomplished its purpose and the state of Florida stands disgraced for all time to come.—Manatee Record.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

An ordinance relating to outstanding City Scrip.

Whereas, the Comptroller of the City of Pensacola, in his last annual report included in his statement of floating debt of the City the following item: "Outstanding Scrip \$1219.," and whereas it appears from said report that the "outstanding scrip" referred to are old warrants issued by the City of Pensacola previous to the year 1882, which have not been presented for payment within the time required by law, and that all action thereon is barred by the statutes of limitation; therefore, Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Pensacola:

Section 1. That the Comptroller of the City of Pensacola be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to charge on his books the said item, viz: "outstanding scrip \$1219.00" (Twelve Hundred and Nineteen Dollars) which appears in his said last annual report as part of the floating debt of the city to the city's "profit and loss" account.

Section 2. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed April 19th, 1905. Approved April 29th, 1905.

T. E. WELLES, Mayor.

Attest: C. L. SHINE, Clerk.

30aprovaw4w

An ordinance to amend Section ninety-two of the Code of Ordinances of 1902 of the City of Pensacola, relating to the width of sidewalks upon certain streets.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Pensacola:

Section 1. That Section ninety-two of the Code of Ordinances of 1902 of the City of Pensacola, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 92. Sidewalks on both sides of Palafox street, between Wright and DeSoto streets, and on both sides of Garden street, between Spring and Reus streets, shall be eight (8) feet wide.

Section 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 3. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Passed April 19th, 1905. Approved April 29th, 1905.

T. E. WELLES, Mayor.

Attest: C. L. SHINE, Clerk.

30aprovaw4w

An ordinance to set apart certain portions of the Water Front of the City of Pensacola, for use as a Boom.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Pensacola:

Section 1. That Block One Hundred and Seventy-One (171), One Hundred and Seventy-Two (172), One Hundred and Seventy-Three (173), One Hundred and Seventy-Four (174), One Hundred and Seventy-Five (175), One Hundred and Seventy-Six (176), One Hundred and Seventy-Seven (177), and One Hundred and Seventy-Eight (178), as said blocks appear upon the official Map of the Water Front of the City of Pensacola, be, and the same are hereby, set apart for use as a BOOM for the keeping of timber and lumber by all persons, firms and corporations engaged, or who may hereafter engage, in the business of Timber and Lumber Merchants, Brokers, Shippers or Inspectors of the City of Pensacola.

Section 2. That the majority of the persons, firms and corporations mentioned in the foregoing section have the right to designate such person, or persons, as may be necessary to take charge of and manage said boom in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by them and approved by the Mayor and Council.

Section 3. That all expenses, charges, costs or damages, whatsoever, that may be incurred, or may arise, by reason of the adoption of this ordinance, or for, or on account of, the establishment, maintenance, management or use of said boom shall be borne and discharged by the persons, firms and corporations who shall use said boom, and as may be provided by the rules and regulations hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 4. That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the closing of any street, or part of street, lying between the W. B. Wright Company's property and the Muscogee wharf property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and at no time shall Stoddard's, or 12th Avenue, in said water front, be used or occupied as a boom, or for any purpose, so as to prevent, or obstruct, the free public use of the same.

Section 5. That this ordinance shall take effect immediately after its approval by the Mayor, and then only upon the payment of the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700.00) to the City of Pensacola by the persons, firms and corporations for whose use said property is set apart as a boom.

Section 6. That this ordinance shall be and remain in full force and effect for the term of one year after its approval; or provided that the Council shall have the right to repeal the same as to all, or any part of the property hereinbefore described, whenever the same shall be required for any public improvement, or public purpose.

Passed April 19th, 1905. Approved April 29th, 1905.

T. E. WELLES, Mayor.

Attest: C. L. SHINE, Clerk.

30aprovaw4w

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