Where Health is Considered

the expenditure of a small amount of money should not prevent the bathroom from being thoroughly modern and sanitary.

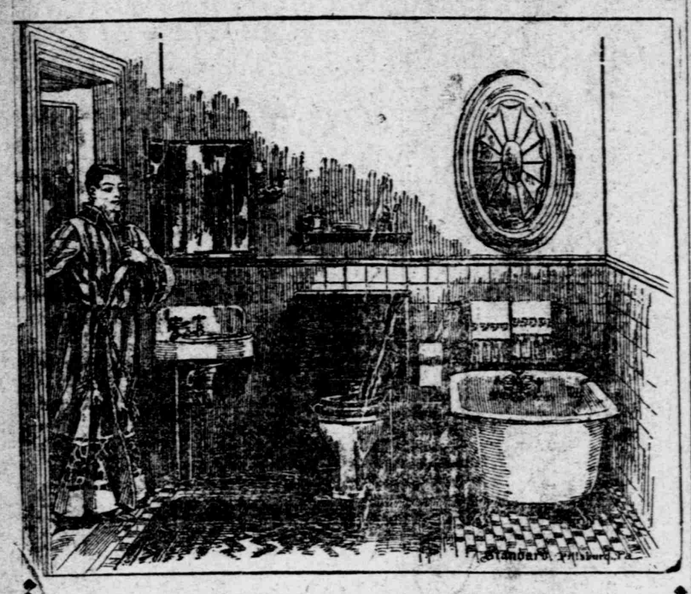
There is not any part of the house which exerts more influence on the health of the family than the bathroom, therefore the necessity of its being equipped with

"Standard" Baths

and

One-Piece Lavatories,

the most dainty and durable sanitary appliances made.



There are still in daily use many of the "cased-in" tin bath tubs and "inclosed" marble wash stands, which were considered good years ago, but are now obsolete and unsanitary.

If these fixtures were removed and "Standard" Baths and ONE-PIECE LAVATORIES intsalled in their places, it would not only improve the sanitary condition of the house, but increase its selling value as well.

We invite all persons interested in Modern Bathrooms to visit our showrooms and examine the samples of "Standard" ware we have on display.

WICKE & CO.,

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MAIN OFFICE. Jacksonville, Florida. || BRANCHES. Savannah, Tampa, Pensacola.

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The Consolidated Grocery Company is successor to the C. B. Roberts Company, of Jacksonville; the Florida Grocery Company, of Jacksonville; the grocery branch of the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company of Jacksonville; the grocery branch of the Mutual Naval Stores Company, of Jacksonville; the grocery branch of the Gulf Naval Stores Company, of Tampa; the grocery branch of the Gu Naval Stores Company, of Pensacola; the grocery branch of the West Coast Naval Stores Company of Pensacola the grocery branch of the Southern Naval Stores Company, of Savannah.

Will handle everything in Heavy and Light Groceries, Grain Domestic and Imported Groceries, Turpentine Tools, etc. State Agents for the White Hickory Turpentine Wagons.

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The Fullest Pail

THE cow fed Sucrene Dairy Feed is always found to give the most milk. The productive ration—that's the reason. No other single feed or mixture of feeds can do the work so effectually. Years of preliminary trials were back of it before it was placed on the market. It's a consensus of results and powerful as a source of profit. The cow not fed this feed is kept at a loss.

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F. S. MELLEN & CO.,
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NEWSPAPER MAN'S TRIP TO CAMP OF THE SEMINOLES

Novel Experience of Journalist Who Spent Easter as the Guest of Chief Cypress Tiger.

The following story appeared in the charity edition of the Jacksonville Metropolis:

To the Editor of the Charity Edition:

I had the pleasure, yes, I guess I had better call it that, as it would not do to say curiosity, of spending the Easter Sunday just past in the camp as the guest of Cypress Tiger, a Seminole chief whose name has long since found its way into the history of Florida and of the nation as well.

The camp is located in the Everglades, eight miles west of Cutler and about 400 miles south of Jacksonville, and is in every way typical of Seminole Indian life under present conditions and environment. My companion on the trip was Prof. Harry Blake, of Hartford, Conn. I might say companions and add "Sam," our guide, a Nassau negro as black as ink and as faithful as faith itself.

We arrived, lets call it Easter eve, about 4 p. m. We were met by Cypress Tiger and his nephew, Charlie Willie, who seems to have succeeded the old chief in active authority in the camp, and shown to our wigwam. A metal pail of fresh water with two dippers, one for each of us, was placed on the combination table and bed in the center of our "apartments" and we were invited to have a seat—on the table. An hour later supper, consisting of bacon, biscuit, tomatoes and coffee, was served. When the coffee was placed before us by Charlie he said: "Coffee, yes, goota coffee; me think so milk; no, can milk no goota for pale face. Me no give you." He meant that canned milk was not good enough for a white man, and I agreed with him.

Great Smoking Bee.

After supper they brought us pipes, two kinds of smoking tobacco and a plug of chewing tobacco. With this he said: "Pipe; me giva you; you keep. You smoke, me smoke; we friends," then the greatest smoking bee that ever happened in Florida took place, lasting nearly an hour. After the smoke we were shown thro' two other nearby camps and introduced to all the leaders. Special camp fires, dances, etc., had been ordered in advance for our benefit.

Our pictures were arranged for that night, and by 4 o'clock Sunday morning the squaws, old and young, were up making preparations for the event. As I looked out from under the hanging palmetto roof of our wigwam I could see women and girls in all directions bathing their babies, combing their beautiful suits of long black hair and primping like a debutante for her coming out party. An hour later they were parading all over the camp decorated in all sorts of gay costumes with rows of beads reaching from their chin to their hips. I watched them putting on beads, and string after string, made to fit the different portions of the body, were donned as carefully and skillfully as a society belle puts on her hat.

Their costume was a short bodice and a skirt that did not meet by about six inches, leaving that much of the waist perfectly bare. When we were taking a picture of the camp as a whole, one of them got pretty close to me and I wanted her to stay there, but when I looked at her she ran like a rabbit. I looked the other way and she came back, but the minute I turned my head she flew. Finally I looked straight in front and she came up and sat within two feet of me, and by being very discreet I got my picture like I wanted it.

Devoted to Children.

The thing that impressed us most of all was their devotion to their children. One little fellow was quite ill with a very severe cold, and the whole camp had the worst case of blues I ever encountered. First one and then the other would walk it after the fashion of the pale face when a case of colic breaks the midnight slumber, and distress was written in every face as plainly as expression could convey it. Old Tiger came up to me and said: "Pickaninny, he seek, bad seek. Me fraid, thing so. Mediceene man no good of us (a plenty.) White man giva mediceene, think so, pickaninny, he get well, think so." We gave him an order for two or three kinds of cold and cough cures and he struck out to Cutler, eight miles distance, for them and returned in a little over two hours.

We learned that it means death to put your hand on a Seminole squaw unless you want to marry her; that to violate a serious moral law by a squaw is to die; that they respect their women, love and protect their children and some other things that I will always believe will be worth as much to me as the able Easter sermons the pale faces heard from Jacksonville pulpits on that day.

LEE LANGLEY.

Growing Aches and Pains.

Mrs. Josie Sumner, Bremond, Tex., writes, April 15, 1902: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment in my family for three years. I would not be without it in the house. I have used it on my little girl for growing pains and aches in her knees. It cured her right away. I have also used it for frost bitten feet, with good success. It is the best liniment I ever used." 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sold by all druggists.

THOSE PESKY LITTLE MOSQUITOES OF FLORIDA

Learned Discourse Upon the Insect Pests by Medical Practitioner of Kissimmee.

Among the interesting papers read before the Florida State Medical Association at its meeting in Jacksonville was one by Dr. Byrd, treating upon mosquitoes. The following synopsis, taken from the Jacksonville Sun, will be of interest to the public generally:

"A paper interesting alike to the professional and the public at large was that of Dr. Hiram Byrd, of Kissimmee, who read a paper on "The Mosquitoes of Florida," which paper cannot, at this time, be published in full, as it is copyrighted and will shortly appear in one of the leading medical journals.

"In beginning his talk Dr. Byrd said:

"To the casual observer all mosquitoes look alike, but a more intimate acquaintance reveals some very striking differences, both in structure and habits.

"Some are beautifully marked with white and yellow stripes and bands, some with purple, while some are of more somber hues. Some have long, slender legs, others short and stout. The legs of some are smooth, while others are beset with erect scales. Some have toothed tarsal claws, while others are without teeth.

"Some do not bite at all, some chiefly at night; some chiefly in the day, while some bite day and night. Some pass the winter in the adult and some in the egg stage. Some deposit their eggs on the water while others deposits them on the grass or mud where water is expected to come after rain or high tides.

"Some lay their eggs singly, while others join them together in little batches of "boats." Some breed only in fresh water, others filthy. Some are migratory, others are not. Some transmit disease while others do not. Of those that do, one kind transmits one disease and another kind another.

"A summary of Dr. Byrd's investigations can be given, the opening of the paper being a discussion of the genus and species and the number of species. It will probably be a matter of great surprise to many to know that there are so many species of mosquitoes in the world. Thus far more than 300 species have been found, and the number is still increasing. New Jersey has thirty-six varieties and Florida comes in with twenty two varieties already found. New Jersey is the state where the mosquito has been most closely examined and studied, and where there is a rich field of investigation and of results learned.

"The life cycle of the mosquito was described, the mosquito passing through four stages—egg, larvae, pupa and image or the full-grown mosquito. The salt marsh breeders were discussed, there being two varieties, the Culex taenior-hyncus and the Culex tolieitous the former prevailing along the Florida East Coast.

"Of the malaria-carriers only five species have been found in Florida. The development and growth of the mosquito from the egg to the image requires from a week to ten days. The malaria-carriers have spotted wings, though it is not a fact that all spotted winged mosquitoes are malaria carriers. The malaria carriers are not abundantly found by any means.

"The yellow fever carriers were also described. Taey are in another section and belong to the genus stegomyiafasciatus. This mosquito has white band and stripes on him; the bands are pure white on pure black.

"The paper brought out the certainty of the transmission of disease by mosquitoes, and that those diseases positively known to be transmitted are malaria, yellow fever and felaria sanguinis-harmonis ordinarily known as elephantias, a disease quite common in India. The mosquito is also accused of being the specific cause, by transmission of dengue fever.

"Dr. Byrd brought out in his paper that the common species of mosquitoes rarely hibernate in this latitude, but continue active all the winter. Its activities are retained, in colder weather not being altogether arrested.

"A most cheering and encouraging feature of the paper was the methods shown by which mosquitoes can be exterminated, and Dr. Byrd brought out that the time is coming when it will be a municipal crime to tolerate a mosquito, for if they were exterminated we would be also free from malaria, yellow fever and some other diseases, to say nothing of being relieved of the pest.

"In conclusion Dr. Byrd stated that he has appealed to the medical profession and the public at large to assist in the investigation of the mosquito question and problem, and for action and assistance in the application of the ways and means for the extermination of these disease transmitters and pests, and also to assist in pushing forward the work so that Florida may be a leader, instead of a follower, in this beneficent undertaking."

Escambia Lodge, No, 15, F. & A. M.

Regular communication of Escambia Lodge No. 15, F. & A. M., will be held Monday evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren fraternally invited. VAL H. WRIGHT, W. M.
W. G. Dailey, Secretary.

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma, Abscess—Anæmia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs—Colds, Consumption, Colic—Croup, Constipation, Catarrh—Cancer, Dysentery—Diarrhoea, Dandruff—Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Hay Fever—Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhœa, Liver Troubles, Malaria—Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles—Pneumonia, Pleurisy—Quinsy, Rheumatism, Scrofula—Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Varicocele, Women's Diseases, Eczema—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Goitre—Gout, Gonorrhœa—Gleet.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

2 .....
T U Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

No. 5603.

H. L. COVINGTON, President. M. E. CLARK, Cashier.
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R. M. CARY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Steam, Domestic, Anthracite and Blacksmith **COAL**

Office—No. 13 South Palafox street. Telephone, 93.
Yards on Zarragossa and Gonzalez streets. Phone, 6.

Order Your

ICE, COAL and WOOD

from the

Consumers' Ice and Fuel Company.

Office—Corner Chase and Tarragona. Phone 259.

Read The Journal's Want Columns.

Political Announcements.

CITY ELECTION CANDIDATES.

FOR MAYOR.

I anounce myself as a candidate for office of Mayor, at election to be held June 6th.

RIX M. ROBINSON.

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.

NEILS 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 FIRE CHIEF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for chief of the fire department, and will appreciate the support of the voters in the election of June 6, 1905.

W. R. BICKER, JR.

FOR FIRE CHIEF.

I hereby announce my candidacy for chief of the fire department of Pensacola, in the city election of June 6, 1905.

JAS. C. CLARKE.

FOR FIRE CHIEF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of the Fire Department, election June 6, 1905, and respectfully solicit the support of all my friends.

J. GEO. WHITE, JR.

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.

BIDS WANTED.

Custom House, Pensacola, Fla.
Collector's Office, May 8, 1905.

SUPPLIES FOR REVENUE VESSELS—Sealed proposals for supplying ship chandlery and coal to vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, regularly stationed, or temporarily, at Pensacola, Fla., and delivered on board said vessels at that place during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Monday, May 22, 1905, at which time and place they will be publicly opened. The coal furnished to be anthracite or bituminous of best quality; uniform in character; to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton; to be delivered on board the vessels at such times and in such quantities as may be required, at localities readily accessible to said vessels, and to be subject to inspection as to quality and weight. Bidders will name the prices both for steaming and stove coal, and also their facilities for furnishing the vessels with fresh water, and their charges therefore. Blank forms of proposals, with schedules showing articles of ship chandlery and component parts of rations, with specifications may be had upon application to this office; proposals must be submitted on these forms. Separate bids will also be received at the same time and place for lubricating and illuminating oils. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN E. STILLMAN,
Collector.

Read The Journal's Want Ads. this morning without fail.