

# The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1905.

**GOING AWAY?**  
 When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 38.

It's pretty near time to begin organizing a Peary relief expedition.

At any rate, Paul Jones doesn't care what the paragraphers say about him.

Secretary Wilson has acute indigestion. This may furnish a good excuse for retirement under fire.

The navy department also has a leak to investigate—that in the boiler of the gunboat Bennington.

District Attorney Jerome may have something to say about the coat of character whitewash Mr. Depew expects to receive.

"Will the Czar abdicate?" inquires the Arcadia News. Probably not, but he may wake up some fine morning and find himself out of a job.

Jno. N. C. Stockton is interested in the paving of Tampa. He is also understood to be still interested in paving his own way in the direction of the United States senate.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is now the tramps' paradise. A wealthy woman has bequeathed \$10,000 to be used in feeding every Weary Willie who puts in an appearance as long as the money lasts.

The Daytona Gazette-News enumerates some of the advantages of life in Panama as follows:  
 There seems to be no drawbacks to life in Panama except yellow fever, malaria, Chagas fever, sunstroke, snakes, poisonous bugs, low wages, mean quarters, and high cost of living.  
 No wonder there is such a rush for positions under the Canal Commission.

## THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Mobile Register gives the following concise explanation of the controversy between Norway and Sweden, which led to a dissolution of the bond between the two countries:

The controversy between Norway and Sweden is one of the notable events of the period, because it will have a distinct page in the history of nations. The situation should, therefore, be understood by the people of today.

The resignation of the Swedish ministry followed the rejection by the special committee of the riksdag of the government bill in relation to the question of Norwegian secession. The bill embodied the king's ideas, as well as those of the cabinet, but the position of the throne is different, of course, from that of a responsible ministry. The resignation was perhaps technically unavoidable, but it created no serious crisis.

To the outside world the important feature of the present situation is that the committee of the riksdag unanimously recommended an amicable adjustment, and thus in principle, endorse King Oscar's views that the use of force to keep Norway in the union is a policy not to be seriously entertained, and that the report has been approved by both chambers.

It is true that the committee recommends, in the first place, either a general election in Norway on the dissolution issue or a direct referendum, and, in the second place, insistence upon certain conditions precedent or subsequent to which Norwegian organs of opinion are inclined to demur. But it would seem that the referendum proposal should not be inadmissible, there being no doubt whatever that the action of the storting in declaring the union dissolved was thoroughly popular, and that the whole nation has from the outset stood behind the ministers and the leaders of the independence movement. As for the terms, at this distance none would appear to be onerous or humiliating, none incompatible with the future sovereignty and integrity of Norway. The raising of the fortifications within a certain zone would not change the present relative position of either country in a military sense, and as Norway is prepared to enter into an alliance with Sweden for all proper defensive purposes, the mere possibility of trouble between the two former partners in the distant future should not prove a formal

dable obstruction to a pacific settlement of the settlement of the present question.  
 With the king and riksdag favoring conciliation and friendly separation, there would seem to be slight danger of any physical disturbance in Scandinavia.

## A TERRIBLE PENANCE.

Tibetan Monks Who Suffer Life Imprisonment in Dark Cells.

Perhaps the most terrible penance suffered for religious reasons anywhere in the world is that of the monks of Nyen-de-ki-buk, as described by Percival Landon in "The Opening of Tibet." These monks live in the ordinary manner during the novitiate; then they go into cells for a period of six months; then, after an interval, for three years and ninety-three days; later for life.

And such a cell! "Almost on a level with the ground," says Mr. Landon, "there was an opening closed with a flat stone from behind. In front of this window was a ledge eighteen inches in width, with two basins beside it, one at each end. The abbot was attended by an acolyte who, by his master's orders, tapped three times sharply on the stone slab. We stood in the little courtyard in the sun and watched that wicket with cold apprehension. I think, on the whole, it was the most unenviable thing I saw in all Tibet. After half a minute's pause the stone moved or tried to move, but it came to rest again. Then very slowly and uncertainly it was pushed back, and a black chasm was revealed. There was again a pause of thirty seconds, during which imagination ran riot, but I do not think that any other thing could have been as intensely pathetic as that we actually saw."

"A hand, muffled in a tightly wound piece of dirty cloth, for all the world like a stump of an arm, was painfully thrust up, and very weakly it felt along the slab. After a fruitless fumbling the hand slowly quivered back again into the darkness. A few moments later there was again an ineffectual effort, and then the stone slab moved noiselessly across the opening.  
 "Once a day water and an unleavened cake of flour is placed for the prisoner upon that slab, the signal is given, and he may take it in. His diversion is over for the day, and in the darkness of his cell, where night and day, moon, sunset and the dawn are all alike, he—poor soul!—had thought that another day of his long penance was over."

## The Journal Printed During June, 1905; a

Total of  
**117,100**  
 COPIES  
 or an average  
**4,504**  
 DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of June, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

June 1 4,600	June 16 4,450
June 2 4,450	June 17 4,450
June 3 4,450	June 18 4,700
June 4 4,700	June 19 4,700
June 5 4,700	June 20 4,900
June 6 4,500	June 21 4,450
June 7 5,000	June 22 4,450
June 8 4,450	June 23 4,450
June 9 4,450	June 24 4,700
June 10 4,450	June 25 4,800
June 11 4,700	June 26 4,450
June 12 4,450	June 27 4,450
June 13 4,450	June 28 4,450
June 14 4,450	June 29 4,450
June 15 4,450	June 30 4,450

Total for the month...117,100  
 Average per day...4,504

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.  
 H. R. SMITH,  
 Circulation Mgr.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, 1905.  
 J. F. STOKES,  
 Notary Public.



## The Government's Expenses Should Be Reduced

By United States Senator J. A. HEMENWAY of Indiana

If the departments of the government had confined themselves to the use of money appropriated by congress for the current fiscal year there would now be no deficiency. It is a very easy matter to prove that congress is not to blame. The total amount carried by the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year IS LESS THAN THE TOTAL RECEIPTS of the government for the same period. If the departments had not spent more than congress intended they should spend we would be confronted by a balance on the other side of the ledger.

There are three sources of the deficiency. In constructing naval vessels more rapidly than anticipated, involving unexpected purchases of armor plate, a deficiency of something like \$14,000,000 has been created. In rush work on coast defenses about \$6,000,000 more has been anticipated. The balance of \$16,000,000 of the present deficiency is the result of different departments of the government expending more money than was appropriated.

This practice of anticipating revenues has become so common that clerks of their own motion HAVE CREATED DEFICIENCIES without consulting the head of a department. In one of the appropriation acts of the recent congress there was inserted, on my motion, a provision making it a criminal offense, punishable by fines, and in certain cases by imprisonment, if deficiencies hereafter are created without direct and written authority of the heads of the departments. I am told that this law already is working well and that it will save the government a good deal this year.

There are many things which the government could properly do that it is not in a position FINANCIALLY to do. Too many of our worthy department officials and clerks have been assuming to DECIDE what the government can properly do without leaving it to congress to say.

The remedy for our financial fix is in reducing expenditures. In my judgment a change of the tariff would operate to reduce, rather than increase, revenues. The government is now engaged in many matters that are proper enough, but that COULD BE DISPENSED WITH.

I expect that I will bring criticism on my head for saying so, but I believe that the manner in which we are constructing public buildings in small towns over the country has grown to be a colossal abuse. The minute one of them is erected it fastens on the government a maintenance charge of \$3,000 a year, while in almost any town of the size I mention commodious and comfortable postoffice quarters, with light, fuel and boxes furnished, can be secured for \$500 a year. There you have AN ANNUAL WASTE OF \$2,500, to say nothing of the cost of constructing the building. No more such extravagance should be allowed.

We are paying every year \$250,000 to agents for reporting the condition of the cotton crop. It is astonishing how many scientific projects the government has on hand which seem to have no PRACTICAL value and which could be discontinued without 99 per cent of the people knowing anything about it, but which fasten a cost on the treasury running into millions of dollars. The states no longer maintain their own quarantine service, but all that is saddled ON THE GOVERNMENT. There is one branch of the GOVERNMENT which has entered largely into the work of making surveys. UNCLE SAM PAYS THE COST, AND PRIVATE CORPORATIONS, WHICH ARE GENERALLY ABLE TO MAKE THEIR OWN SURVEYS, REAP THE BENEFIT.

## The Growth of the Idea Of Municipal Ownership

By Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT of Brooklyn

I AM personally heartily in favor of the municipal ownership of all forms of industry that are NECESSARILY municipal monopolies.

There are three theories of government—first, the Russian, that the people cannot take care of themselves, and the few must look after the many.

Secondarily, there is the police theory. Government should preserve order and keep off foreign aggression, but every man is for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. This is the theory of the eighties.

We are now working toward the third. The state is an organism with intelligence, sensibility and will, as exhibited in public opinion, spirit and law. It has the right to do for itself anything it can do better than the individual. This is sometimes called socialism, but I have lived too long to mind about mere words.

It is not state socialism, for that means the state does everything. All work according to their ability and receive according to their needs. It matters not whether I preach sermons or shine boots, I RECEIVE ACCORDING TO MY NEEDS.

In my opinion this is a very good system of government, but it is very different from municipal OWNERSHIP.

We have already adopted the third theory of government. Our state policeman does many things. He builds lighthouses, runs a weather bureau and educates our children. In two cities he operates a subway AND IN ALL CITIES he maintains the parks.

The state, in fact, is recognized as an organism to do things FOR ALL. This is far more democratic and implies a greater faith in humanity than individualism, for it means a belief in the faculty to co-operate.

THE DANGER OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IS FAR LESS THAN THE DANGERS FROM CORRUPT COMBINATIONS OF POLITICAL MACHINES AND FAVORED CORPORATIONS.

If the people can combine for war and education, why can they not do it FOR TRANSPORTATION!

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Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway Co., Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Co. Schedule Taking Effect May 6, 1905.

Southbound	No. 1	No. 3	Sunday only No. 5	Sunday only No. 3
Lv Atlanta (C. of Ga. Ry.)	12:20a.m.	7:50a.m.		
Lv Macon (C. of Ga. Ry.)	3:45a.m.	11:35a.m.		
Lv Cuthbert	7:50a.m.	4:05p.m.		
Lv Arlington	9:10a.m.	5:15p.m.		
Lv Bainbridge	11:00a.m.	6:55p.m.		
Ar Tallahassee	12:55p.m.	8:40p.m.		
Lv Tallahassee (S. A. L. Ry.)	1:53p.m.	4:00p.m.		
Ar Jacksonville (S. A. L. Ry.)	7:40p.m.	10:50a.m.		
Lv Tallahassee	2:00p.m.	8:05a.m.	8:15a.m.	8:50p.m.
Lv Socoppy	3:14p.m.	10:00a.m.	9:29a.m.	9:56p.m.
Lv Lanark	4:45p.m.	10:45a.m.	10:05a.m.	10:26p.m.
Ar Carrabelle	4:00p.m.		10:39a.m.	10:35p.m.
Ar Apalachicola	7:00p.m.			
Northbound	No. 2	No. 38	Sunday only No. 6	Sunday only No. 4
Lv Apalachicola	6:30a.m.			
Lv Carrabelle	11:30a.m.	2:00p.m.	6:00p.m.	4:30a.m.
Lv Lanark	11:45a.m.	2:20p.m.	6:45p.m.	4:45a.m.
Lv Socoppy	12:16p.m.	3:14p.m.	7:25p.m.	5:15a.m.
Ar Tallahassee	1:30p.m.	5:00p.m.	8:35p.m.	6:20a.m.
Lv Jacksonville (S. A. L. Ry.)	9:05a.m.	4:00p.m.		
Ar Tallahassee (S. A. L. Ry.)	3:10p.m.	10:00p.m.		
Lv Tallahassee	3:25p.m.	6:35a.m.	8:45p.m.	6:35a.m.
Lv Bainbridge	5:25p.m.	8:27a.m.	Ar 10:25p.m.	8:27a.m.
Ar Arlington	7:25p.m.	10:19a.m.		10:16a.m.
Lv Cuthbert (C. of Ga. Ry.)	8:43p.m.	11:55a.m.		Ar 11:35a.m.
Lv Macon (C. of Ga. Ry.)	4:15a.m.	4:35p.m.		4:35a.m.
Ar Atlanta (C. of Ga. Ry.)	7:35a.m.	7:55p.m.		7:55a.m.

NOTICE:—Trains Nos. 5 and 6 will depart from, and arrive at, Foot of Shotwell Street, Bainbridge. Tickets for Train 5, leaving Bainbridge Sundays at 6:20 a. m., will be sold at the office of the Callahan Grocery Company.  
 \*Train No. 6 will stop 35 minutes at Lanark for breakfast.  
 W. M. LEGG, R. C. SNIPES, E. O. ALSTON, General Manager, Trav. Pass. Agt., Gen'l Pass. Agt., Tallahassee, Fla.

Read The Journal's Want Ads.

## Electric Park TO-NIGHT TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

DON'T MISS IT!  
 Go down to the Park and spend a pleasant evening. If you don't dance, just listen to the music.

## Chaffers' Popular Band

has been engaged to play at the Park once a week during the remainder of the season.  
 The total cost is only 25 cents. Car fare, 10 cents; Admission to Park, 15 cents.  
 BETER TAKE IT IN!

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GRAND EXCURSION To Marianna and River Junction Saturday, Aug. 5th, 1905.



Leaving Union Depot on regular passenger train at 6 a. m. Tickets good to return on any regular passenger train until Tuesday night.

Fare for Round Trip From Pensacola to Marianna...\$2.50 From Pensacola to River Junction...\$2.50 From Milton same as Pensacola. Purchase ticket at ticket office. Everybody should take advantage of these low rates, as this will be the last cheap excursion to these points this season.

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