

# The Pensacola Journal

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THE ONLY PENSACOLA NEWSPAPER FROM WHICH A DETAILED CIRCULATION STATEMENT CAN BE SECURED.

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PENSACOLA, FLA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1905

**WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.**

- The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
- Ray Hotel.
- Co's Book Store.
- Dept News Stand.
- Gem Book Store.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagon Ice Cream Parlor.
- Wagenheim's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

### Money in Circulation Determines Prosperity.

It is not likely that the money question will again, or at least for years to come, form a leading issue in American politics. The great fight for free silver which culminated in the campaign of 1896 was the result of the then growing shortage in the circulation of money which had wrought business depression on all sides, and what was known as the "silver issue" was simply a plan to supply the circulation medium which the country at that time so badly needed.

Free silver itself was defeated, but as the result of circumstances which could not be foreseen at that time, the correctness of the quantitative money theory on which the free silver people made their fight has now been amply proven. We do not think we have seen a better statement of the case than the one made by the Birmingham Ledger as follows:

Without regard to gold or silver or paper, it is the amount of money in circulation that makes prosperity, or depression in any country. In the great money campaigns of a dozen years ago, under the guise of free silver coinage, the Bryan wing of the democratic party fought for more currency. That was the whole battle.

Since those memorable struggles the currency has increased considerably and therefore as a direct result prosperity has increased considerably. That is a complete story.

We are told by the figure makers that in 1896 the circulation of money per capita in the United States was \$21.10. That since then the circulation has risen to \$31.40. The prosperity of the country has also increased by 50 per cent, since then. There can be no prosperity without a circulating medium in reasonable abundance.

Since the Bryan campaign there has been an unexpected increase in the production of gold. New gold has come in from Alaska and from South Africa, and Australia has increased its output. That accounts for a large part of the increase in money.

There have been many new banks which have put out notes under the banking law and that has increased the amount of money in circulation.

The main point is that there has been an increase in circulation and the prosperity of the country has kept pace with it. So much money is now in circulation that prosperity is assured for a long time. It requires years to drain a country of its money. All through the cotton belt and the wheat belt and the mineral belt there has been so much money that the people who have it very largely own it and do not have to send it east as in the years gone by. The prosperity has in a measure, become permanent. Mortgages have been paid and loans have been repaid and some money remains as a surplus.

The quantity of money is what makes prosperity and only that can make it.

It is true, free silver, as an issue, is dead, but the theory on which it was based could not be more effectively proven than by the events which have followed its defeat. The great outpouring of gold from newly discovered mines has done exactly what the silver advocates hoped to accomplish, and the result is seen by the unprecedented prosperity which has come to the country since the increase in its circulating medium began.

When the increase in money fails to keep pace with the business demands of the country, then the money question will again become a vital issue, but until that time comes there will be no occasion for reviving it. When, however, it does come, the quantitative theory of money will be

so thoroughly understood that there will be no difficulty in carrying it to a successful issue.

One more week and glorious October will be with us.

If you are a good citizen, now is the time to prove it. You can't do it, however, by bucking the health authorities.

When it comes to a matter of \$500 or 60 days, even the most obstreperous citizen will no doubt consent to have his home fumigated.

The Journal's circulation statement for September will be published next Sunday. Despite the yellow fever it will be the best showing in the history of The Journal.

A county commissioner down in Hillsboro County is said to have established a new record for economy. At a recent meeting of the board he voted on a bill for "ribbons for the typewriter." "She's a nice girl," he said, "but the county is under no obligations to buy her clothes, I don't think."

We heard a physician say that he had a typhoid patient in the city hospital who was recovering from that disease when he took the malaria fever, from which he is now suffering. As malaria is conveyed from other patients suffering with that disease by mosquitoes, it seems the most obvious thing that the hospital should be screened so that there will not be any mosquitoes in that building. The physician expressed his surprise that no screens were used, and gave his opinion that to this was due the secondary illness of his patient.—Mobile Register.

### DESERT HEAT.

It is intense, but it is dry and not uncomfortable.

It has been my fortune to visit some of the hottest places in America at the hottest period of the year and the reader may be incredulous when I say that I have been vastly more uncomfortable in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington in summer than I have at Yuma or in the heart of the Mojave, California or Apache desert, or any of the great pseudo summer deserts that reach away in a general line from Yuma to San Antonio, Tex.

I recall entering a restaurant at Yuma, on the edge of the Mojave, at the heat called to mind proximity to a furnace. I suggested to a citizen that it was hot. "No," he replied. "Yesterday was hot: it was 120 degrees in the shade; today it is only 115 degrees." Yet I have been more uncomfortable in Boston with the thermometer at 90 degrees. In Boston the heat was humid; one perspired. At Yuma or in the desert the heat was absolutely dry and at night the chances were that a blanket might be required, nature giving one an opportunity to recuperate, which is not always the case in the great cities.—Country Calendar.

### THE DREAM AHEAD.

What would we do in this world of ours  
Were it not for the dreams ahead?  
For there are mixed with the blooming flowers,  
No matter which path we tread.

And each of us has his golden goal,  
Stretching far into the years;  
And ever he climbs with a hopeful soul,  
With antecedent smiles and tears.

That dream ahead is what holds him up  
Through the storms of a ceaseless fight  
When his lips are pressed to the wormwood's cup,  
And clouds shut out the light.

To some it's a dream of high estate,  
To some it's a dream of wealth;  
To some it's a dream of a truce with Fate  
In constant search for health.

To some it's a dream of home and wife;  
To some it's a dream of a crown above;  
The dreams ahead are what make each life—  
The dreams—and faith—and love!

—Edwin Carlisle Litsey, in House-keeper.

## SAID OF PENSACOLA AND PENSACOLIANS

Brown is IT.

The Pensacola Journal asks who is "holding down the lid" during Governor Broward's absence from the State, it is Private Secretary, M. A. Brown and he is doing all right.—Tallahassee True Democrat.

Science the Guide.

Doubtless New Orleans will emphasize the visit of the President in October to proclaim the end of the quarantine. But Pensacola took science for her guide after a short period of retrogression, and will not await the coming of the Pacificator.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

The "Jim Crow" Law.

The city council of Pensacola has passed an ordinance providing for the separation of the whites and negroes in the street cars of that city. This ordinance avoids the errors made by the Legislature in enacting a general law on the same subject, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and provides for separation without any exceptions, such as nurses and servants.—Live Oak Democrat.

Honor to Deep Water City.

Pensacola people who arrived at Jacksonville at the present time are received with open arms and by some of the leading citizens. It is an honor accorded to only people from the Deep Water City.—Gainesville Sun.

Might Have Been Different.

Dr. Gonzalez was arrested in Pensacola, charged with interfering with the State health officer, and, after trial, found guilty and sentenced to thirty days on the streets; but sentence was suspended. Had this been some poor white fellow or a darkey, he'd have had to go to the pen and would even now be working out his time.—Lake City Index.

Fever Condition Improving.

Yellow fever conditions in the south are improving. Very few deaths are occurring in New Orleans and surrounding towns, and in Pensacola, the only infected point in Florida, it is believed that the fever will be soon under control. Only seven persons have died there of the fever this season, and on Wednesday, for the first time since the infection, no new or doubtful cases were reported. The quarantines are still strictly enforced.—Live Oak Democrat.

The Journal's Circulation.

The Pensacola Journal's circulation for September will not be injured by the yellow fever. The paper has made an effort to do everything to aid the health board, and by so doing has boomed its circulation and September promises to be a record breaker. The Journal is along the front rank of Florida dailies.—Gainesville.

High Priced, or Reserved.

Mayor Bliss of Pensacola has not yet decided upon the constitutionality of the Jim Crow Bill recently passed by the council. The lawyers

of Pensacola are either very high priced, or very reserved.—Quincy Times.

A Real Character.

Frank Goulding, the principal figure in that delightful Florida romance, "The Young Marooners," is dead. He was a real character and that was his real name. He was doing guard duty at the quarantine line at Pensacola a few days ago, and being slightly deaf was struck by an approaching train he did not hear. A prettier story and a better book for children has never been printed since the appearance of "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Young Marooners," will have as long a life and almost an equal popularity with DePoe's great work.—Tampa Times.

Our Esteemed Contemporary.

Pensacola's bright afternoon daily, the News, has put in a first-class, braud new press. One would infer from this that the yellow fever has not hurt the newspaper business very materially in the deep-water-city.—Marianna Times-Courier.

Talked too Much.

A New Orleans physician was arrested because he didn't talk; and now a Pensacola physician is under arrest because he talked too much. It might be added that these are not the first cases on record where a man's mouth got the man in trouble.—Apalachicola Times.

A Thorough Cleaning.

Pensacola people are making an effort to give that city a thorough cleaning, and then they will keep it clean in the future. A capital idea for every town in Florida.—Gainesville Sun.

Basis of Valuation.

The Pensacola board of equalization, in view of the 11 mills tax rate for 1905, proposes to change the basis of valuation on all property from 70 to 100 per cent, which will reduce taxes to 7 or 8 mills. Now if Quincy should raise its basis of valuation from 15 and 25 per cent what would the tax rate for this year be? It's 20 mills now. It would be too small a matter to mention with proper valuations.—Quincy Times.

Frank R. Goulding.

F. R. Goulding, the old confederate veteran who was killed by a switch engine in Pensacola recently was an old friend of Mr. C. C. McRae's father, having fought with him as a member of the famous Company F, Jefferson Davis Legion of Georgia Hussars, and was one of the seventeen survivors of that command. He only recently returned from McRae, Ga., where he attended a reunion of the survivors of that company. Mr. McRae, of this place, had a letter from Mr. Goulding a few days before his death requesting that a photograph of his father be sent that it might be placed with others of that command now in possession of its survivors.—Florida News.

## THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

### ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.
2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.
3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.
4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. [Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegomyia must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]
5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)
6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.
7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may

bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings). Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

### Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present accepted knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should and their way therein.
2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is a non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.
3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.
4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.
5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.
6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.
7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed in side, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood; that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Sulphur (the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space, is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to staphy the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and a household Ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thorough shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets. The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

## The Woes of the Taxpayer

By Governor E. C. STOKES of New Jersey

TODAY the taxpayer is suffering from a high rate and is threatened with INCREASED valuations. Our tax rate in many cases is over 2 per cent, in sixty-two districts over 2 1/2, in fifteen over 3 and in a few cases over 5 per cent. Do you believe that capital and property can pay 2 or 3 per cent in taxes AND GIVE AN HONEST ACCOUNT OF ITSELF? Are not such rates practical confiscation? Are not our citizens leaving the large cities and seeking the country districts as places of residence in order to escape these INTOLERABLE burdens? Is it not time that something was done FOR THE TAXPAYER in this humanitarian age? Is not a tax rate from \$1.50 to \$1.80 on an honest valuation all that property can stand? The constitution protects property valuations. The law fixes a limitation on bonded indebtedness. SHOULD NOT THE LAW LIMIT THE TAX RATE?

New Jersey leads all the states in the Union in good roads. Her justice is proverbial. Her record in peace and in war is second to none. LET HER SET AN EXAMPLE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION THAT SERVES BOTH THE TAXPAYERS' INTERESTS AND THE DICTATES OF COMMON HONESTY.

## OFFICERS ON A WILD GOOSE CHASE

Mayor and Several Others Dug Up Entire Lot Searching for Mythical Yellow Fever Corpse.

City officials and laborers, headed by Mayor Bliss and "Bill" Ray engaged in a fine wild goose chase at the corner of W. Belmont and F. streets yesterday, incidentally digging up an entire city lot in a vain search for the body of a yellow fever victim which, rumor said, had been surreptitiously planted at the witching hour of midnight.

Armed with sundry and miscellaneous implements of the ghoul the valiant party sallied forth under the burning rays (not Bill) of a hot September sun and for many sultry hours delved in mother earth in the hope of discovering the secreted remains of an unknown victim. A few tin cans and a little rubbish that had been buried on the place was the sole reward of their labors and they were forced to wend their way sadly back to the city calaboose, rich in laborious experience but mighty shy of buried corpses.

Another dirt throwing festival will be organized as soon as the man who told the man that told Mayor Bliss a stiff was buried on the aforesaid premises can be located so the proper spot can be identified.

## CHILDREN ARE HAULED TO SCHOOL

DUVAL COUNTY SPENDS OVER \$8,000 A YEAR ON THAT ENTERPRISE

Jacksonville, Sept. 23.—At a special meeting of the Board of Public Instruction of Duval County contracts were awarded for transporting school children to and from the public schools of the county.

The school board invited bids for furnishing horses and driving the wagons, as all of the wagons belong to the board. There were quite a number of bids received, and in each instance the contracts were awarded to the lowest bidder, but even then there is a great discrepancy in some of the amounts for which contracts are awarded. This is accounted for by some of the wagons being on a much longer route than others.

Last year it cost the school board approximately \$6,100 for transporting the pupils to and from the schools. Besides this, nearly \$2,000 was expended in repairs and in building new wagons.

This year there will be a reduction in the number of wagons, as it was seen that some of the wagons carried so few pupils that it did not pay to run them. The wagons this year will make longer trips, in many instances.

There will be twenty-five wagons in use, and the total cost per month will be \$601.50, or a total for eight months of \$4,812.

Superintendent Elzey says that after the schools open he intends to visit all of the county schools, where wagons are used to carry the children back and forth, and ascertain just how many each wagon carries, and wherever there can be a saving made it will be done. He thinks that in some instances it will be advisable to cut off one or two wagons and have the children now carried to a central school attend a new school to be established in their immediate neighborhood.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a

Total of  
**127,335**  
COPIES  
or an average  
**4,716**  
DAILY

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

August 1 4,350	August 16 4,800
August 2 4,400	August 17 4,800
August 3 4,335	August 18 4,800
August 4 4,400	August 19 4,800
August 5 4,350	August 20 5,250
August 6 5,000	August 21 4,800
August 7 4,500	August 22 4,800
August 8 4,500	August 23 4,800
August 9 4,500	August 24 4,800
August 10 4,500	August 25 4,800
August 11 4,625	August 26 4,800
August 12 4,625	August 27 5,200
August 13 5,000	August 28 4,800
August 14 4,800	August 29 4,800
August 15 4,800	August 30 4,800
August 31 5,000	August 31 5,000

Total for the month.....127,335  
Average per day..... 4,716  
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.  
FRED A. SWEET,  
Circulation Mgr.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1905.  
J. P. STOKES,  
Notary Public