

The Pensacola Journal

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FRANK L. MAYES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1905

MONEY SAVING.

That not to read the store-advertisements is "negative extravagance" is positive truth!

Your next shopping trip may cost you a few dollars more than is necessary if you do not read all of the store advertisements before you start.

Competition is not dead. Your PATRONAGE IS WORTH SOMETHING to any merchant in this city. If you read the ads. you will be surprised to learn what concessions the merchant's make to secure your trade.

"A heavy purse makes a light heart," and the weight of your purse depends, usually, upon the amount of time you have devoted to reading the ads. before making your purchases.

It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible." Reading the advertisements cultivates the habit of "studying little things."

It's poor satisfaction to have your neighbor tell you about the wonderful bargain sale—after it is all over. OF THE next one, GET YOUR INFORMATION IN TIME—from the ads.

The housewife who always buys in the best market—who reads the ads. and saves a dime here and a dollar there on her purchases—really, in effect, "raises the salary" of her husband.

Opportunities to buy at an advantage are as important as are opportunities to sell at an advantage. Advertising brings you the latter—reading the ads. brings you the former.

A business man who knows the necessity of "studying the market" in the management of his business, should be anxious to have his wife "study the market" in the management of the home—to purchase things "after reading the ads."

AMUSING JOKES.

Some That Have Been Played on Members of Scientific Societies.

Nothing is so funny—to the joker—as the development of a practical joke or hoax, and the most learned are sometimes fooled in this way, to their great discomfiture. An amusing hoax was perpetrated on the learned members of the Dumfries Antiquarian Society of London, when an alleged Greek charm, said to have been taken from the dead body of a Bedouin, was presented for their inspection and admiration. It was said to have been an heirloom in the Bedouin's family for many centuries and consisted of a scrap of skin on which was transcribed a mysterious legend. It was circulated among the members of the august body of the Antiquarian society until it fell into the hands of Dr. Semple, who, amid much amusement, deciphered the hieroglyphics as "Old Bob Ridley, O," the refrain of an old song.

One of the best of these jokes was practiced with considerable success by an eighteenth century wit, who professed to have unearthed an ancient memorial slab on which this epitaph was just decipherable:

BENE A. TH. TH. BIST.
ONERE. POS. ET.
H. CLAUD. COS. TER. TRIP.
E. SELERO, F. IMP.
IN. OT. ONAS. DO.
TH. HI. EC.
ON. BOR. T. J. A. N. E.

In vain did archaeologists and linguists rack their brains to find a solution of this cryptic inscription, which its discoverer "humbly dedicated to the penetrating geniuses of Oxford, Cambridge, Eton and the learned Society of Antiquaries," and it was only when it had driven the cleverest men in England almost out of their wits that the following reading was suggested by the hoaxer: "Beneath this stone reposeth Claud Coster, tripe seller, of Impington, as doth his consort Jane."

That, too, was a clever, if rather heartless, joke which Stevens, the Shakespeare scholar, played on Gough, known to posterity as the author of "The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of 136,450 COPIES or an average of 5,248 DAILY"

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

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,200
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,250
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,000
Sept. 11, 5,000	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250
Total for the month.....136,450	
Average per day.....5,248	

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 30th day of September, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

SAID OF PENSACOLA AND PENSACOLIANS

Governor T. A. Jennings.

The Recorder and the Jasper News differ very materially on most public questions and concerning the majority of men who offer for office. We doubtless agree in wanting honest, capable, sober and industrious men elected to office and in desiring those policies enforced that are for the progress and prosperity of the masses of the people. We differ very much as to what men and measures will do most for the advancement and happiness of the people. Among the men who have thus far been mentioned in connection with the next gubernatorial race, some have been mentioned that would suit the News but the Recorder is frank to say that we could not conscientiously support them. Some have been mentioned that it would afford the Recorder a great deal of pleasure to support, but from past experience, we are quite sure they would not at all suit the News.

But a compromise might be effected. Brother Jasper News, how would T. A. Jennings, of Pensacola, suit you? He is a former Hamilton county boy. He is known all over the state for his many excellent qualities.—Madison Recorder.

A Possible Clew.

There may be some brave men at Pensacola, but the fellow who sent Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer, that letter threatening the doctor with bodily harm if he did not leave town is not one of them. Dr. Porter has not left that city yet, and says he is a stickler for the law. The fellow probably is one of those discharged as a sanitary patrolman, whose worthlessness was discovered.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Death of Dr. Boulier.

The many friends here of Dr. Boulier will regret to hear of his death in Pensacola. Dr. Boulier was taken with yellow fever last Friday, and died Monday night. The gentleman practiced his profession in this city for a short while and went from here to Pensacola about five years ago. He made many friends while here, all of whom express sorrow at his death.—Milton Index.

"Sepulchral Monuments." Gough had criticised a drawing by Stevens rather mercilessly, and the latter forthwith planned a revenge which should hold up antiquity to ridicule. Procuring a flat piece of stone, he scratched on it, in Anglo-Saxon characters, the inscription, "Here Hardnut drank a winehorn dry, stared about him and died," and had it exposed in a shop which Gough was in the habit of visiting.

A few days later Gough called at the shop, saw the slab, which, he was told, had been found in Kennington lane on the supposed site of Hardleacut's palace, and, overjoyed at his good fortune, carried it off in triumph as a discovery of rare antiquarian value. He showed it with pride to his fellow members of the Society of Antiquaries, a paper was written on it, a learned discussion followed and the inscription was published in the Gentleman's Magazine. Stevens' triumph was complete when he took the public into his secret and laughed with them, but what his victim's feelings and language were it would not have been possible to express in print.

Something over fifty years ago the ingenuity of antiquarians was tested by a legend faintly traced on a time worn slab of stone which, so its discoverer said, had been unearthed during some excavations in Cumberland. This was the inscription:

TH. ISI SAHAR. DNU. TOC. RA. C. K.

But what language was it and what could it mean? The accepted opinion was that the legend referred in some way to Hardleacut or Hardnut, but beyond that speculation even was dumb, until the wicked joker had the effrontery to confess that he himself had chiseled the inscription, of which the true translation was: "This is a hard nut to crack." And so it was.—London Answers.

"I don't like the way every man we meet stares at you, Ethel."
"Well, you don't expect them to stare at you, surely, ma?"

Some Get Their Preferences.

There is a certain number of people in Pensacola who prefer to be angels rather than to own up that they have got yellow fever. They need not worry, as they will probably be "purified" before reaching the heavenly realm.—Gainesville Sun.

Tampa is Shedding Tears.

Pensacola has the sympathy of every loyal citizen in the country. Tampa has shed many a sympathetic tear over the adversity of our sister city.—Tampa Tribune.

An Admirable Suggestion.

The Pensacola Journal says that Arkansas has quarantined Florida oranges. Now, if all the states would quarantine Florida oranges it would give the oranges a chance to get ripe before they are marketed, which would be a good thing all round. Florida oranges should be "quarantined" every year till the fruit gets ripe and fit to eat.—Leesburg Commercial.

Take a Hopeful View.

The yellow fever situation does not change very materially at Pensacola. One day it appears to be better while the next there is an increase in the number of cases. The Journal and Pensacola's citizens generally take a very hopeful view of the situation and still expect to see the disease stamped out before frost.—Marianna Times-Courier.

The Way to Fight It.

The trouble with some people is that they do not fight yellow fever in the proper way. If you stand up to it, Marquis of Queensbury rules, like they do in Pensacola, it will get the best of you. The sooner you take to your bed and send for the doctor, the better your chances.—Gainesville Sun.

He Undoubtedly Will.

Dr. Porter has received several threatening and insulting communications within the past few days but he continues to fight the yellow fever. The good people of Pensacola are making efforts to locate the writer of the letters and when they do we rather think he will get all that's coming to him.—Madison New Enterprise.

Domestic Joys.

"Before you married me," he complained, "you used to say that there wasn't another man like me in the world."
"Yes, and now," replied the wife bitterly, "I should not like to think that there was."

Hello! You There!

Hold up Your Head
Quit Talking Yellow
Fever; attend to
business and go to

LAZ JACOBY

—FOR—

10 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR for 25c
NEW POUND MACKEREL, 3 for \$1.00
NEW COMB HONEY, 1-lb. Pkgs., .10c
New Mackerel, Codfish, Edam, Swiss, Limburger and Cream Cheese, Buckwheat, Graham Ham, Oat Meal, Barley. Everything fresh and new at lowest prices.

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 Matz 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 cistern 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 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. (Guitierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Guitierrez with another 101 days old. [Note.—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana can only bite to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coxins; 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, insinuating 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 find 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 necessary 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 inside, not merely driven or shaken out.
 - (B) Screens.
 1. 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.
 1. Fumigate 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 stupefy 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 household Ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:
 1. 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.
 2. Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.
 3. 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.
 4. Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.
 5. 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.
 6. 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.
 7. 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.
 8. 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.

- WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.
- The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
 - Bay Hotel.
 - Coe's Book Store.
 - Depot News Stand.
 - Gem Book Store.
 - Merchants Hotel.
 - Southern Hotel.
 - Thompson's Book Store.
 - Wagnon Ice Cream Parlor.
 - Wagnon's News Stand.
 - Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY? When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 35.

The State That Quarantined Florida Oranges.

A few days ago the sovereign state of Arkansas quarantined against Florida oranges, but later modified the quarantine so as to permit the Florida fruit to pass "through" Arkansas, provided it came from noninfected points and was protected by screens.

We were at a loss for some time to account for the density of intellect which must necessarily be a precedent to such action as the one noted, but light is at last beginning to break, and we believe we can understand, in part, the singular perversity of judgment which was responsible for the quarantine.

The fact of the matter is, Arkansas seems to be full of that kind of people—ordinary people as well as health officers—and to prove the fact we submit below the copy of a letter just received by Mayor Bliss from an Arkansan who thinks he has some information to sell. The letter, exactly as it is written, is as follows:

coleman Drew co Ark oct 4 1905 Mayor of Pensacola I write to know what you would be willing to pay to learn what cause the yellow fever and where it start. I am sure that I can show what the cause and what it start from. If I could not cost a cent until I did you state certainly would be willing to pay her Part for that I rote to that I rote to President Roosevelt, gov Blanchard, gov Varderman mayor of Neworleans re member if I could not it would not cost a cent yours truly A. G. Thompson

Federal Control of Quarantine.

The question of National control of quarantine has been discussed pro and con by the newspapers of the country ever since the first outbreak of yellow fever in New Orleans, and The Journal was one of the first to vigorously advocate the adoption of a measure by congress placing the control of quarantine absolutely with the Federal government. The following clipping from the New York Times and comment thereon by the Birmingham Age-Herald in this connection, is particularly pertinent:

"It" says the conservative New York Times, "Congress shall transfer the control of the whole question of quarantine, external and internal, to one of the federal departments with supreme powers for the protection of interstate commerce and the rights of citizens, those who denounce such action as an invasion of the rights and powers of the states may remember that it was not taken until it became necessary, by reason of the fact that state and local powers were abused."

tween a consistent and persistent federal supervision and a system that confessedly cannot conduct a campaign against the mosquito. The marine hospital service has already demonstrated in its work at New Orleans its power to cope with the fever mosquito. It is plain to all that if Dr. White had been in charge of health matters in New Orleans in May there would have been no fever in this country this year. The inefficiency of state and local quarantines, each bending to this or that branch of trade, and none efficient, is established. Such quarantines belong to the unscientific past, and something better is needed in the future, and congress can furnish that.

But a federal control of international and interstate quarantine does not and should not relieve local boards of health from rendering all the assistance they can in combating the fever mosquito. General sanitation is as useful as it ever has been. Sewerage and general drainage are by no means shelved by the mosquito theory, simply because the individual should be kept in the highest possible degree of vigor. In that way he is kept in a position to render harmless many an attack of the fever or malaria mosquito that would be deadly were he in an enfeebled condition. Local and state boards of health will still be needed. They should co-operate with the marine hospital service. The two should work cordially together. There is no reason why they should not. Congress can pass an act that will not trespass upon the proper rights of the states, while it retains to the federal government powers that protect interstate and international commerce, neither of which the states are competent to transact or handle. A state has no more jurisdiction over affairs relating to interstate commerce than the general government has over business going on between two interior countries. "Congress," says the constitution, "shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." The preservation of such commerce from wasting disease is necessarily incidental, and Congress should do its duty.

Seven years ago a Birmingham lawyer bought a lot for \$275, and a few days ago he sold it for \$10,000. Come to Birmingham and get rich suddenly.—Age-Herald.

Eighteen months ago a Pensacolian was offered a block for \$600—and didn't buy it. Today the same property is valued at \$3500. Come hither and get rich suddenly.

The Kansas farmer having concluded his annual growl about scarcity of farm help has now burst forth in a denunciation of the railroads for not furnishing enough cars to move the corn crop. The Whisker State is never satisfied.

Birmingham is going to take a halt holiday on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit. The President will remain there two hours and the other ten will probably be necessary to recover from the shock.

Now that the President is about to take another junket the old question of the President's traveling expenses is due to be rehearsed.

Economy in Coal.

Coal is vital. About three big brained men out of 7,000 know the size they require for their furnaces—just about three. The other 6,997 take anything the dealer sends along, regardless of the number of rooms to be heated, size of smoke fire, damper, draft, coal air box, etc. Results: Fifty per cent more coal used than is necessary and not heat enough to go around. Even the most ordinary intelligence is not applied to the question of coal consumption at home with a view to economy and efficiency. A dealer, looking at my furnace, said, "Egg coal," and delivered fifteen tons. Egg coal! Must have been gauged to ostrich eggs. Some of the lumps were six inches long and nearly three inches in diameter. Three tons a month kept the Queen Anne or Elizabeth shack down to about 56 degrees, and as a reinforcement we bought gas radiators. Coal bill \$18 a month, gas bill \$14. My neighbor after six years of experience and a modicum of brain power used pea coal and had a royal good fire night and day; a ton and a half a month and no gas. His furnace and all of its equipment were exactly like my own. Sense and no sense. In the aggregate vast sums are wasted through ignorance of how to use coal and gas.—New York Press.