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PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS
INSURE YOUR HOME, YOUR LIFE,
YOUR STOCK, INSURE EVERYTHING
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Twenty years' experience as an Eye
Specialist. Examination free.

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SOUTHERN BRICK CO.
Manufacturers of
BUILDING AND FIRE BRICK.
Office 412 Thiesen Building, Pensacola, Fla.
Phone 1489.

NORTHUP & WOOD
Nicest Carriages in the city,
for all occasions.
Phone 39.

New and Relay Rails
We make a specialty of
both, and are prepared to
supply you with all the
requirements promptly.
Metzger Brothers,
MOBILE, ALA.

TERSELY TOLD.
\$5.00 REWARD.
The Journal will pay \$5.00 reward for
evidence sufficient to convict any boy or
person and stealing subscribers' papers
after delivery of same by carrier.

BE IT
\$2.00 or \$7.00

that you may want to pay for your
EASTER SHOES. You can be assured of
one thing at MEYER. You will get better
values for the price you want to pay than
elsewhere, and speaking of two-dollar
PUMPS or OXFORDS, we are showing an
unusually large and attractive selection,
with Meyer's endorsement on every pair,
while for two fifty to three dollars some
exceptional new ones. Then at three fifty
to five, exclusive models with smart
styles and lots of shoe goodness, while at
six to seven dollars the acme of perfection,
strictly bench-made goods in all leathers.
Strictly bench-made goods in all leathers.
We want you to see our EASTER
STYLES. Buy or not, you will be ex-
tremely pleased at the showing.

COME TO-DAY.

MER SHOE CO.
FEET FURNISHERS FOR FOLKS
102 S. Palafox.

"Slip On" BOARD UPHELD
(Rubberized)
Auto Coats
for Men.
Excellent for Rain
or Shine—
Durable and
"Very Fine."
\$10 and \$15
Watson, Parker & Reese Co.
Everything to Wear.

SAM CHARLES
Shoes Half-Soled in 15 Minutes.
Called For and Delivered.
"NUFF SED."
511 South Palafox

buggy was drawn close up to the curb-
ing of the Y. M. C. A., but was not
seen by Dr. Quina. The horse escaped
without injury.

An interesting game of baseball is to
be played Sunday afternoon be-
tween the Pensacola and Barrancas
teams. The players of the former are
now getting in shape for the sea-
son.

THE WEATHER
IN PENSACOLA

Furnished by the local office, United
States Weather Bureau, for The Pen-
sacola Journal of March 19, 1910.

Maximum temperature yesterday,
65 degrees at 12:15 p. m.

Minimum temperature yesterday, 53
degrees at 5:30 a. m.

Mean temperature yesterday, 59 de-
grees.

Normal temperature yesterday, 62
degrees.

Departure from normal yesterday,
minus 3 degrees.

Average maximum temperature for
this date, 68 degrees.

Average minimum temperature for
this date.

Accumulated excess of daily mean
temperature since first of the month,
55 degrees.

Total deficiency of daily mean
temperature from Jan. 1 to first
of the present month, 71 degrees.

Total rainfall from 7 a. m. to 7 p.
m. yesterday, 0 inches.

Total rainfall since first of the
month, 1.79 inches.

Normal rainfall for this month, 5.38
inches.

Total deficiency of rainfall from
Jan. 1 to first of month, 1.71 inches.

Important Part True.
She (to her fiancé, with whom she
has just broken off her engagement)—
You deceived me. Everything that
you told me about your family, your
positions and your means was false.
He—It was true about my debts,
though.

Tit For Tat.
Mrs. De Witt—Do you know Mrs.
Torkins?
Mrs. DeWitt—Of course I do.
Mrs. De Witt—Then suppose you tell
me all the horrid lies she has told you
about me, and I'll tell you all the love-
ly scandal she has repeated about you.

TO ESTABLISH
A MODEL FARM

GEO. H. HERVEY AND F. M. BLOUNT
BUY TRACT OF LAND ABOUT
FOUR MILES NORTH OF THE
CITY.

Geo. H. Hervey and F. M. Blount
yesterday purchased through the Pen-
sacola Investment Co. a tract of 340
acres of land about four and a half
miles north of the city, and in the
vicinity of Brent's, where the new
owners propose to establish a model
truck and dairy farm, supplying the
San Carlos principally with every-
thing required from the farm and gar-
den.

They propose to bring fine stock and
poultry here, and to place the farm in
charge of two Germans, who have
been in the employ of the Herveys
near Mobile, where a farm similar to
the one to be established here is con-
ducted, and which supplies the Hervey
hotels in Mobile.

John D. Rockefeller would go broke
if he should spend his entire income
trying to prepare a better medicine
than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dys-
entery or bowel complaints. It is
simply impossible, and so says every
one that has used it. Sold by all
dealers.

Read The Journal's Want
Columns for Bargains.

TRADESMAN'S
WEEKLY REVIEW

NEW INDUSTRIES FORMED IN
DIXIELAND DURING THE PAST
WEEK.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 17.—
The following list authorized by The
Tradesman shows the more important
new industries established in the
South during the week ending to-
day:

Alabama.
Birmingham—\$10,000 mines; \$66,
000 lumber company.
Greensboro—Lumber company.
Anniston—Electric railway com-
pany.
Florence—\$100,000 construction
company.
Tallahassee—\$50,000 cotton seed oil
mill.
Geneva—\$25,000 saw mill.
Reform—\$60,000 lumber company.
Robertsdale—\$25,000 tobacco com-
pany.
Bessemer—\$25,000 furniture com-
pany.

Arkansas.
Helena—\$15,000 brick works.
Coring—Ice plant.
Texarkana—\$40,000 oil company.
East Sycamore—\$50,000 quarry.

Florida.
Kissimmee—Water works.
Jacksonville—\$20,000 construction
company.
Augustine—\$25,000 development
company.
Tallahassee—\$10,000 development
company.
Tampa—\$50,000 development com-
pany; \$200,000 realty company;
\$25,000 realty company;
\$300,000 lumber company.
St. Petersburg—\$25,000 trucking
company.
Havana—\$10,000 lumber company.
Point Washington—\$25,000 lumber
company.
Garniers—\$10,000 naval stores com-
pany.
DeLand—\$15,000 automobile com-
pany.

Georgia.
Atlanta—\$100,000 realty company;
investment company; \$10,000 printing
company.
Villa Rica—\$250,000 cotton mill.
Cave Springs—\$10,000 sash, door
and blind factory.
Springfield—Telephone company.
Macon—\$50,000 bank.
Rome—\$60,000 box and crate fac-
tory.
Kennesaw—\$25,000 bank.
Vadalia—\$60,000 cotton oil com-
pany.
Dalton—Telephone company.

Kentucky.
Ashland—\$30,000 realty company.
Louisville—Coal and feed company.
Gradyville—\$15,000 bank.
Mayfield—\$30,000 gas works.
Lexington—\$300,000 insurance com-
pany.
Harlan—\$25,000 bank.

Louisiana.
Plaquemine—Broop factory.
Robeline—Stave factory.
Lake Charles—Printing company.
Kinder—\$100,000 railroad com-
pany.
Alexandria—\$300,000 land com-
pany.
West Monroe—\$100,000 ice plant.
Jennings—\$10,000 oil and gas com-
pany.

Mississippi.
McComb—Sash, door and blind fac-
tory.
Greenville—Bottling plant; insur-
ance company.
Como—\$10,000 compress.
Vicksburg—\$10,000 land and timber
company; buggy, saddle and harness
company.
Houston—\$10,000 automobile com-
pany.

North Carolina.
Farraville—\$25,000 bank.
Tulsa—\$50,000 quarry.
Salisbury—\$50,000 telephone com-
pany.
Franklin—Kaolin plant.
Burlington—\$50,000 brick and ter-
ra cotta works.
Liberty—\$25,000 woodworking plant.
New Bern—\$300,000 interurban rail-
way company.
Webster—\$200,000 railroad com-
pany.
Wilmington—\$100,000 can manufac-
turing company.

Oklahoma.
Muskegee—\$10,000 concrete com-
pany.
Altus—Hydraulic stone company.
Kiowa—\$50,000 brick and tile com-
pany.

**Oklahoma City—\$50,000 iron work-
ing plant; two \$25,000 development
companies.
Hallett—\$10,000 cotton gin.
Enid—\$500,000 railway company;
\$50,000 iron working plant.
Vian—\$15,000 bank.
Tulsa—\$10,000 construction com-
pany; \$10,000 oil and gas company;
\$100,000 bank.
Pittsburg—Water works.
Bartlesville—\$10,000 oil company.
Moore—\$15,000 water works sys-
tem.**

South Carolina.
Anderson—Construction company.
Charleston—\$20,000 realty com-
pany; \$600,000 realty company.
Denmark—\$15,000 ice and fuel com-
pany.
Jonesville—\$75,000 hosiery mill.
Orangeburg—\$19,000 power plant;
\$50,000 electric railway company.
Aiken—\$100,000 bank.
Walhalla—\$3,000 bank.
Lamar—Furniture company.
Greenville—\$10,000 printing com-
pany.
Columbia—\$10,000 transfer com-
pany.
Conway—Tobacco company.
Nashville—\$50,000 motor car com-
pany; \$50,000 saw mill; \$25,000 ware-
house and elevator company; \$200,
000 insurance company.
Winchester—Creamery.
Brighton—\$15,000 bank.
Huntingdon—Ice and cold storage
company.
Memphis—Railway company.
Johnston City—\$10,000 chemical
company.
Hornbeck—Telephone company.
Hendland—Iron working plant.
Henning—\$25,000 bank.

KIDNEYS WILL
ACT FINE

BACKACHE GOES AND YOUR OUT-
OF-ORDER KIDNEYS ARE REGU-
LATED WITH A FEW DOSES.

Out-of-order kidneys act fine and
backache or bladder misery is relieved
after a few doses of Pape's Diuretic.
Pains in the back, sides or loins,
rheumatic twinges, dizziness, sleepless-
ness, inflamed or swollen eyelids, worn-
out feeling and many other symptoms
of clogged, inactive kidneys simply
vanish.

Frequent painful and uncontrollable
urination due to weak or irritable
bladder is promptly overcome.

The moment you suspect any kid-
ney, bladder or urinary disorder, or
feel rheumatism coming, begin taking
this harmless remedy, with the knowl-
edge that there is no other medicine,
at any price, made anywhere else in
the world, which will effect so
thorough and prompt a cure, as a fifty-
cent treatment of Pape's Diuretic,
which any druggist can supply.

This unusual preparation goes direct
to the out-of-order kidneys, bladder
and urinary system, cleaning, healing
and strengthening these organs and
glands, and completes the cure before
you realize it.

A few days' treatment with Pape's
Diuretic means clean, active, healthy
kidneys, bladder and urinary organs—
and you feel fine.

Your physician, pharmacist, banker
or any mercantile agency will tell you
that Pape, Thompson & Pape, of Cin-
cinnati, is a large and responsible
medicine concern, thoroughly worthy
of your confidence.

Accept only Pape's Diuretic—fifty-
cent treatment—from any drug store
—anywhere in the world.

Texas.
Taylor—\$100,000 insurance com-
pany.
El Paso—\$10,000 cotton gin.
Holland—\$10,000 lumber company.
Center—Handle factory.
Pearl—\$30,000 water, ice and
light company.
Marfa—\$15,000 light and ice plant;
telephone company.
Canyon—\$10,000 furniture company.
Huntsville—Ice plant; \$12,000 elec-
tric light and power plant.
San Saba—\$25,000 bank.
Houston—\$200,000 refrigerator com-
pany; \$100,000 land company; \$400,
000 construction company.
Keokville—Lumber company.
Pilot Point—Creamery.
Falfurrias—Lumber company.
Greenville—Development company;
\$12,000 interurban railway company.
Clarendon—\$5,500 creamery.
Schichta Falls—\$25,000 cotton gin.
Bay City—Furniture company.
Ferris—\$30,000 brick and tile com-
pany.
Dallas—\$30,000 canning factory;
\$15,000 land company; \$10,000 auto-
mobile company.
San Antonio—\$25,000 land com-
pany; \$10,000 construction company.
Dayton—\$10,000 bank.
Merzon—\$20,000 bank.
Bertion—Electric light and ice plant.
Cisco—\$25,000 electric light and ice
plant.

Virginia.
Heathsville—\$35,000 bank.
Richmond—\$100,000 lumber com-
pany.
Bristol—\$25,000 lumber company.
Clarendon—\$50,000 investment com-
pany.
Charlottesville—\$10,000 printing com-
pany.
Portsmouth—\$10,000 realty com-
pany.
The Plains—\$50,000 bank.
West Virginia.
Charleston—\$10,000 manufacturers
of pumps.
Ravenswood—Creamery.
New Mountain—\$150,000 brick
works.
Holiday's Cove—Telephone com-
pany.
Wheeling—\$5,000,000 iron working
plant.
Fairmont—\$1,000,000 electric rail-
way company.
Williamstown—Manufacturers gas
logs.
New Martinsville—\$10,000 oil com-
pany.

Read The Journal's Want
Ads. and profit thereby.

HIDDEN DANGERS.

Nature Gives Timely Warnings That
No Pensacola Citizen Can Afford
To Ignore.

DANGER SIGNAL NO. 1 comes
from the kidney secretions. They
will warn you when the kidneys are
sick. Well kidneys excrete a clear,
amber fluid. Sick kidneys send out
a thin, pale and foamy, or a thick,
red, ill-smelling urine, full of sedi-
ment and irregular of passage.

DANGER SIGNAL NO. 2 comes
from the back. Back pains, dull and
heavy, or sharp and acute, tell you
of sick kidneys and warn you of the
approach of dropsy, diabetes and
Bright's Disease. Doan's Kidney Pills
cure sick kidneys and cure them per-
manently. Here's Pensacola proof.
V. E. Stearns, 713 N. DeVilliers
street, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I do
not know the cause of kidney com-
plaint in my case. There were in-
termittent pains in my kidneys, back
and limbs, and the kidney secretions
were so frequent in passage as to disturb
my rest during the night. My body
grew stiff and lame, and I felt all out
of sorts. A friend advised me to try
Doan's Kidney Pills and acting on his
suggestion, I procured a box from the
Crystal Pharmacy. They proved to be
just what I needed, curing me in
a short time. I have not had any
sign of the trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,
New York, sole agents for the United
States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no other.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES OF
THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
By W. S. Cawthon.

In considering any program of
studies, the question is invariably sug-
gested as to how the program originat-
ed, how long has this or that subject
been required, why was its introduc-
tion mandatory, what is its present
standing in the program, and what
modifications are likely to be made in
its treatment in the future.

It is noteworthy that in the evolu-
tion of the common school program of
the present day, the tendency has
been to increase the number of sub-
jects in the endeavor to develop in
the child a many-sided interest, to
bring him into touch with as many
phases of life as possible, to help him
to realize that while he is in school he
is living, as well as preparing for life.
Once required in the curriculum a sub-
ject is rarely dropped from it.

The American colonial schools had a
program consisting mainly of reading
and visiting. The study of the forms
of thought, drill upon the vehicle of
expression as such was carried to pro-
portionately greater lengths than is
the case in our own time. At the
present time the work of the first four
years is considered adequate for the
mastery of the school arts. It is here
meant that the acquisition of the arts
reading, speaking, writing and comput-
ing is the primary aim during the first
four years, and that of acquiring
knowledge is secondary. During the
next four years, the aim is first of all
to get knowledge, emphasis being
placed less and less upon how to read,
how to write, and how to compute. We
assume (often incorrectly) that upon
entering upon the work of the fifth
grade, the pupil is equipped in such a
manner that he can take care of him-
self so far as the power to get infor-
mation is concerned.

Accept only Pape's Diuretic—fifty-
cent treatment—from any drug store
—anywhere in the world.

Texas.
Taylor—\$100,000 insurance com-
pany.
El Paso—\$10,000 cotton gin.
Holland—\$10,000 lumber company.
Center—Handle factory.
Pearl—\$30,000 water, ice and
light company.
Marfa—\$15,000 light and ice plant;
telephone company.
Canyon—\$10,000 furniture company.
Huntsville—Ice plant; \$12,000 elec-
tric light and power plant.
San Saba—\$25,000 bank.
Houston—\$200,000 refrigerator com-
pany; \$100,000 land company; \$400,
000 construction company.
Keokville—Lumber company.
Pilot Point—Creamery.
Falfurrias—Lumber company.
Greenville—Development company;
\$12,000 interurban railway company.
Clarendon—\$5,500 creamery.
Schichta Falls—\$25,000 cotton gin.
Bay City—Furniture company.
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pany.
Dallas—\$30,000 canning factory;
\$15,000 land company; \$10,000 auto-
mobile company.
San Antonio—\$25,000 land com-
pany; \$10,000 construction company.
Dayton—\$10,000 bank.
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Clarendon—\$50,000 investment com-
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Charlottesville—\$10,000 printing com-
pany.
Portsmouth—\$10,000 realty com-
pany.
The Plains—\$50,000 bank.
West Virginia.
Charleston—\$10,000 manufacturers
of pumps.
Ravenswood—Creamery.
New Mountain—\$150,000 brick
works.
Holiday's Cove—Telephone com-
pany.
Wheeling—\$5,000,000 iron working
plant.
Fairmont—\$1,000,000 electric rail-
way company.
Williamstown—Manufacturers gas
logs.
New Martinsville—\$10,000 oil com-
pany.

training as a school study had a simi-
lar origin. It came from a demand
made outside the school room, by
those who engaged in the school busi-
ness. It did not originate in the brain
of some unpractical enthusiast on edu-
cation.

Would we be far wrong in saying
that these subjects—drawing and man-
ual training—are offshoots of the
curriculum? Whether they are or not let
us hope that their influence will be
exerted for the benefit of all mankind,
instead of for the enrichment of a few
to the detriment of the many as is the
case with protection.

The world has always had good rea-
sons for placing paramount importance
upon the art of reading. The power to
scan the printed page to interpret
the thoughts of others of both past
and present ages, to make generaliza-
tions by virtue of the information
gained, differentiates the civilized man
from the savage, whose world is limited
to the experiences acquired through his
five senses. Reading places the
child in touch with the accumulated
thought of his race, enabling him to
make the most of the life experiences
of men and people of all times.

The conditions under which many
children learn to read today—learn to
use the master key to the doors of the
choicest literature—are quite different
from those of half a century ago.
There is an old saying that God made
the country and man made the town.
However that may be, man in Amer-
ica, at least, has shown a decided pref-
erence for his own work.

In 1790, out of every 100 persons,
three lived in cities and 97 in and
country or in small villages; in 1840,
the ratio of urban to rural population
was 9 to 91; in 1890, it was 29 to 71.

Before the day of cities in America,
children had much in common with
the writers whose works they were
destined to read. The vocabulary of
both was that of the country. Much
of the best literature of all epochs had
its inspiration amid the scenes of na-
ture far from the madding crowd's
inhabited streets. It is necessary to
make a few passages to illustrate this
statement:

"The groves were God's first temples,
Ere man learned, to hew the shaft or
lay the architecture
And spread the roof above them, ere
the framed
The lofty vault to gather and roll
back the sound of anthems
In the darkling wood, amid the cool
and silence he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest a solemn
thanks and application."
"Yet many a sheltered glade with
blossoms gay
Beneath the showery sky and sunshine
mild
Within the shaggy arms of that dark
of forest gullies
The calm shade shall bring a kindred
calm
And the sweet breeze that makes the
green leaves dance
Shall wait a balm to thy sick heart.
Thou wilt find nothing here
Of all that is naught in the haunts
of men
And made the loathe thy life
Even the green trees partake of the
deep contentment.
As thy bend to the soft winds; the sun
From the blue sky and sheds
a blessing on the scene."
Is it any wonder that in order to aid
city children to appreciate such
thought and language, nature study
found its way into the program of the
elementary schools? This introduction
of this subject was an attempt to give
the same opportunities to the children
of the cities that had been enjoyed
by their forefathers of rural experi-
ence. During the last few years the
study of agriculture has been made
compulsory in many states. Why
did the demand for it originate?
Among the teachers? No. They realize
full well that with the increasing re-
quirements made of them and their
pupils by the multiplication of subjects
such imperfect work will necessarily
be done. They know better than any
other class of people the superficial
character of a child's attainments, and
they are disposed to teach a few
things well rather than a great many
things poorly.

Besides, their training has not as a
rule equipped them for teaching sub-
jects recently required, and they find
other things to do than mastering a
new subject in order to teach it.

The reason for this widespread in-
terest in agriculture has already been
intimated. It lies in an effort to make
farm life profitable and attractive and
to keep the rural population from
crowding into the cities. It is a
worthy aim, let us hope that it will
be realized. Every day we hear some-
thing of the increased cost of living
among those who must bury all of the
farm products they use. James J. Hill,
president of the Great Northern Rail-
way, predicts that within a few years,
the American people will cease to pro-
duce enough from their farms and pas-
tures to support themselves. There is
much talk of the desirability of an
existence on the farm but it is note-
worthy that such talk is done mainly
by those keeping away from the farm
as much as possible.

From what has been said, it can
safely be inferred that relief from
what many consider a congested pro-
gram is not to be expected by dimi-
shing the number of subjects. The
manner in which subjects get into a
curriculum seems to show that they
are not to be arbitrarily set aside.

Where does the remedy lie? The
only hope appears to be in the omis-
sion of certain subjects that have
hitherto been taught. The statement
often heard that this or that part of
arithmetic, grammar, or geography
should be omitted because there is no
need of studying it, seems to me nar-
row and unwarranted. The subjects
However, inasmuch as we have
many more subjects and no more time
than we formerly had in which to
teach them, it is a question of omitting
parts of some of these subjects in or-
der to do the other parts well.

Pneumonia follows a cold but never
follows the use of Fedy's Honey and
Tar which stops the cough, heals the
lungs and expels the cold from the
system. W. A. D'Alemberte, druggist
and apothecary, 121 S. Palafox street.