

TALIAFERRO REPLIES

To the Recent "Open Letter" of Governor Jennings.

Showing How the Governor Has Misrepresented Him; and Garbled and Misquoted the Record, in His Attempts to Injure the Senator.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1904.
Hon. W. B. Jennings,
Tallahassee, Fla.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 3, postmarked the 4th, reached me at Jacksonville January 5th. I would have replied at once but was prevented by an unusual pressure of public business, attention to which I regard as of more importance than writing political letters. I avail myself of the opportunity now, however, and take occasion to give you some information about my record which you seem so sadly to need, and which will serve, I hope, to correct the astounding statements you boast of having made in your recent public speeches.

I take up your letter in the order of its statements.

In making the statement I did, viz., "Governor Jennings says I have done nothing since I have been in Congress," there was no intention to do you injustice. Several gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and veracity informed me, both before and after the publication of the Ocala banner letter, that you had said as much to them, and I will give you their names should you desire it. While you disclaim ever having used that language, its substance or equivalent, your letter, to my mind, is in itself the equivalent of that language.

You devote much space to the Florida Indian War Claim. It is a simple matter and a plethora of words and phrases will not mislead the public. The claim had been standing for over forty years. The people of Florida know this, and they know, too, when and by whom the provision for its payment was finally passed through Congress. I have never claimed the credit for myself nor denied to others the credit due them. You cannot go further than I in commending the earnest and intelligent efforts of Senator Pasco, and other members of both branches of Congress who preceded me here. I have stated repeatedly that, on entering Congress in 1899, I found in the Senate files, as a result of their painstaking work, valuable data which contributed no little to the passage of the measure, and indeed, for my part, I even accorded to you the credit for the perfunctory part you played in taking the warrant home.

Some Pertinent Questions.

Are you taking special pride in the fact that the Indian War Claim was collected during your administration? and are you offering that to the people of Florida as something with which you are especially to be credited? Do you forget, or did you know, that Governor Drew, and Governor Blocham, and Governor Perry, and Governor Fleming, and Governor Mitchell all exercised the greatest energy in urging this matter upon Congress, each in his day, and that all of them, perhaps, made greater effort in this direction than you have been known to do? Do you realize that if the claim was not collected during either of the Administrations I have named it was not the fault of those distinguished and much loved sons of Florida, and that the final collection of the claim reflects no more credit upon you than upon them?

In connection with this Indian War Claim why is it that you seek to have me say that the aggregate of the various appropriations for Florida, viz., about \$4,100,000, "would lower the taxes and lessen the burdens of all the people?" You must know that I confined my remarks specifically to the amount contemplated in the total of the Indian War Claim, viz., and to be exact, \$1,073,930.66. The language of my letter, quoted in yours, is plain and unmistakable. I mentioned that the total appropriations obtained for Florida was about \$4,100,000, and then said:

"This means more than \$7 per capita for every man, woman and child in the state of Florida; and the collection of the Indian War Claim, provided the affairs of State are administered wisely and honestly, should have the effect of lowering taxes and lessening the burdens of all the people."

I reiterate now that every dollar of the Indian War Claim—\$1,073,930.66—should have the effect of lowering taxes and lessening the burdens of all the people; and, while I did not say so then, I do say now that every dollar of the total appropriations for Florida does its part in lessening the burdens of all the people.

Do you contend that the improvement of rivers and harbors does not make new and competing avenues of commerce and thus lessen the rates of freight?

Do you contend that high rates of freight are not a burden on all the people?

Do you contend that the money spent, either in improvements of this kind or upon public buildings, does not add to the prosperity of workmen, artisans and contractors, does not find its way into all avenues of trade, does not lessen the burdens of all as well as add to the prosperity of all?

Do you contend that the eight dollars a month in pensions for the brave soldiers of the Seminole Indian War of 1856-58, who risked their lives in the common defense, and the aged and oftentimes destitute widows of the soldiers of that war, is not a solace and a comfort to them in their old age and a lessening of their burdens?

Strange, indeed.

If you do, your position is strange, indeed, so strange that I venture there are but few, if any, in Florida who will agree with you. But I will admit that your contention generally on this prop-

osition is in entire harmony with your most unaccountable statement that, of the \$1,073,930.66, collected on account of the Indian War Claim, only \$430,833 is applicable to lowering the taxes and lessening the burdens of all the people. You say that by legislative action, upon your recommendation, this was applied to the State's bonded debt. Do you mean to say that if there had been no recommendation and no legislative action, the State would not have been better off to the extent of the sum collected? But tell me, please, what became of the difference between that sum you mention and the \$1,073,930.66? Was it not paid to the people of Florida, either in money or by settlement of the State's bonded indebtedness to the government and the accrued interest thereon? And, if so paid, does not that lessen the burdens and lower the taxes of all the people?

The State owed the National Government the bonded interest \$380,834.66. By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899 (before by election to the Senate) the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to proceed for the collection of State bonds owned by the Government, where the provision stayed the sale of such State in the payment of interest. Under this Act the Attorney General threatened suit. The claim of the government was a claim in law and equity and payment could have been enforced. On the other hand, the claim of the State was one in equity only, and its payment was dependent upon the Justice of Congress. This suit would probably have been brought had it not been for the provision incorporated in an Act of Congress at the instance and largely through the efforts of the Florida delegation. This provision stayed the sale of these proceedings had not been stayed? Instead of receiving \$692,948 in cash, Florida, without receiving anything, might have been compelled to pay \$380,834.66.

Couldn't Have Done Less.

You contend that, in addition to the payment of the Indian War Claim proper, you "demanded and procured," in the adjustment of the mutual account between the State and the United States, the payment by the latter of \$88,362.11, due the school fund of the State; \$25,507.03 due the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund on account of swamp land indemnity, and \$9,326.21 due the general revenue fund of Florida on general account, and further succeeded in collecting for the State the additional sum of \$13,748. Of course you did, if you used the word "procured" as meaning "received." The act provided for settlement of the mutual account, and that the bonds of the State, held in the Indian Trust fund, should be surrendered to the Governor of Florida. You would have derelict in your duty if you had failed to receive the money; but, even in that event, the Governor, under the law, would have found a way to settle the account and the State would have suffered no loss. I repeat, therefore, that you could not very well have done less.

Every one of the sums you mention in connection with this claim had been withheld from the State because, as I have said before, the State had failed to pay the interest on its bonds, and the Government withheld payment on all of them to indemnify itself against loss. Act of Congress, providing for the settlement of the account, and this alone unlocked the doors of the United States Treasury for the payment to the State of every dollar due to whatsoever account or fund. Referring again to the \$132,000 of bonds and the \$248,984.66 interest thereon due the Government, you do not seem to credit that payment with in any way lessening the burdens and taxes. I maintain that a debt wherever owed is a burden, and that its payment, whether to one creditor or another, lessens that burden in the sum of the debt paid.

Not Here for Buncombe.

As to your suggestion that I have not introduced a bill, resolution or amendment on any subject, or embodied any principle in the Democratic platform, you know that since I have been in Congress the Administration has been Republican and both branches of Congress overwhelmingly so, and I am not here for buncombe or to whistle against the wind, but to do my duty and best thought and energy to passing measures of benefit to the people of Florida. Practically every proposition contained in the Democratic platform has been before the Senate, in one way or another, since I have been a member, and, upon every one of them, your statement to the contrary notwithstanding, I have voted in full and strict accord with the platform of the Democratic party. I do not pretend to be bold enough to attempt leadership to the exclusion of Democratic Senators who have grown gray in the service of party and country. I have been content, on the contrary, and regard it as being to the interests of Florida as well, to listen to their wise counsel and to follow rather than to presume to lead. Perhaps, if like some, I had been enraptured with the sound of my own voice, or were given to the peripatetic practice of useless speech-making, I might have introduced such bills, even though they had been already before the body and were forwarded to die in the pigeon holes of Republican Committees.

The Delegation a Unit.

You say that I have not gotten an appropriation for any place or point west of the St. Johns River. By your reading of the record what have I done to get the interests of Florida as well, to listen to their wise counsel and to follow rather than to presume to lead. Perhaps, if like some, I had been enraptured with the sound of my own voice, or were given to the peripatetic practice of useless speech-making, I might have introduced such bills, even though they had been already before the body and were forwarded to die in the pigeon holes of Republican Committees.

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with the work of my colleagues and you cannot credit the whole delegation with the accomplishment of anything without giving due credit to each member for his proportionate part thereof.

No member of the delegation has ever complained that each and every other member has failed to do his part in any matter relating to the interests of the people of Florida, but, on the other hand, we have all realized with great satisfaction that we have worked in full accord and harmony in obtaining results. No member of the delegation, who has labored with me, or, rather with whom I have labored, will sustain you in the assertion that I have not done my full part. Why, therefore, should you complain?

Your reference to my interest in the First National Bank of Tampa would seem to have no proper place in this discussion, and yet, let me assure you, there is nothing whatever about it to be ashamed of or to conceal. The United States statutes provide for the establishment and regulation of National Banks and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate depositories for Government money. Years before I came to the Senate the First National Bank of Tampa was designated one of these depositories because it was located at a point where the Government was collecting and disbursing large sums of money, and it was for the convenience of the bank, since I have been in the Senate the deposits have been increased, as I understand, all over the country. This was no privilege accorded the bank because of my connection with it, nor was it any special source of profit, for there has never been a time in the history of the bank since it has been a depository that it has not had more idle money than the total amount of the Government deposits.

Vote to Abolish State Bank Tax.

"Section 9. That sections 3412 and 3413 and all other acts and parts of acts which impose any tax upon the circulation of State Banks or State Banking Associations be, and the same are hereby repealed."

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains Troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and wherever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law."

Never So Voted.

I say that you have absolutely misrepresented me, unwittingly I hope, before the people whom you have addressed. I assert that I never so voted, and that Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1829, the same you cite, shows that your statement has no foundation in fact. This page shows also that I voted strictly with my party, as I have always done on every question at issue. The facts in the case are these:

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, offered the following amendment: "In section 6, on page 16, line 5, after the word 'interest,' it is proposed to strike out 'in gold coin of the present standard value and insert 'in coin of standard value and insert 'in coin of the standard value of the act of July 14, 1870.'"

Senator Aldrich moved to lay this amendment on the table and the yeas and nays were taken as follows: (See Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1829, the same you cite.)

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Butler, Chilton, Clark (Montana), Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Harris, Jones (Arkansas), McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Peltus, Rawlins, Stewart, Sullivan, Tallafiero, Teller, Tillman, Turley. Senator Mallory being ill and absent, was paired to vote nay on the proposition.

You understand, or ought to, that the vote against tabling the amendment was equivalent to a vote for the amendment. Would you have voted differently?

With the Democrats Always.

I cite the Congressional Record in further proof of my position on the Financial or Gold Standard bill. (Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1822; Senator Teller, of Colorado, offered the following amendment to the pending bill: "The people of the United States are in favor of bimetalism and desirous of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world that will admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coin; and the efforts of the Government are hereby pledged to endeavor to secure such an international agreement as speedily as possible."

and by law for the single coin, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation, in proportion to the weight and tolerance. The yeas and nays were taken as follows: (Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1822.)

A Test Proposition.

Senator Pettus immediately offered another amendment as follows: "That nothing contained in this act shall be held or construed to affect the present legal tender quality of silver dollars coined by the United States."

The yeas votes on this test proposition were as follows (Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1830):

Yeas—Bate, Berry, Butler, Chilton, Clark (Montana), Clay, Cockrell, Culbertson, Daniel, Harris, Jones (Arkansas), McLaurin, Martin, Money, Morgan, Peltus, Rawlins, Stewart, Sullivan, Tallafiero, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Vest. Senator Mallory was absent and ill, but paired to vote yea on the proposition.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas (chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee), offered the following amendment to the same bill, viz., the Gold Standard bill (Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 1833):

"That from and after the passage of this act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains Troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine as provided by the act of January 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and wherever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law."

You say that I voted against an amendment to grade National Banks according to population, and cite Congressional Record, Vol. 33, page 2999, as your authority. Page 2999 has no reference to the subject, but deals strictly with proceedings of the House of Representatives. I do find, however, in an entirely different place in the Record that Senator Nelson offered the following amendment to the Financial or Gold Standard bill:

"Section 10. That Section 5138 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons, with a capital less than \$200,000."

Cast No Such Vote.

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More Evidence Still.

If you need any further evidence as to the wish of labor on this subject, you can turn to Congressional Record, Vol. 35, page 1061, where you will find Mr. Fuller's letter in full. I quote therefrom the following:

"I earnestly but respectfully protest on behalf of these organizations against that part of the pending bill (S. 569) which proposes to place the Department of Labor under the Department of Commerce. * * * It is the hope of the laboring people of this country that an independent Department of Labor having a Cabinet officer as its official head may be created. This element of our citizenship, comprising as it does the great majority of our population, is certainly worthy of such recognition, and that, too, by this Congress."

This letter was dated January 22, 1902, or at the time the bill was pending in the condition referred to. When the majority thus voted down the proposition to allow the Department of Labor to remain an independent Department of the Government, the bill was amended by adding to its title and words "and labor," and adding to the body of the bill those words wherever the words "the Department of Commerce" appeared. There was

Would Yours Have Been Different?

You have proclaimed that my votes on some of these propositions were wholly wrong. Would yours have been different? And would you have been recorded in the Gold Standard column?

Referring to the Congressional Record (Vol. 35, page 1061) you say: "That the platform seeking to uplift the condition of the American workingman calls for the creation of a Department of Labor in charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet, while you, when the bill to create a Department of Labor and Commerce was under consideration, voted for an amendment to strike from the title (italic mine) the words 'labor and Commerce' leaving the platform, and especially the interests of the laboring people of Florida."

Misquotes the Record Twice.

You have here misquoted the Record twice. A bill to create a Department of Labor and Commerce was not then under consideration. The bill under consideration was "a bill to create the Department of Commerce." The words "Labor and" did not appear in its title and hence there could properly be no motion to strike from the title words that were not in it. The motion was to strike from the body of the bill the words "Department of Labor and Commerce." It was made by Senator Pettus in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of officials of great and representative labor organizations, and for this motion I cast my vote yea. (Congressional Record, Vol. 35, page 1051.)

The words in the body of the bill in this connection were: "That the Department of Labor, and the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and all that pertain to the same, be and the same hereby are, placed under the jurisdiction and made a part of the Department of Commerce."

The labor organizations were opposed to the then independent Department of Labor placed in and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Senator Pettus' motion was to see that it would not be so subordinated. The Department of Labor, as it then existed, was a separate and distinct department of the Government, created upon the requests of the great labor organizations of the country, which hoped eventually to see it equipped with what it still lacked, viz., the right for its secretary to have a place in the President's Cabinet in order that the counsel of Labor might be heard upon all great questions of law, equity and economics in which labor has vital interests.

See What Mr. Gompers Says.

Honorable Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, writing to Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the Senate, under date of January 20, 1902, and referring to the then status of the bill, fit this protest:

"The creation of the Department of Commerce, with the provision for the subordination of the Department of Labor, will minimize the importance of Labor's interests and minimize the present Department of Labor. Against such a procedure, in the name of American Labor, I enter by most solemn protest. * * * It is, therefore, urgently requested, that in the event that the Honorable Senate should deem it wise to enact Senate Bill 569, that the Department of Labor as now constituted, may be eliminated from its provisions."

Thus labor, having protested through Honorable Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and through Honorable H. R. Fuller, representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and through others who stood for the interests of labor against allowing the words referred to remain in the bill, thereby subordinating labor to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, Senator Pettus, on January 28, 1902, (Congressional Record, Vol. 35, page 1055) moved to strike from the BODY of the Bill NOT ITS TITLE, the words "Department of Labor and."

You will readily see, therefore, that the representatives of labor did not wish the Department of Labor carried into the Department of Commerce, and it must be quite as plain to you that the words "Department of Labor and" had been eliminated from the body of the bill, as contemplated by the amendment of Senator Pettus, the wishes of the representatives of labor would have been met and an independent state.

The yeas voted recorded on Senator Pettus' amendment was as follows (Congressional Record, Vol. 35, page 1051—the same you cite):

Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Clark (Montana), Cockrell, Dubois, Gibson, Harris, Hawley, Heitfield, Jones (Arkansas), McLaurin (Mississippi), Mallory, Morgan, Peltus, Rawlins, Tallafiero, Tillman.

You will see, therefore, that you have doubly misquoted the Record as well as misrepresented me.

Attest: R. L. Earnest, Clerk.
Approved by me,
J. H. Concanon, Mayor.

was a dissenting vote not being objection to this amendment, and labor was thus given as much dignity and importance as possible in the new Department of the Government. It will be seen, therefore, that, instead of voting against the interests of labor, as you say I did, I voted in accordance with labor's clearly expressed wishes, and endeavored, as well, to carry into effect the policy of the Democratic party.

Let the People Judge.

I have gone at some length into these matters in order that the people of Florida may judge as to whether or not I have been true and loyal to the principles of which they have every interest. I have stated repeatedly that I stand before them upon my record. In their intelligence, in their sound judgment, in their sense of justice I have an abiding faith. I leave them to judge as between you and me. I have accorded fair treatment to you and to all my opponents, and, while inviting the closest possible scrutiny of my record, I ask at least that that record be not misquoted, that my votes be not misstated, and that the record, all in all, from the beginning of my service in the Senate to the present day be fairly read.

My duties here render it impossible now for me to name dates and places for the discussion of political questions. I hope, however, to be in Florida in a few days and you will find me ready and willing and prepared to defend my record whenever, wherever, however, and by whomsoever assailed.

Respectfully Yours,

JAS. P. TALIAFERRO.

THE ASSESSOR'S ROUTES.

I will be at the following places on my first and only round for the purpose of receiving tax returns for the year 1904:

Lily, until noon, February 20 and 22.
Pine Level, Tuesday, February 23.
Oak Hill, Wednesday 12 m., Feb. 24.
Owens, Thursday, Feb. 25.
Arcadia, Monday, March 7th to 12th inclusive.
Torrey, Monday, March 14.
Wauchula, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 15 and 16.
Zolfo, Thursday and Friday, March 17 and 18.
Gardner, Saturday, March 19.
Brownville, Monday, March 21.
Nocatee, Tuesday, March 22.
Fort Ogden, Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24.
Cleveland, Friday, March 25.
Charlotte Harbor, Saturday, March 26.
Grove City, Monday, March 28, 12 m.
Punta Gorda, Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31.

A Thousand Dollars Thrown Away.

Mr. W. W. Baker, of Plainville, Neb., writes: "My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks be to this great remedy, it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it." For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

Are You Restless at Night?

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. 25c, 50c, and \$1 at Wade's Drug Store.

Orange Groves are Bought and Sold.

Orange groves are bought and sold every few days now in Orange county. A good bearing grove is a small fortune for any man who will look well after it.

Kidney complaint kills more people.

than any other disease, being so insidious that it gets a good hold on the system before it is recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent the development of fatal disease if taken in time. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

It has been discovered that a single dollar bill may harbor 100,000,000 germs.

There is nothing for the milkman to do but raise the price.—Detroit Tribune.

Health.

Means the ability to do a good day's work without undue fatigue and to find life worth living. You cannot have indigestion or constipation without its upsetting the liver and polluting the blood. Such a condition may be best and quickest obtained by Herbine, the best liver regulator that the world has ever known. Mrs. D. W. Smith writes, April 3, 1902: "I use Herbine and find it the best medicine for constipation and regulating the liver I have ever used. Price 50 cents at Wade's Drug Store."

The per capita circulation of money for the United States is now \$30.20.

according to the announcement recently made from the federal treasury.

Itch—Kingworm.

E. T. Lucas, Wingo, Ky., writes, April 25, 1902: "For 10 to 12 years I had been afflicted with a malady known as the 'itch.' The itching was most unbearable; I had tried for years to find relief, having tried all remedies I could hear of, besides a number of doctors. I wish to state that one single application of Ballard's Snow Liniment cured me completely and permanently. Since then I have used the liniment on two separate occasions for ringworm and it cured completely." 25c, 50c, and \$1 a bottle at Wade's Drug Store.

The number of horses eaten by Parisians has grown from 10,000 in 1900 to more than 30,000 a year.

The passing of the horse in Paris is by way of the abattoir.

A Night Alarm.

Worse than an alarm of fire at night is the brassy cough of croup, which sounds like the children's death knell and it means death unless something is done quickly. Foley's Honey and Tar never fails to give instant relief and cures the worst forms of croup. Mrs. P. L. Corlier, of Mannington, Ky., writes: "My three-year-old girl had a severe case of croup; the doctor said she could not live. I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, the first dose gave quick relief and saved her life." Refuse substitutes. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

"Would you like to know how to speak Spanish?"

If so, send two cents in postage to W. H. Leahy, D. P. A., Atlantic Coast Line, Savannah, and receive booklet entitled "What to say and how to say it." A very valuable pocket teacher."

Foley's Honey and Tar for children, safe, sure. No opiates.

INTERESTING EVENTS.

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF OUR EXCHANGES.

A Potpourri of Humor, Current Comment and Business Notices—Interesting State News.

A two-penny postage stamp of Mauritius, made in 1847, has just been sold in London for \$5,000.

The most reliable preparation for kidney troubles on the market is Foley's Kidney Cure. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

Florida is now sending to market oranges, pineapples, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes and strawberries.

Winter coughs are apt to result in consumption if neglected. They can be soon broken up by using Foley's Honey and Tar. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

Savannah has to the city's credit in bank \$232,300. This is a splendid relief fund to fall back on.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the cough caused by attack of la grippe. It heals the lungs. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

Boston teachers do not chew gum. They masticate an insoluble substance that exudes from certain trees.

Mothers can safely give Foley's Honey and Tar to their children for coughs and colds, for it contains no opiates or other poisons. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

That Dade county fair the first of next month will be an additional attraction at Miami. County fairs are great advertisers.

Foley's Honey and Tar is best for croup and whooping cough, contains no opiates, and cures quickly. Careful mothers keep it in the house. For sale at Wade's Drug Store.

Plans for constructing a convent at Miami to accommodate eighty pupils have been drawn. There is progress everywhere in the State.

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