MR. BRYAN ON TRUSTS

He Tells of the Evils of the System in a Speech at St. Louis.

AND GIVES SOME SAMPLE CASES

How Trusts Will Hurt the Traveling Man, the Hotel Keeper and Railways.

Decline of Farm Products—The Agriculturist the Most Important Factor in Our National Life.

In his speech before the Commercial Travelers' association at St. Louis William Jennings Bryan said:

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the anxious query, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew king. And, yet, the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people.

No language can describe a mother's love, or overstate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waking hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans. It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion.

Appeal to Parental Devotion.

I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

Is he safe when the bond holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the senate of the United States?

If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose?

The Reign of Monopoly.

But, I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz.: the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monopoly may determine.

Charles R. Flint of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust programme with great frankness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system he said:

Outline of Trust Program.

"Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices." When, for instance, one man buys all the wool, the price of wool will be lowered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at the mercy of the combinations.

The second advantage is that "those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously and in preference to those less favored."

This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centers. It means, also, that whenever there is a surplus on hand, part of the factories can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is that "In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can absolutely control the workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can do the work in some other factory without serious loss, it is quite independent of the employes, and can absolutely prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall live. The more complete the monopoly the more opposed the managers will be to arbitration, because, in case of any contest between the trust and its employes, the trust will have every advantage and the employes will be perfectly powerless.

Another advantage cited by Mr. Flint is that "There is no multiplication of the means of distribution and a better force of salesmen will take the place of a large number."

Drummers Dispensed With.

This is an intimation that under the trust system the traveling salesman will not be needed. When every retail merchant must buy all goods of one class from a single company, the work can be done by samples, and no traveling men will be needed. There will be no competition between different factories because all are under one management. The first man to feel this will be the salesman, who will lose his occupation. The next man to feel it will be the hotel man, who will miss the trade of the traveling salesman. The railroad will lose the mileage paid by the traveling man; the liverymen will lose their best patrons, and the newspapers will lose the advertising, because it will not be necessary to advertise when there is no competition. All this might be tolerable if the saving thus made went to the consumer, but as a matter of fact it goes to the monopoly. My attention has been called to a prospectus issued by the International Steam Pump company, organized March, 1899, under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at $27,500,000, of which nearly half is preferred stock, and the remainder common stock. I call attention to this prospectus, because it sets forth the plans of the trusts, and shows who are to be beneficiaries.

The International Steam Pump company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam pumps, and according to the prospectus, "acquired control of the business of the following corporations, either through the conveyance of the title to the properties, and businesses of such companies, or by the ownership of not less than two-thirds of their stock, as may be found practicable." Then follow the names of five pump companies, accompanied by the statement that these companies are estimated to transact 90 per cent. of the steam pump business of the United States, exclusive of high-duty engines. The majority of the companies also manufacture such engines.

Sample Case of Trusts.

One of the companies, taken into the combination had assets estimated at a little more than $6,000,000; another company had assets estimated at a little more than $3,000,000; the third company had assets estimated at a little more than $1,000,000. The fourth company had assets estimated at $800,000, and the fifth company had assets estimated at $700,000. The good will was not estimated in the above figures. The total assets, therefore, of the five companies, not including the good will, were less than $12,000,000, and the prospectus states that the combined net profits of the five concerns for the year 1898, estimated on the business of ten months of the year, would amount to $1,200,000. Under the head of "Estimated additional earnings from consolidation" I find the following:

"Each of the five companies now maintains agencies in the principal cities of the United States. The Worthington and Blake companies have stores and carry stock in London, Hamburg, Vienna, and other cities. Some of them have expensive salaried managers. All these agencies in this and other countries will be consolidated. The stores and agencies maintained in the cities of this country, and the forces of clerks, salesmen, etc., necessary to conduct them, will be united and decreased, involving an estimated saving of at least $500,000 a year. The expenses of each company for its draughting department, incident to the elaborate drawings, and specifications for estimating of work, will bring about a further reduction. The standardizing of the patterns for farm and domestic work, which is now under way in the Worthington factory, when applied to the entire business of the new company, will result in an estimated saving of at least $200,000 per year."

And then follows in black type this significant statement:

Advantages of Consolidation.

"A conservative estimate of the advantages derived from consolidation is believed to be $1,300,000 over the present earnings, which would make a total of future net earnings, with the estimated earnings based on ten months of the year's business of $2,500,000, of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, and over 11 per cent. on the common stock of the new company."

It will thus be seen from the prospectus that the advantages secured by the cutting down of expenses, will double the income, and not a word is said about giving the advantages of this reduction to the consumer. The money taken from the traveling men, from the hotelkeepers, from the railroads, from the liverymen, from the newspapers, and from others who suffer by the discharge of traveling salesmen, clerks, etc., will all be added to the profits of the monopoly. The stock was to be watered, and prices maintained to pay dividends upon fictitious capital.

To give a further guarantee to the monopoly, the prospectus says that the principal men connected with the various companies would become identified with the company and would contract not to engage in a like business for ten years. But what about the public? What guarantee has the public that this monopoly will not raise prices? Is it not human nature to make all the profit possible out of a monopoly? Is it not reasonable to expect that the monopoly, after eliminating the salesmen, and adding their salaries, and expenses to the profit account, will seek a further profit by raising prices, and lowering wages? Is it not reasonable also to expect that there will be deterioration in quality when the spur of competition no longer compels the manufacturer to furnish the best goods for the lowest possible price?

In a little book described as an "Investment Guide" and issued in 1900, by Henry Clews & C., bankers, I find a list of large corporations, together with a brief description of the business done and advantages secured by consolidation. In some instances an estimate is given of the output of the company as compared with the total product of the United States.

[Mr. Bryan then gave a list of a few of the corporations organized since the last presidential election, and continued.]

No Hope from Republicans.

During the present administration no honest effort has been made to protect the people from these monopolies. The Republican party controls the executive and the legislative departments of the federal government. It can enforce the laws which now exist; it can propose and enact new laws, but it does neither. No persons can watch the conduct of the Republican party and read the speeches of Republican leaders, and still believe the Republican party sincere in its declaration against the trusts.

The Republican platform on this question and the president's letter of acceptance, taken in connection with the party's record, prove conclusively that no relief can be hoped for from that party. Instead of pointing out the evils of trusts the Republican leaders spend their time in exulting over present conditions. The trust is a part of present conditions, and Mr. Flint, from which I have already quoted, declared that the formation of large corporations was one of the important features of what he described as the present business activity. If Republican leaders really regarded private monopoly an evil; if they really intended to apply an effective remedy, they would not hesitate to denounce trusts and suggest means for their extermination, but they express far more solicitude for the corporation than for the people at large. One is reminded of the picture which a mother once showed to her boy to impress upon his youthful mind the sufferings of the Christian Martyrs, who were being thrown into the arena and torn to pieces by the lions. The boy looked at the picture for a moment, and then his face brightened up as he thought he caught the idea. Pointing down into one point of the picture, he said: "Why, mamma, there is one poor little lion that isn't getting a bit." It is even so with the Republican leaders. Their sympathy goes out freely to any corporation, which in their opinion is not getting its share, but they are not moved by the hardships imposed by monopolies upon all who are outside of the charmed circle. Three sessions of congress have convened and adjourned since the president's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of monopolies.

The Effect of Trusts.

Let us note briefly the effect of the trusts upon various classes. The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.

The actors suffer from the theatrical trust.

The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him his choice between bankruptcy and participation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country. Many have been driven into the trust organization by the larger corporations engaged in the same business, or by trusts formed to control iron, steel, tin plate, or some other product used as a basis for further manufacture. In what business can your son safely invest a small amount of capital today? If he starts into any independent business he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with a large organization if it attempts to undersell him in his territory, because it can sustain itself, by collecting high prices in other parts of the country. If he suppresses his moral objections and takes stock in a monopoly, he does not know how soon those in charge may attempt to "freeze out" the smaller stockholders.

The merchant is losing his independence. The trust fixes the terms upon which he shall sell, and often binds him by contract not to sell a competing article. When the monopoly is complete credit will be shortened, and the merchant will be compelled to bear all the risks of trade. When the trust raises prices the merchant usually has to divide the advance with his customers, so far as stock on hand is concerned, but when the trust overstocks the market and then lets the price fall, the merchant must bear the loss on accumulated stock. When, for instance, the American Steel and Wire company closed several of its factories a few months ago and threw some 6,000 employes out of work, it dropped the price of nails and barbed wire in order to work off a surplus stock which had accumulated because the high prices had lessened the demand. Every merchant lost money on the nails and wire on hand.

There is already overproduction in many lines. The supply of common chairs is now considerably in excess of the demand, but lest the Republicans may try to explain this upon the theory that the people are too busy to sit down, I may add that there is also dullness in the shoe trade. The Iron Age in a recent issue pointed out that the production of iron was falling off, the decrease then amounting to more than 50,000 tons per month. Dun's report of July 21 stated that the woolen mills were running at less than half their capacity; and even recently the cotton manufacturers have been threatening to either reduce wages or shut down temporarily. According to Dun's report, the business failures have been greater during each month of 1900 than they were during the same months of last year, and this occurs in the midst of good crops, and when two wars are in progress.

Trusts and Arbitrary Fluctuations.

The contractor can figure with some accuracy so long as natural laws control, but he cannot protect himself against the arbitrary fluctuations, which are not only possible but probable when a monopoly controls the market.

The farmer is one of the most important factors in our national life. Some one has said to him, "The hand that guides the plows feeds the world." He is not a stockholder in any of the trusts, but he feels the extortion practiced by them all. I am not farming on a large scale, but the misleading reports which have been circulated concerning my oat crop justify me in making reference to my own experience. The New York Tribune recently printed a dispatch from Nebraska to the effect that I had just sold forty-eight hundred bushels of oats at 30 cents per bushel (supposed to be the yield of 120 acres), and that the amount received for the oats was more than double the price paid for the land. The Tribune article then proceeded to dilate upon the prosperity of the farmer, using my experience as an illustration, and asserted that the farmers of Nebraska were becoming so opulent that they were joining the Republican party. The facts are, first: That I had five acres of oats instead of one hundred and twenty acres; second, That the oats have not yet been threshed, so that the yield is not known; third, That oats are selling for less than 22 cents in Chicago, instead of 30 cents in Nebraska, and fourth, That the land upon which the oats were raised cost me over $100 an acre instead of $6. If, when threshed, my oats yield forty bushels to the acre and I sell them in Nebraska for 20 cents per bushel, the total income from the five acres will be $40, or less than eight per cent. on the investment. After taking out the cost of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing, the net income from that five acre tract will not exceed four per cent. on the money invested. I do not mean to judge others by my own experience, but I mention the facts in the case to show how the Republican papers exaggerate the farmers' prosperity, and credit the Republican administration with good crops, making no allowance for the crop failures which occur from time to time.

Decline of Farm Products.

But while on the oat question let me call attention to the statistics given in the Investment Guide already referred to. According to Henry Clews & Co. the average prices received by farmers for oats, during the seven years beginning with 1893 and ending with 1899 were as as follows: 1893, 29.4; 1894, 32.4; 1895, 19.6; 1896, 18.7; 1897, 21.2; 1898, 25.5; 1899, 24.9. According to these figures oats averaged 25 cents a bushel during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and only 24 cents per bushel during the three years of Mr. McKinley's admin-

(Continue on 7th page.)

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Contagious Blood Poison is the most degrading and destructive of all diseases, as it vitiates and corrupts the entire system. The first sore or ulcer is followed by little red pimples on the body, mouth and throat become sore, glands enlarge and inflame, copper colored splotches appear, and hair and eyebrows fall out. These are some of the milder symptoms; they increase in severity, finally attacking the vital organs; the body is tortured with rheumatic pains and covered with offensive eating sores.

It is a peculiar poison, and so highly contagious that an innocent person handling the same articles used by one infected with this loathsome disease, may be inoculated with the virus. It can be transmitted from parent to child, appearing as the same disease or in a modified form—like Eczema or Scrofula.

Many an old sore or stubborn skin trouble appearing in middle life, is due and traceable to blood poison contracted in early life. You may have taken potash and mercury faithfully for two or three years and thought you were cured, but you were not, for these poisonous minerals never cure this disease; they drive it from the outside, but it is doing its work on the inside, and will show up again sooner or later. You may not recognize it as the same old taint, but it is. S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, and it will cure you. It is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only antidote for this poison. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly of every particle of the poison—there is never any return of the disease.

Mrs. T. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala., writes: "Several years ago I was inoculated with poison by a diseased nurse, who infected my baby, and for six long years I suffered untold misery. My body was covered with sores and ulcers. Several physicians treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash they gave me seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. Friends advised me to try S. S. S. I began taking it and improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result."

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME.

Send for our Home Treatment book, which gives a history of the disease in all its stages, and is the result of many years of close study of blood poison and actual experience in treating it. You can cure yourself perfectly and permanently at home, and your secret is your own. Should you need any information or medical advice at any time, write to our physicians. They have made a life study of blood diseases, and will give your letter prompt and careful attention. Consult them as often as you please: we make no charge whatever for this service. All correspondence is conducted in the strictest confidence.

SSS

Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Sore Eyes Precede Blindness.

When the children's eyes are sore look out! Don't let a simple trouble run them for life. Get a bottle of the genuine John R. Dickey's Old Reliable Eye Water and use it at once. It doesn't hurt the sorest eyes and the good effect is almost immediate. The genuine is always enclosed in red carton. At Wight & Bro.'s Drug Store.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength. If you cannot digest all you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all of the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstructives. It will even digest all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all stomach troubles. All Dealers.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Wight & Bro. and all medicine dealers.

No Relief for 20 Years.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith of Danville, Ill., "and at times have been bedfast. I never got relief until I had taken Foley's Honey and Tar. It is pleasant and gives quick relief, and is a sure cure for throat and lung diseases." Take nothing else. Wight & Bro.

A stomachful of undigested food is about as unhealthy a mass as one can imagine.

What can be done with it?

There it stays. It won't digest. It churns up, ferments and decays; becomes poisonous (as all putrid matter does) and causes great pain and deep seated disorders.

In order to change all this, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

It stops fermentation and decay at once, so that no more poisons are created.

It clears the stomach of poisons already there. It helps it to turn the food that remains, into healthful nourishment. It strengthens the stomach for the next meal.

Here is the whole philosophy and cure of indigestion in a few words. And what's more, its all true. Try it.

Shaker Digestive Cordial is for sale by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 a bottle.

Poisonous toadstools resembling mushrooms have caused frequent deaths this this year. Be sure to use only the genuine. Observe the same care when you ask for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are poisonous counterfeits. DeWitt's is the only original Witch Hazel Salve. It is a safe and certain cure for piles and all skin diseases. All Dealers.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Legal Advertisements.

Notice of Election.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE OF 1899, under the Constitution of 1885, of the state of Florida, did pass four Joint Resolutions proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida, and the same were agreed to by a vote of three-fifths of all the members elected to each House; that the vote on said Joint Resolutions were entered upon their respective Journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and they did determine and direct that the said Joint Resolutions be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election in November, 1900.

Now, therefore, I, John L. Crawford, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby give notice that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in each county in Florida on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1900, the said Tuesday being the

SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER,

for the ratification or rejection of the said Joint Resolutions proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Florida, viz.:

ARTICLE XV.

That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election, A. D. 1900, for ratification or rejection.

Section 4, Article VII, of the Constitution of the State of Florida is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. Where any Senatorial District is composed of two or more counties, the counties of which such district consists, shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district. Any new county that may be created, shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives, in excess of the limit prescribed in Section 2 of this Article until the apportionment following next thereafter, and shall be assigned when created to one of the adjoining Senatorial Districts as shall be determined by the Legislature.

ARTICLE XVI.

That the following Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida be and is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1900, for ratification or rejection.

Section 25 of Article III of said Constitution be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 25. The Legislature shall provide by general law for incorporating such educational, agricultural, mechanical, mining, transportation, mercantile and other useful companies or associations as may be deemed necessary: but it shall not pass any special law on any such subject, and any such special law shall be of no effect; provided, however, That nothing herein shall preclude special legislation as to a university or the public schools, or as to a ship canal across the State.

ARTICLE XVII.

That the following Amendment to the Codstitution of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby agreed to and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election in November, A. D. 1900, for ratification or rejection.

Section 5 of Article VIII of the Constitution shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. Immediately upon the ratification of this amendment the County Commissioners of the several counties of this State shall divide their respective counties into five Commissioner's Districts, to be numbered respectively from one to five inclusive, and each district shall be, as nearly as possible, equal in proportion to population, and thereafter there shall be in each of such districts a County Commissioner, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of said county, at the time and place of voting for other county officers and shall hold his office for two years. The powers, duties and compensation of such County Commissioners shall be prescribed by law; Provided, That nothing herein shall effect the terms of Commissioners holding office at the time of such division; Provided further, That all vacancies occurring by limitations of terms, or from death, resignation or otherwise, before the election of 1902, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor as now provided by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

That the following Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Florida be and the same is hereby agreed to, and shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the General Election in November, A. D. 1900, for ratification or rejection.

Section 12 of Article XVI of the Constitution of the State of Florida is amended to read as follows:

Section 12. The present seal of the State shall remain the seal of the State of Florida. The State Flag shall be of the following proportions and description: Depth to be three-fourths length of fly. The seal of the State of diameter one-third the fly, in the centre of a white ground. The bars, in width one-eighth the length of the fly, extending from each corner toward the centre, touch the outer rim of the seal.

The votes cast in compliance with said proposed Amendments, and the canvass, declarations and returns thereof, shall be subjected to the same regulations and restrictions as are provided by law for General Elections in the State of Florida.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the first day of August A. D. 1900.

[L. S.]

JOHN L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.

To JOHN A. PEARCE, Sheriff Leon county.
August 1, 1900--23-9Cd

Administration Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS against the estate of B. A. Meginniss, late of Leon county, State of Florida, deceased, are hereby called upon to present the same duly verified to the undersigned, within two years after the first publication hereof, and in default thereof this notice will be pleaded in bar of payment, and all persons indebted to the deceased or his estate are requested to make prompt payment.

Tallahassee, Aug. 31, 1900.

G. W. SAXON, Administrator.

Notice of Application for Permit to Sell Liquors, Wines and Beer.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Abby Sneed, doing business under the name of John Sneed, has filed with the Board of County Commissioners of Leon county, in the State of Florida, her application for a permit to sell liquors, wines and beer in Election District No. 13, of said county and State; that such application will be acted on by the said Board of County Commissioners at their next regular meeting, which will be held on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1900, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and the said Board hereby calls upon any citizen of such Election District who may desire to do so, to show cause, if any there be, at the said next regular meeting of said Board, why such permit shall not be granted to the applicant.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Leon county, Florida.

This the 3d day of September, A. D. 1900.

(SEAL.) COUNCIL A. BRYAN, Clerk Board County Commissioners Leon Co.
28-4.

STATEMENT.

Made Under Section 35, Chapter 4115, Laws of Florida, (1893.)

Showing the amount of taxes charged to the Tax Collector of Leon county, Florida, to be collected for the current year 1899, and the apportionment of the same to the several funds for which such taxes have been levied including poll tax with county school fund.

Total amount charged for taxes 1899..	$20,881 [illegible]	
Total collected to July 3, 1900	17,315 [illegible]	
Balance.....		$3,566 [illegible]

APPORTIONMENT.

General revenue.....	$6,[illegible]29 46	
Amt paid to July 3, 1900..	5,573 86	$1,125 [illegible]
Sinking and Interest Fund	555 28	
Amt paid to July 3, 1900..	505 00	58 [illegible]
Fines and Forfeitures.....	2,791 41	
Amt paid to July 3, 1900..	2,322 42	469 [illegible]
Roads and Bridges.....	2,2[illegible]3 13	
Am't paid to July 3, 1900..	1,857 94	375 [illegible]
County School Tax.....	8,599 69	
Amt paid to July 3, 1900..	7,061 39	2,538 [illegible]
		$3,566 [illegible]

Attest: COUNCIL A. BRYAN, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Leon county, Fla.

Administration Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS against the estate of John T. Bradford, late of Leon county, State of Florida, deceased, are hereby called upon to present the same duly verified to the undersigned, within two years after the first publication hereof, and in default thereof this notice will be pleaded in bar of payment; and all persons indebted to the deceased or his estate are requested to make prompt payment.

Tallahassee, Aug. 14, 1900.

IDA B. BRADFORD, Administratrix.

Notice of Election.

To the Sheriff of Leon County, State of Florida:

BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, JOHN L. CRAWford, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby give notice that a

GENERAL ELECTION

Will be held in Leon county, State of Florida, on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1900, the said Tuesday being the

SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER,

For four (4) Presidential Electors:
For one Representative of the First Congressional District of Florida, in the Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States.
For Governor of the State of Florida.
For Secretary of the State of the State of Florida.
For Attorney-General of the State of Florida.
For Comptroller of the State of Florida.
For Treasurer of State of Florida.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida.
For Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida.
For Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida.
For one Railroad Commissioner for the State of Florida.
For two Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida.
For County Judge.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court.
For Sheriff.
For Tax Assessor.
For Tax Collector.
For County Treasurer.
For County Superintendent of Public Instruction.
For County Surveyor.
For Justice of the Peace in and for the following Justice Districts, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
For Constable in and for the following Justice Districts, viz: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
For three Members of the County Board of Public Instruction.

The attention of the Sheriff is called to the law requiring them to cause a notice of the said election to be published in a newspaper printed in the county, if there be a paper in the county; if there be no paper published in the county, they shall cause at least five copies of this notice to be posted in the most public places in the county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the first day of September, A. D. 1900.

(L. S.)

JOHN L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.

To John A. Pearce, Sheriff, Leon County.
27-2[illegible].