

THE WEEKLY TALLAHASSEEAN
AND
Land of Flowers.

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JOHN C. TRICE, Editor and Proprietor.

VICTORIA DEAD.

Queen Victoria is no more. She died quietly, peacefully, almost like falling into a sweet sleep, Tuesday evening, and all the world feels that one of the greatest rulers ever known is gone.

Victoria would have been 84 years of age had she lived until May next, and the probabilities are that she would have lived years beyond that time, but for the cares and anxiety of the war in South Africa, which, for some months, have been reported as having an alarming effect upon her health.

She had ruled over the greatest empire in the world since June 20, 1837—a period of nearly sixty-three years.

The Prince of Wales, Edward VII, succeeds the Queen, and according to the English custom, was inducted into office at once, without waiting for the funeral. The new King is said to be a great admirer of Americans, and will, it is believed by many, do everything in his power to cultivate closer relations with this country.

LEPROSY IN PHILIPPINES.

A Washington correspondent tells a horrible story of the prevalence of leprosy in the Philippines. He says, writing under recent date:

"The official admission that no less than 30,000 cases of leprosy are on record in the Philippine Islands will be a startling piece of information to the people of the United States. It is doubtless the most pitiable and loathsome affliction that is visited upon the human race, and still worse is the fact that to date medical science has discovered no remedy either to alleviate materially its accompanying distress or to actually prevent its spread. The situation, therefore, is much graver than that which the Americans were forced to face in Cuba when yellow fever made its appearance in the ranks of the army. Dread as is this scourge, it is still subject to cure and ultimate control. But the curse of leprosy remains an unrestrained agency of death, by slow but sure stages. The admission that 'at least' 30,000 cases are on record is accompanied by the statement that many of the victims have isolated themselves, so that it is impossible to secure an absolutely accurate census of the cases in the archipelago. How small a part of the actual number of lepers has been discovered can be but conjectured, but it is probable that a systematic search will reveal a condition of affairs far more serious than has been reported. The establishment of an island colony for the afflicted is the most natural, and, indeed, the only course open. But that will not be the simple expedient that it seems. A colony of 30,000 victims in varying stages of dissolution will present a tremendous problem. The care of these people will call for nurses who practically surrender their lives when they devote themselves to this work. A corps of physicians will be necessary also, and altogether such a settlement would mean actually the establishment of some special mode of government for the infected islands. The question is one which will tax the ingenuity of the medical bureau of the government, and no one can now attempt to predict the result. Many cases of the disease will doubtless be brought to this country by returning soldiers, who have benevolently but unconsciously assimilated it, and who will undoubtedly communicate it to others."

"Our information, gathered by special agents, and by extensive correspondence confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that this crop has moved faster than the average."

"In our opinion, therefore, the maximum of this season's output may not exceed 9,500,000 bales, and may fall materially below it. In this connection it is a noteworthy fact, that to the 1st of January in 1897, when the total crop was only 8,757,000 bales, the amount in sight was 6,398,192 bales, or only 134,177 bales less than the amount in sight to the same date this season. In 1891-1892, when the crop was only 9,035,370 bales, the amount in sight to January 1, 1892, was 6,446,086 bales, or only 86,283 bales less than the amount in sight to the same date this season."

"It is also interesting to note that in the crop of 1891-1892, the amount in sight to December 1, 1891, was 4,782,232 bales, while the amount in sight to December 1st, this season, according to the Chronicle, was 4,795,708 bales. The movement this year would seem to run more nearly on a parity with the movement in 1891-1892 than any other season. While we believe it has moved faster than the average, we do not now believe that it has moved as fast as the fastest. In the early part of the season, during the cotton famine months, the movement was as rapid, in our opinion, as it could possibly be. We are informed that the farmers camped around the gin-houses and rushed their cotton to market with the utmost rapidity. During the three weeks following the break of October 10th, we believe cotton was marketed more slowly than usual, and that rapid marketing did not again set in until the November advance, since which date the movement has been more than normal. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that the movement in sight to date is somewhere between the average and the fastest of the past twelve years."

MALLORY IN GOOD HEALTH.

"A private letter received here from a close personal friend of Senator Mallory, says a Pensacola paper, 'states he is now in perfect health and is devoting himself energetically to the duties of his position. Senator Mallory is one of the few Senators who stood at his post of duty in Washington during the holiday recesses, looking after the interests of the State, and now that he has fully recovered his health it is hoped he will be heard from as in days of yore.' The above assurance of the present good health of

our senior Senator will be read with much pleasure by his many friends in this community. With continued good health Senator Mallory will make a mark in Washington that will add to the lustre of his own name as well as that of his native State.

JANUARY NINETEENTH.

Saturday, the 19th, being the birthday of Robert E. Lee, was a State holiday, and in consequence all the banks in this city were closed. The day was celebrated by various Confederate organizations and societies, the parade of the military, eulogistic orations and in other appropriate ways throughout the South. This is as it should be, for while such observance is not necessary to keep green in our hearts the memory of the South's illustrious chief, still by recalling and eulogizing such noble lives and deeds we instill into our children an ambition and an admiration which is elevating and inspiring.

"Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime. And departing leave behind us footprints on the sands of time."

The total number of pensioners on the Florida rolls is 735, of whom 187 are from other States. There are 294 widows on the list, 60 of whom are from other States. In Leon county there are 24, eight of whom are widows and three from other States.

Freeman on the Crop.

Bearing date January 4th, the following circular was sent out from New York by Chas. D. Freeman & Co., Cotton brokers:

"We desire again to call your attention to the size of the crop indicated by the movement so far this season. For the past twelve years the average movement into sight to January 1st has been 70.4 per cent. of the total output."

The amount in sight to January 1st this season according to Mr. Hester's figures is... 6,407,000 bales. Assuming 20 per cent to come into sight for the balance of the season, equals... 2,777,943 bales. Total crop, assuming the movement to date to have equaled the average crop of the past twelve years... 9,384,943 bales.

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"In our opinion, an advance in prices will bring on a large January movement. There is a balance left of this crop unmarketed, varying in amount anywhere from 2,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales. Picking and ginning is practically concluded, and this remaining portion of the crop is ready to be sold as soon as a satisfactory price can be obtained. A large January movement, however, would not indicate a maximum crop of more than 9,500,000 bales."

"One million bales for January would only bring the amount into sight to the 1st of February, 7,607,000 bales. For the past twelve years, the average in sight to February 1st has been 80.10 per cent., so that even assuming 1,000,000 bales for January, we would have an indicated crop on the 1st of February of not over 9,500,000 bales."

"A word now as to consumption.

In our opinion, Mr. Ellison has underestimated the consumption for this season. We are informed from the most reliable sources that unless there is a prohibitive advance in the price of cotton, the Southern consumption this season will equal, if not exceed, last year's. While some mills may consume less, the consumption of the new mills will more than make good this deficiency. There may be some decline in the consumption of the Northern mills, but with the enormous prosperity of the whole country and with the large individual purchasing power this prosperity gives, we cannot but believe that we shall see during the rest of this season an expanding instead of a contracting trade. Mr. Ellison reports the consumption of the European mills for November at 155,000 bales per week, against 137,000 bales in October this year, and 159,000 in November last year. Mr. Ellison further states that the spinners stocks in Europe on December 1st were only 323,000 bales, against 560,000 bales last year, or 237,000 bales less.

"It must, therefore, be apparent that the American crop this year must exceed 10,150,000 stated by Mr. Ellison for the requirements of this year, or the cotton famine of next summer will be as great as it was last year. If the crop should not exceed 9,500,000 bales, which we expect, the price will have to advance to a point where consumption will be materially checked."

"We would esteem it a personal favor if our correspondents would write us the facts in regard to this year's movement of the crop, whether it has moved more or less freely. The amount of cotton received at the various towns in the South so far this season, with the amount shipped and the amount to be received, should enable our local correspondents to arrive with accuracy at the percentage shipped to date from their respective communities. We will take pleasure in tabulating this information, and will furnish it to our correspondents as soon after it is received as practicable."

Civil Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Jennings has made the following civil appointments:

M. J. Stuncliff of Braidentown, to be notary public for the State at large.

W. A. Bours of Jacksonville, to be notary public for the State at large.

W. B. Bonucker of Lakeland, to be notary public for the State at large.

Charles Donovan of Tampa, to be notary public for the State at large.

T. E. Edwards of White Springs, to be notary public for the State at large.

Julian H. Dart of Jacksonville, to be notary public for the State at large.

J. Leroy Brandon of Clewater, to be notary public for the State at large.

Charles E. Duvis of Madison, to be notary public for the State at large.

Council Brush of Greenville, to be notary public for the State at large.

Emra P. Ward of Starke, to be notary public for the State at large.

A. H. Thompson of Fort Meade, to be constable for district 2, Polk county.

T. Williams of South Jacksonville, to be notary public for the State at large.

Charles H. Dickerson of Madison, to be private secretary to governor during the pleasure of the governor.

James O. Walker of Pensacola, to be notary public for the State at large.

Miss Grace Mann of Brooksville, to be stenographer in the governor's office during the pleasure of the governor.

B. F. Page of Woodville, to be justice of the peace for district 11, Leon county, and Charles R. Langster of Woodville, to be constable for the same district.

A Good Suggestion.

The following appears in a recent issue of the Monticello Tribune:

Another important question to come before the next Legislature is that of improving the Capitol building at Tallahassee. Whether to remodel and add to the old building, or construct a new building for the use of the Supreme Court and Railroad Commission, and leave the present building for the use of the Legislature and Cabinet officials, is the question, and upon these lines sentiment and opinion will likely divide. As to the main question, it is generally conceded that a liberal appropriation should be made for the improvement of the Capitol, and the people will approve of the expenditure if it is used judiciously and upon well matured plans.

Which leads the Pensacola News to remark, and we heartily second it, that "the people of Tallahassee, or the State officials, should procure, in advance of the session, carefully devised plans and bona fide estimates of the probable cost of necessary additions or improvements, so that action by the Legislature may be prompt and effective."

Convict Camps.

It is earnestly requested that

books, papers and magazines be sent to the residence of Mrs. R. H. Gamble, on Clinton street, to be forwarded to the various convict camps of the State.

Schrader Sells Half Interest.

Mr. H. V. R. Schrader, for many years the sole proprietor of the City Drug Store, and a very successful business man, has taken a partner in the business with him, and will, for a time at least, take things easier and rest up. The new partner is Mr. V. P. Balkcom, who has been prescription clerk for Mr. Schrader for some time.

Mr. Balkcom will have charge of the business, and will be assisted, after the first of next month, by Mr. Dozier, who has for a year or more been with Wight & Bro. Mr. Balkcom is too well and favorably known here to do otherwise than add to the already well established reputation of the City Drug Store.

Married.

A letter received this week announced the marriage of Mr. Raiford Pace to Miss Cora Brusean, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Pace is a native of Tallahassee and grew up in our community, but left here when he reached his majority. He is the nephew of our fellow townsman, Mr. Wm. Damon. He was a volunteer during the Spanish war, and went to Cuba, where he saw active service. After his discharge he settled in Denver, Col., where he intends to make his future home. His many friends here wish him a life of continued conjugal bliss.

Buy More Dairy Stock.

Mr. R. G. Johnson, who recently leased the farm and dairy plant, stock, etc., belonging to Mr. J. P. Roberts, has now purchased the stock and dairy business heretofore conducted by Mr. John Spear. Mr. Johnson will fill all contracts made by Mr. Spear and endeavor to hold all the old custom as well as secure new patrons, by prompt delivery and generous dealings.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

EDITORS: Mrs. M. E. Hancock, Archer, Fla.; Prof. W. F. King, Bronson, Fla.

This department is intended to be a permanent feature, and will appear in future issues, with perhaps only occasional lapses on account of lack of space or failure to receive copy in time for publication.—Publisher.

Relations Between the Teacher, Parents and Pupils.

It is with regret that we notice, all over our God blessed land, a growing friction between teachers and pupils; also, between teachers and patrons. So dangerous to the public welfare, so menacing to the very foundations of good government, is this friction, that wise and sober-minded teachers and patrons all over our southland have determined to look into it, and find the cause and the remedy.

We, who are old in the office of teacher, suspect several reasons for this great public danger and shall boldly give them, regardless of fear: because we feel it is a sacred duty to warn coming generations of a great evil over hanging them. First, proper relations do not exist between the parent and the child's teacher. The parent should have due respect for the teacher's mental and moral character and then confide the child to the teacher's full, free and unbiased control. It is the teacher's duty to be sure that he or she is fully qualified, mentally and morally, to fill the office of teacher, or, if otherwise, not to undertake it. Once assured that the teacher's fully qualified to enter upon his duties, and assume the rights of this office, it is the duty of the teacher to demand, secure and maintain the respect and friendship of the patron. Without full and hearty co-operation between parent and teacher, no teacher, however well qualified, can exercise a proper influence and beneficial control over the pupil. Let the child but once hear sneering, unkind, bitter remarks in the home circle about his teacher and that instant the teacher is degraded in the eyes of his pupil, his influence over the child is weakened, his full power to control is gone, and brute force is the only safeguard left for the teacher. How unwise then that the patron did not first seek the teacher and talk fully, freely and kindly with him concerning the child's complaints or deficiencies. The greater hurt has fallen upon the child, and must influence the coming life of that child.

Did the question of the teacher's influence end with time, the bad effect of weakened control on the part of the teacher would be fraught with danger sufficient to frighten every thinking parent; but, alas the school influence does not stop at the grave, but reaches over into eternity. Parents should remember that the early part of life, the time when good or evil impressions are formed, is spent chiefly in the school room. How unwise, how unjust, to the teacher, how cruel to the child, it is to weaken the bulwark of safety which the honest, earnest teacher is

endeavoring to place around the character of the growing child. Make fun of the teacher—cause the pupil to defy his power, lessen his influence over your child, parents, and you have, by just so much, battered the intellectual and moral walls which the teacher is honestly trying to build into child character. If the teacher does not deserve your support and co-operation in controlling your child, put that teacher out of office through the proper channel, the school board, but never lessen the power and influence of the teacher over your child; for, if you do, the effects of such a course will come back to you in the conduct of your child in his future life, sitting like a ghost in your heart and soul, when you see your child a moral and social wreck.

A conclusion, then, of this first cause for friction is the want of due respect for the teacher and a lack of hearty co-operation with the teacher, on the part of the parents. But why should such be the case, is the first inquiry that arises in an honest mind. An honest teacher will answer this question; and this brings us to our second cause. Either the teacher is working for salary only, and thus not truly qualified for his office, or there is an unjust prejudice on the part of the patron. The office of teacher is next to that of pastor in sacredness, and superior to the pastor's in character building, since it is the every day work of the teacher and only the occasional work of the pastor. Therefore the teacher who is unfit for the office, has no right to be there. But this office is under the supervision of School Boards and their duty it is to see that the office is filled by a fit applicant in office. Hence the patrons should be careful to test their prejudice against the teacher and see if it is not uncalled for, therefore unjust to the teacher.

If otherwise, complaint should be made to the Board, and not before the children. In the third place friction between pupils and teacher is due, frequently, to other causes which we desire to place before our young teachers. Sometimes teachers think that in order to maintain good government it is necessary to rule with a rod of iron, while others suppose kindness is all the rule needed. But, fellow teachers, the medium line will bring better success—firmness in giving your commands, and kindness in executing them. God says,

"Withhold not correction from the child; for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell."—Prov. 23:13, 14. It is often necessary to use the rod in the home circle, and the school room is a continuation of the home. Hence, the switch should be used there, wisely and kindly, and the child comes to years of discretion and judgment, and then other punishment can be properly substituted.

There are less child-criminals, less criminals found on the highways and in the penitentiaries, in those states where the switch is used in the school room. But be sure, teachers, to use this: a teacher must know how to control himself before he can control others.

Summing up the whole matter, there be due respect and kind feelings between teachers and parents, then kind relations will certainly follow between teachers and pupils. Search the schools and you will find those pupils improving faster, behaving better, whose parents control them properly at home, and who teach their children to love and respect their teachers at school.

OLD TEACHER,
Alachua county, Fla.

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Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Hosiery, Etc.

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A WONDERFUL

Household Medicine.

Cures Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Nervous or Spasmodic Pains, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Stings of Insects, Swellings of all Kinds, Stiff Neck, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sick Stomach or Sea Sickness. In cases of Bad Coughs, Colds or Pneumonia, it affords

QUICK RELIEF.

No Cure, No Pay.

SWEET HERB LIVER REGULATOR

FOR

Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Indigestion, Headache, and all Ailments resulting from a Disordered Liver, such as Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Blues, Weakness, Tired Feeling and Inactivity of the Mind.

It stimulates and purifies the Blood.

Japanese Eye Water

Cures Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, and is soothing and strengthening to Weak Eyes.

Sold on a Guarantee—No Cure, No Pay.

Never pains the eye to use it, but is guaranteed to cure sore eyes quicker than any other remedy ever used.

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If you own mules or horses, you should by all means keep at ready command

Walker's Dead Shot Colic Cure FOR MULES AND HORSES.

It is guaranteed to relieve any case of colic in mules or horses in ten minutes. It is the world's great specific for colic. It can be administered by anyone who has intelligence enough to know how to dress a horse. It is manufactured purely from the extract of roots and the distillation of herbs, and is therefore harmless. It is also a valuable liniment. It is sold upon our iron clad guarantee to cure colic quicker than any known remedy, or the one from whom you bought it is authorized by us to refund your money. If your medicine dealer does not keep it, ask him to order it for you; or upon receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, we will send it to you by express, prepaid to your express office.

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The Walker Company, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE BY **The Tallahassee Drug Co.**