

FIGHT FOR PENNY POST

Slogan Sounded Nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Years Ago.

HOW CLIMAX WAS REACHED

By Recent Establishment of Two Cent Rate Between Great Britain and United States—Possibilities of the Change—Incidents of Struggle For Reduced Rates.

It is almost exactly 250 years since the slogan "a penny post" was first sounded. The penny post became a fact throughout the United Kingdom only sixty-eight years ago. In the United States the people obtained that rate on a letter only twenty-five years ago. As that event occurred on Oct. 1, 1883, the establishment on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1908, in a very quiet manner of a penny post between Great Britain and the United States was in reality not only a most fitting but an epoch making celebration of the reduction of internal letter postage to 2 cents. It is believed that only a few years will elapse before this rate will be adopted between many countries.

Reductions and improvements in postal rates have been obtained only by constant battling. It has required broad minded men willing to sacrifice money and time to obtain the inestimable boon of inexpensive communication in writing, says the New York Tribune. There are a number of little known facts connected with the fight of the true philanthropists who have won so much for the development of the world's civilization. The struggle for the transfer of a letter or message at a cost of a penny English or 2 cents American began in the days of the English commonwealth. Charles I., the impetuous monarch, several years before his execution established the "letter office of England." This was farmed out to Thomas Witherings for life, he receiving a monopoly of the carrying of letters. The charge was sixpence a letter. This was such a high price that many persons made use of other means of getting their letters to their destination. Private "undertakers" undertook to perform the service at cut rates, and parliament, at odds with the king, refused to support his "letter carrier" in the latter's efforts to punish the "undertakers" by imprisonment. Ten years later the "undertakers" were still a thorn in the flesh, and the official letter carrier and another "did in a rytuous manner, with swords and other weapons, by force break into the house, where the goods and letters of the undertakers were, and thrust their servants out of doors, and after threatenng speeches and many more outrages restrayned these undertakers from receiving letters."

Although persecution seemed to follow the "undertakers," and they are said to have lost approximately £3,500, there was such promise of service and profit that in 1659, seven years after this "rytuous" attempt at suppression, they undertook to carry in all the "usual roads" or England a letter for a penny. One of the persons who assisted in these efforts to obtain for the people a low letter rate, curiously enough, was a man named Hill—John Hill. Men of this name have had a great deal to do in obtaining a penny post. John Hill, with others, undertook the business of carrying letters at the penny rate. Like Sir Rowland Hill, his namesake of nearly two centuries later, he was a pamphleteer on postal reform. In 1659 he published a pamphlet entitled "A Penny Post; or, A Vindication of the Liberty and Birthright of Every Englishman in Carrying Merchants and Other Men's Letters, Against Any Restraint of Farmers of Such Employments."

He thought it a "strange imposition that a man cannot have an account of condition of his wife or family without paying thrice as much as he need, and it seems as unreasonable for a man to be forced to pay 3d. for what may be done for a penny (in relation to letters) as for a man to be compelled to pay thrice as much for meat or any other commodity as the price current." He urged that "if for reasons of state posts must be erected certainly he is not the fittest man that will give the most money for it, but rather he that will undertake the service at the cheapest rate which must be the best advantage to the commonwealth."

The penny post system was first established in cities. In 1680 Robert Murray and William Dockwra set up the London penny post. The system which they organized lasted more than a century. The skeleton of the system was the forerunner of that used in cities of the United States today. There were seven sorting stations and between 400 and 500 receiving stations, which correspond to branch stations and letter boxes. The foot messengers employed were under bonds, and persons having letters to be transported were asked not to pay them, as, according to the circular sent out describing the plan, "these messengers have their

wages duly paid them every Saturday night." When one realizes how long it requires to deliver a letter mailed in one part of New York city to the addressee in another this postal service of two and a half centuries ago was speedier than special delivery. The "undertakers" used "stamps to mark the hour of the day on all letters when sent out from their office to be delivered, by which all persons are to expect their letters within one hour (little more or less, from the time marked thereon, excepting such letters as are to be convey'd to the out-towns and remotest parts, which will be longer), by which the cause the delay of letters may be easily discern'd—viz, whether it be really in the office or their own servants (or others) with whom letters are left."

In course of time other English cities had local penny post services. Then came Rowland Hill, who in the first half of the nineteenth century entirely reformed the postal system by obtaining the introduction of prepaid postage in the form of adhesive stamps and the governmental sanction of a fee of a penny for a half ounce letter for any distance in the United Kingdom. Formerly it had been the custom to collect the fee from the person who received the letter. This, being often a hardship, served to discourage letter writing. With the change the total number of letters circulated in the United Kingdom jumped from 75,907,572 in 1839 to 168,768,344 in the following year. In the year ended March 31 last the number of letters interchanged in the United Kingdom was approximately 3,140,226,000.

The next step obviously in the campaign for penny postage was to obtain international letter transportation at that rate. Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith" of Connecticut, urged Great Britain to undertake to transport half ounce letters from a British port overseas to any port touched by vessels flying her flag for a penny. Then followed the plea for universal penny postage. The accomplishment of Oct. 1, 1908, gave a mighty impetus to this programme. It is now possible to mail in Manila a letter destined for London weighing an ounce with a two cent stamp attached, and it will be delivered without further payment of postage.

MORGAN MINIATURES.

Millionaire's Splendid Gift to the Library of Congress.

The library of congress received within the last few days a rare and beautiful gift from J. Pierpont Morgan of New York in the three volume catalogue of his collection of miniatures. The books had been heralded in some of the English periodicals and in cable dispatches from London, which aroused expectant interest in the United States. These messages have not been adequate to describe the actual beauty and sumptuousness of the work.

The books have been compiled by Dr. G. C. Williamson, who is one of the most noted of miniature experts, and the miniatures in the collection have been copied under his supervision at Hempstead. The books were privately printed by Mr. Morgan at the Chiswick Press, and of this edition de luxe only twenty copies were printed, of which the library copy is No. 11. The queen of England and President Roosevelt were the first to receive similar gifts.

The books are covered by plush lined boxes, and they are deposited in the prints division, where they are kept in the special cases designed for treasures.

The books are bound in white vellum with a hand hammered oxidized silver shield in the center of each. The corners and clasps are also silver of the most beautiful design. On these shields and corners are tiny initials and monograms of some of the artists represented in the work. One of the volumes, containing miniatures by Richard Cosway, is ornamented by a heart shaped shield outlined with delicate silver ribbon scroll and vine, a facsimile of Richard Cosway's autograph in blue enamel written across the center. The small initials in the corners are also blue, the whole decoration of this volume being lighter in design.

Of the two others one is decorated in the French style of the seventeenth century, and the third is copied from a medieval volume in the Vatican library.

Two more volumes are to be added, and it is expected two years will be required to complete the work.

Why Colds are Dangerous

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Every one knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold, but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would have no otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by the Titusville Pharmacy.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

In a comparison of the eighteenth century with the nineteenth century from an architectural point of view one can hardly help being struck with the fact, amounting almost to a paradox, that, while the former was an age of great architecture, the latter was one of great architects.—Builder.

Mr. Finnegan—So me darter Maggie proposed to ye and ye have accepted her? Young Cassidy—No, no, Mr. Finnegan. I proposed to your daughter Marguerite, and she has accepted me. Mr. Finnegan—Tush, tush, me bye! U's the same thing, only ye don't know ut!—Kansas City Independent.

Wife (at 7 a. m.)—Now deny your condition last evening! Here you are with your hat and shoes on. Don't tell me you didn't come home the worse for drink! Husband—Not a bit, dear. You know I have lately taken to walking in my sleep, and I thought I'd go to bed prepared.—Illustrated Bits.

Affable Grocer (to local art master)—Yes, sir, I shall be sending 'im along to your evening classes when 'e's a bit older, and I want you to learn 'im just like you learned his brother. You so trained that lad's eye, sir, that 'e can cut the bacon to a quarter of an ounce!—Punch.

Would Be Purchaser (who is looking at works of art in the designer's studio)—Oh, what a delightful design for lace work! What is the price of the drawing? The Artist—Madam, that is only a map of Suburbtown showing the proposed subway, elevated and electric railways.—Puck.

The reason why white pepper is considered better than black is not only because it looks and tastes better, but because it is less irritating to the stomach. Both are made from the same kind of peppercorns. In the white, however, the outer husk has been removed before grinding.

They were on board the excursion boat.

There wasn't a cloud in sight, but he saw his opportunity to get funny. "It look like rain?" he said.

"What looks like rain?" she queried. "The water," he answered.—Kansas City Independent.

Mrs. Bryden—And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture? Mr. Swolly—Antique, madam? There's no doubt about it. Why, it was so worm eaten when I bought it that I had to have a new back, a new seat and three new legs made for it!—London Telegraph.

"It 'pears tew me," remarked the rural philosopher, "that law air a heap sight like a colt."

"How's that?" queried the hired man.

"Somebody has twer break it afore yer kin tell whether it's enny good or not," explained the old granger.—Chicago News.

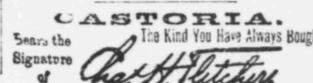
Magicians and jugglers were found among the Indians by the Jesuit missionaries as early as 1613, and they were common among all the Algonquin tribes, and Charlevoix mentions them among the Iroquois in 1635. The Spaniards met them in Mexico and South America.

Saying the sun never sets on British soil is equally true as to the domain of the United States. When it is 6 p. m. on Attoo Island, Alaska, it is 9:36 a. m. of next day on the eastern coast of Maine. The day ends two hours earlier in Hawaii than in Alaska.

The Royal Society of England is the oldest and most renowned scientific body, except the French Academy of Sciences, in the world. It was organized in 1645, and every great English scientist has been a member of it. Benjamin Franklin was the first American member.

A Banquet

spread before you would do you no good if you couldn't eat. What good can food do a child when as soon as it enters its stomach it is eaten by worms. That's the reason your baby is ailing, cross, pasty-faced and thin. Give it White Cream Vermifuge. It will expel the worms and act as a tonic for the child. Sold by Titusville Pharmacy and Banner Drug Store.



WELCOME TO THE FLEET.

Japan to Outdo All in Greeting American Battleships.

Uncle Sam's uniform will entitle the enlisted men of the American fleet when it reaches Japan to free transportation on street cars and railroads and to admission to theaters, while the officers will be provided with carriages and their hotel bills will be paid, according to the outline of the official programme. In fact, it is the aim of Japan to eclipse all other nations in its reception of the fleet.

The programme provides on Oct. 17, the day of the arrival of the fleet at Yokohama, for a dinner to the officers given by the Japanese commander in chief of the district and a reception by Governor Surukunel of the city of Kanagwa. On Oct. 18 there will be a dinner given by the mayor of Yokohama and a reception at which the city of Yokohama, represented by its officials, will be host.

Entertainment for the American officers from Oct. 19 to 23 includes an audience and luncheon with the emperor, dinners with the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of marine, a luncheon by Baron Terauchi, a garden party by Admiral Togo and receptions to the officers of the entire fleet.

In the cities the Japanese theaters will be open continuously and free to the men of the fleet at all times. There will be daily excursions to points of interest in the surrounding country, and these will cost the Americans nothing, nor will any charge be made for admission to the baseball games and various other sports planned for the amusement of the visitors.

Passes for the officers of the fleet on all trains and special trains for the accommodation of both officers and men will be provided between Yokohama and Tokyo, and the street cars of both cities will be free to the men in Uncle Sam's uniform.

Instructions have been issued to the officers for service at Tokyo during the stay of the Americans to tender their services to the Yankee tars as guides ashore and afloat. All of the American officers will be provided with free hotel accommodations during their stay, and carriages will be placed at their disposal at all times.

Each man of the American fleet will receive a silver medal to commemorate the visit to Japan, while each officer will be given a gold medal, 2,000 of the latter having been ordered by the government.

USE FOR DEADLY WEED.

Mexican Marihuana Plant to Be Grown in Texas For Drug Purposes.

The deadly marihuana plant is to be introduced into Texas from Mexico by special permission of the state agricultural department. James Love, who conducts an agricultural experimental station near Cuero, Tex., has returned from a trip to the marihuana producing region of Mexico, bringing with him ten pounds of the seed of the plant which he will plant.

It is the belief of Mr. Love that the plant can be put to good commercial use as a drug. He says that it is known to be a cure for asthma, and it is also thought to be valuable in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is said to be far more powerful than India hemp, of which it is a species. India hemp is recognized in the materia medica as a valuable drug.

The marihuana weed is known as the most harmful of narcotic drugs. Its leaves, when smoked in the form of cigarettes, produce a series of insanity that frequently ends in death.

So terrible are the effects of marihuana that a law was passed by the national congress of Mexico a few years ago making it a penitentiary offense for a person to smoke or use the plant in any form. It is said that the plant is so seductive in its effects that the smoking of one cigarette made of its leaves will cause one to become addicted to its use. Notwithstanding the stringent law in Mexico against the use of the plant it is a common practice for cigarettes made of its leaves to be smuggled to the soldiers in the barracks in different parts of the country. More than one riot among the soldiers has been caused from smoking the weed.

Nose That Grows a Beard.

After having delighted its owner for only a few weeks the new nose recently grafted on the face of Pat Moran, a well known character in New Orleans, has begun to develop a crop of hair that is somewhat annoying to Pat. Some weeks ago Moran was out on a

For Chronic Diarrhoea

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says Geo. M. Felton, of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief, until Mr. A. W. Miles, of this place, persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by the Titusville Pharmacy.



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The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and antiferment. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherry-bark, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherrybark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe obstinate, hang-on chronic coughs, bronchial and nervous troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering hang-on coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (catarrhal inflammation of stomach), it is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of pyrosis (heartburn) and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

"Golden Medical Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood curing blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings and old sores, or ulcers.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet telling all about the native medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

celebration and during the evening's enjoyment lost a good part of his nasal appendage. He was taken to the Charity hospital in New Orleans, and after considerable labor the surgeons succeeded in grafting a new nose that filled the vacancy. In putting together the skin and flesh the surgeons took a small piece of skin from the scalp near the forehead. This piece of skin is responsible for Moran's trouble, and he is now sporting a small crop of hair near the end of his nose.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Fla.

Notice is hereby given that E. B. Arnold, purchaser of tax certificate No. 114, dated the 1st day of July, A. D., 1901, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Brevard county, Florida, to-wit: Part of lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 30, tp. 25 south, range 38 east. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of W. O. Mont. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 26th day of October, A. D., 1908.

Witness my official signature and seal this 25th day of September, A. D., 1908.

A. A. STEWART,
Clerk Circuit Court
Brevard County, Florida.

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