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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

Motoring is said to be good for consumptives. It is also good for the reduction of a fat pocketbook.

Hereafter "middies" at Annapolis will not be permitted to indulge in chorus girl suppers. That is one of the luxuries they must get along without.

The Washington Post agrees with the army officer who says the army is no place for an automobile. The Post declares that war is bad enough as it is.

Stetson University at DeLand is to have a library building to cost forty thousand dollars. It will be constructed of white brick and the work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

There is a rumor of a new railroad—the Ocala Northern, to connect Ocala with Jacksonville. Railroads, with telephone and telegraph systems, are what are most needed to complete the development of this great state of ours.

The faster a city grows today the more rapid must be the supply of those public improvements that will clear the way for a still larger growth tomorrow. Pensacola is enjoying many public improvements and the city is sure to grow apace.

The Gainesville Sun states that never before has the Florida market been so bare of sweet potatoes as during the past few months. Those who produced early crops of the sweet potato have reaped a rich reward for their labor, every peck brought to market finding a ready purchaser at fancy prices.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Beard Is Wise.

John S. Beard, of Pensacola, candidate for United States senator, spent a part of last month in the North Carolina mountains, but he never lost sight of the main chance at home, as he wisely had the Florida papers sent to him while away. Those candidates who attempt to do business without the aid of the newspapers, or haughtily discredit the influence of newspapers, are always left as they should be. Better catch on to Beard's plan before it is too late.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Lamar and Prohibition.

The "sickness" that prevented Bill Lamar from making a prohibition address in Santa Rosa county on July 16th, at the request of the prohibition committee, will cause him to do some explaining to the advocates of prohibition when he goes before the people asking their loyal support. He will be called upon to give an account of his whereabouts on that day and the following. A sick man can't travel, Mr. Lamar.—Madison Recorder.

Recorder Is For Kehoe.

The Recorder intends supporting for congressman from this, the Third distrirt, Hon. J. Walter Kehoe, of Pensacola. And the Recorder will give some mighty good reasons from time to time why its candidate should be honored with the position he is seeking.—Madison Recorder.

Escambia Always to the Front.

Escambia county has two candidates for United States senator, one candidate for the lower house of congress, and until recently, had a candidate for governor. The returns are not all in, and the chances are that Escambia will have more candidates than there are offices to fill. Duval county is yet to be heard from—Apalachicola Times.

But He Did It.

Since Hon. T. A. Jennings' declination of gubernatorial honors, that subject seems to have become flat and stale with the state press. The present permanent boldons don't seem to create a ripple on the political current. Oh, my, to think of a man declining to be governor of a great state.—Holmes County Advertiser.

Carrabelle for Jules.

Hon. Julius Soloman, of Tallahassee, was a pleasant visitor this week. Mr. Soloman is a candidate for railroad commissioner and gives the following as his platform: "Justice to all, special privilege to none; reference—the people of Florida." There having been no representative on the board of railroad commissioners for several years west of the Suwanee river, we believe Mr. Soloman will receive the hearty support of Middle and West Florida. We further believe that he is competent to Trammel down opposition and make his opponents sweat in showin him how it is Dunn.—Carrabelle Advertiser.

Where Are You, General?

The "wet" counties of Florida are: Escambia, Franklin, Duva., Nassau, Marion, Hillsborough, Munroe, Dade, Putnam, St. Johns, Clay, Lee, Orange—13 counties out of a total of 46. Of the 13 wet counties, the prohibitionists are active in Escambia, Franklin, Duval and Putnam, and predictions have been made by men well posted in state politics, that prohibition will be made an issue in the future politics of the state. Doubtless Mr. Kehoe thus d iagnosed the situation when some months since he sprang into the prohibition fight in Santa Rosa county, and made speeches for the prohibitionists, assisting materially in the election result in that county. There remains but two wet counties in the third congressional district—Escambia and Franklin—and it is probable that the prohibitionists, encouraged by results obtained elsewhere, will make a strong effort to carry these counties dry, and will also demand of the congressional candidates that they align themseives either for or against prohibition and enter earnestly in the fight. There will be no chance for the candidates to evade the issue. We know where Mr. Kehoe stands and we wish to know where Mr. Lamar stands.—Apalachicola Times.

Does Not Endorse Beard.

Hon. John S. Beard is one of the few announced candidates who wants a job and is out after the goods. There are those who believe that Senator Beard cast an anchor to windward when he made the speech in which he attempted to show that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution were wrong, and that the courts could and should be made to annull them. Unfortunately for Senator Beard, the citizens of Florida refuse to enthuse over speeches of this kind In Florida the negro as a voter long since ceased to be a factor. The eight ballot box law which was made on his account, and lastly, the poll tax prerequisite, has put him so far in the political background that he has ceased to play a part in the political game. The sword of Democolese is no longer suspended. The old issues are dead. New ones will take the place of the old, and Senator Beard is not the young Lochinvar who comes out of the West to the rescue.—Apalachicola Times.

West Is Nominated.

We nominate Hon. Thomas F. West, of Santa Rosa county, for governor. It is said he is a county attorney with a conscience. He thought his salary was too large, more than he earned, and asked the county commissioners to cut it down, which they did, to $12 per month. Such a man is so unusual that the state can do no less than reward him with her best gift, the governor's position.—Arcadia champon.

May Still Find Them.

W. B. Lamar, present incumbent; Walter Kehoe, Jefferson Stephens and J. F. C. Griggs are candidates for congress in the Third district. While there is only one in each of the other two districts, the present incumbents, Clark and Sparkman. However, some men may be found yet to contest honors with Sparkman and Clark, and their opponents are endeavoring to find them.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Real Estate Transfers.

Priscilla & Spencer Bibbs to Thos. Howard—Lot 8, block 305, New City Tract—$100 and other considerations.

Vasso & Katak to Miss Annie E. McMillan—Lots 17 and 18, block 171, West King Tract—$1 and other considerations.

Raymond Smith to William O'Bryon—Lot 3, block 16, New Coty Tract—$400.

Mrs. Anna C. Wicks to Mrs. Susie Bergin—110 feet by a depth of 150 feet in SW¼ of block 8, East King Tract—$1000 and other considerations.

BIG CASH BARGAINS THIS WEEK AT THE SOLOMON FURNITURE COMPANY.

PROHIBITION NOTES

This Department is Published Under the Auspices of the Escambia County Prohibition League.

HEADQUARTERS—ROOM NO. 501 THIESEN BUILDING.

Up-to-Date Testimony.

Milton, Fla., Aug. 28, 1907.

The Publicity Committee,
Pensacola, Fla.

Dear Sir: Since receiving your letter of the 26th inst., I have made careful inquiry of about all the business people of Milton, including the corner groceries and cold drink stands in order that I might ascertain what effect, if any, they have noticed from the operation of the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Milton. As you say, one would not expect the people to hardly have settled down to the new order of affairs, yet I find that the belief is almost universal here that business generally has improved in the short time that the saloons have been closed.

The statements that business is not as good as under the saloon are absolutely false, and cannot be proved by any of our business men. Three or four of our business men were so very wet, and made such sport of the prohibition movement and the women that engaged in it, that they drove a few of their customers away before the election, but these customers have nearly all returned, and even these men canot complain that business is not good. The other business men without an exception claimed that they noticed an improvement in their cash sales even the first week, and all seem to agree that their business has been better than it has during this period for any previous year.

I was in one store that lost some customers by advocating the saloon, and was told by one of the men in there that the business was not as good as it had been, that they had lost trade, etc. But before he hard hardly caesed to speak, the bookkeeper came down to where we were standing, and told me that there was no noticeable difference, that they lost a few customers, and had gained a few, and that their business was just about the same.

As to the saloon men and their stores. We had only three saloons—D. P. Johnsen & Son., W. F. Harrison, and C. E. Elliott. Of course, prohibition has killed the saloon business—that's what we wanted it for—but it has not wrought any depredation in the value of the property. D. P. Johnson & Son are removing their fixtures and making some alterations in the building with a view to using it for other business. The buildings of Harrison and Elliott are at present closed and not for rent. Harrison is in the west getting up a drove of horses, I am told, to bring here and sell, and Elliott is making some collections. There is not a building in town that can be rented, for business or for dwelling. Men are here now waiting for an opportunity to rent both business buildings and dwellings.

J. F. Poore is now getting things in shape to put up two or three cottages, and has rented them all before he put a bit of material on the ground. D. T. Williams is getting ready to build a new dwelling, L. F. West will in the near future erect a new two-story brick business building, and has already rented it at a good figure. Mr. Cohen will put up a new dwelling soon. Postmaster Brown has asked me to get up plans for him a new dwelling; Capt. C. E. Mason will build now soon and the First National Bank is now putting up what will be the most imposing structure in our little town. Also Fisher & Company, one of the wet stores before the election, has material on the ground for an extension of 22 feet to their store, and new fixtures have arrived for the postoffice and will be put in now in a few days. I have really not known in three years such activity in the building line as we have just now. Parties are writing me constantly about the price of real estate, about buildings, etc., and some of these parties assert that they would not come here were the saloons still here.

I have been informed by the Collins Grain and Ice Factory that a noticeable increase in their business is already observed; by Wm. Ates, a market man, that his cash sales were greater the first week than at any time before the saloons were shut up; by D. T. Williams & Company that they noticed an increase in cash sales a few days after the closing of the saloons; by A. Nicholson, who owns a store here and one in Bagdad, that business at both of his stores was better; by Cohen Bros. that their dry goods business has increased over that of the same time last year; by S. J. Stewart & Bro. that they have noticed an increase in the business of their general store, and so on among all the business men, even the corner groceries and all cold drink stands.

Now, as to the drinking here, let me tell you that drinking here is almost entirely eliminated. We have had one drunk in town since the closing of the saloons. That one occurred right after the closing, and was the result of a local negro coming in contact with some left-over booze. Of course, some of the fellows here get liquor from your town, but little is drunk, and drunkenness is a thing of the past. Before the saloons closed, drunken negroes could be seen in great numbers about the town, and profane language was used on all sides when out of sight of the marshal. All this is gone. The negroes that used to hang around the saloons have gone to work, and are buying groceries and dry goods instead of whiskey. One or two old negroes, like our old "Crazy Willis" have gone to Pensacola, and I suppose that we could let you have more of these if you want them. None of our business men have left, and none of them contemplate leaving, unless it be some of the saloon men, who want to go where their business can be conducted.

I shall be glad at any time to answer any further questions about this matter. You can get some actual figures from the records and the books of the business men, if you desire.

Yours truly,
J. T. SALTER.

VOX POPULI.

MR. GOLDSTUKER IN REPLY TO MR. SINDORF

Editor Pensacola Journal:

My object in writing a few articles against prohibition is not to show that I can write, or for notoriety. I have never sought such. It is mainly for the purpose to uphold the principles of religious and social liberties, which every citizen of the United States is guaranteed by the constitution of the federal government. Its liberties, I mean to defend. For this purpose I resorted to the newspapers to express my feelings and sympathies to the public. I do not care to criticize the actions of any citizen except when they become so obnoxious as to endanger the welfare of the public and ought to be put down.

I give this statement in rebuttal of the criticism of Mr. Sindorf who sought to refute my article of Aug. 25. I would not rush and resort to the newspaper, but without a reply on my part, he might think he succeeded in grasping the votes that my article might possibly have gained through the open explanations without disguise. Now let us see how near he came in his criticism.

He first states he never heard the remark that the dry element is composed of the decent people. If so, why did he mention it, and if he did not hear it, it is therefore no reason why it should not have been mentioned. Nevertheless, second part states that in those old Bible times they knew nothing about such intoxicants, and the amount of poisonous drugs put in liquors should condemn the whole business. I did not claim such intoxicants did exist, only stated that the Bible does not prohibit. Even contrary to the ancient Jewish custom, you can not observe the law without its use. Christ did not forbid, but used wine—even made wine out of water. Of course, may be, as stated, there was no poison in it, but wine intoxicates, nevertheless. As for the poisonous part which he condemns in whiskey, is simply a foolish remark. Whiskey contains no more poison than any other product, and it has been decided by scientists that it is not the whiskey that produces drunkenness, but inhaling the fumes therefrom.

Liquors when first distilled contain fusel oil, which is poisonous, but this is, and must be extracted, and there is no reason why it should not be. The only adulteration in liquor is generally done by would be sages, who imagine they can improve its quality, but no sane man who sells it would put poison or its equivalent in it. On the contrary, they would denature it to extract the fumes therefrom for the purpose of avoiding drunkenness in order to increase their sales. Some liquors are made of fruits instead of cereals, and such require fermentation.

Mr. Sindorf in a half column explained the process of fermentation, and stated in the end that it means rottening—overlooking the fact, however, that every loaf of bread goes through a process of fermentation. I will refer those who admire his newspaper reports to some books in philosophy, as the subject has no bearing upon either the dry or wet element, and therefore I dismiss it from any further consideration.

He cites that drunkenness could no more be prohibited than prohibition itself, but a drunkard when in such state is non compu mentis, and could therefore easily be brought to justice, whereas one who misuses the prohibition law does it in a clandestine manner; in fact, he can and has a right to get liquors, disregarding the law.

He quotes further that the richest argument that he ever heard what blue ribbon men should do and misquotes my ideas and advice to such an extent that I came to the conclusion that either I cannot write or he cannot read. The article is too long to dissect, and anyone comparing my article with his answer will at once see that it has no similarity.

He cites what is liberty. In reply, I again reiterate that every human being is entitled to its fullest extent, and our government makes great strides to protect it from any intrusion, so long as the beneficiary acts in conformity therewith and not intrude upon others. If drunk, punish them.

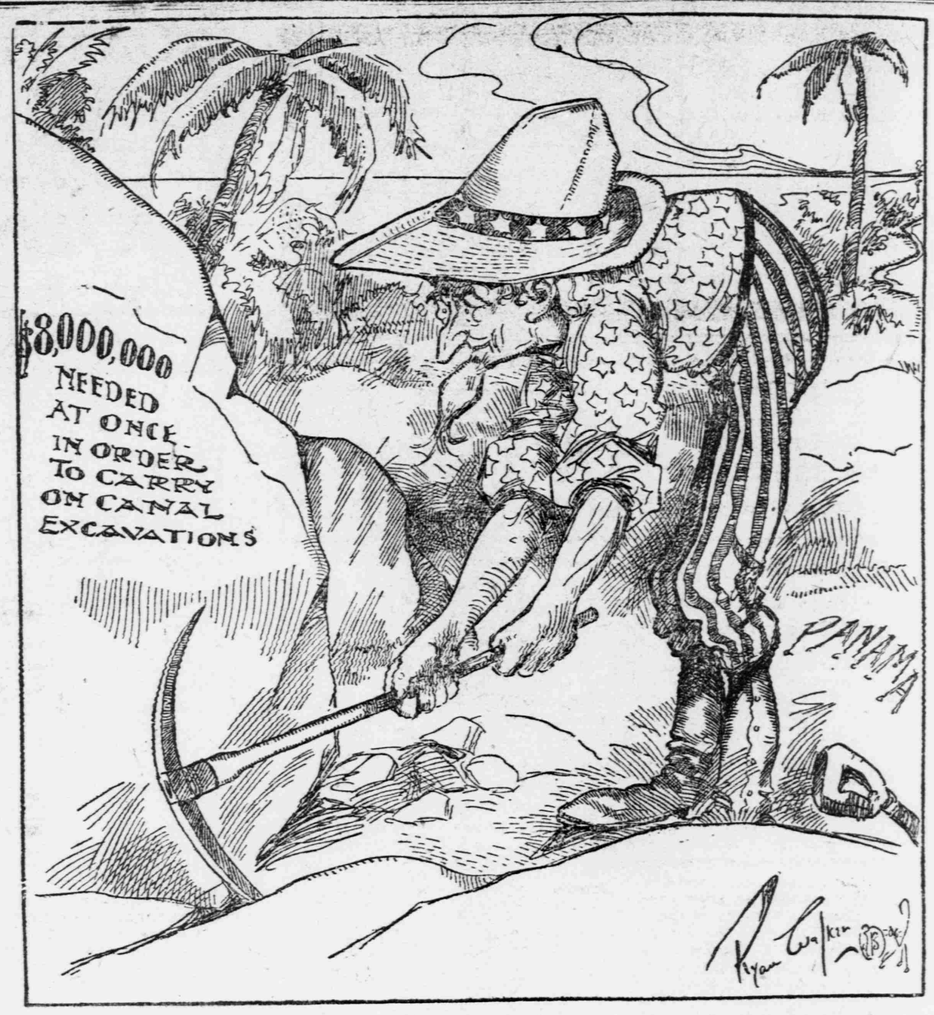
But still I cling to my previous idea, that if I want a glass of beer, I will get it, and no one has a right to dictate to me that I am not entitled to it because another man is a drunkard.

My reference about getting money from Mobile and Montgomery for the purpose of carrying the election, is replied thereto that the wet man can get money from St. Louis, etc., is also a misconstruction. My article was not vicious, to show what could be done with money to defraud an honest election, but it was simply explained that in carrying it dry it would be to the interest of any adjoining city as they would be benefited by its trade, and our home people, who have helped to build up the city, who have families and employes depending upon them for support, who are thrown out of employment without a moment's notice, will be the sufferers.

I have never mentioned blind tigers. I advocate honest business, am still, and will forever advocate it. I believe in submission to law and order, but I have never believed that the majority are right because the minority must be wrong. It is oftentimes might against right.

Would like to hear more of Mr. Sindorf on prohibition, but quote facts and common sense instead of philosophy, as so many men, myself included, are not up to date in those high branches of education. It would therefore require too much time and space and would be an intrusion upon the generosity of The Pensacola Journal, who so kindly allowed me space.

OTTO GOLDSTUKER.



Digger Sam—A little treasury dynamite will soon get that obstacle out of my way. I am progressing too rapidly with this ditch to be delayed now!

NEWS AND VIEWS BY STATE PRESS

Holmes County Is Rich.

Holmes county, though one of the smallest counties in the state, bids fair some not distant time to be one of the wealthiest in material production. With an exceeding fertile soil that responds liberally to the efforts of man, Holmes will one day be a garden spot of agricultural, horticultural, and stock raising enterprise. It's the very land for best results in that line of business—Holmes County Advertiser.

Jackson a Favored Spot.

Jackson county's cotton crop has been cut a little short by excessive rains, but there will still be a fair crop of the "fleecy staple" harvested, and our crop of "hog and hominy" will be a bountiful one. Truly we have one of the most favored spots in the universe.—Marianna Times-Courier.

And Escambia County, Too.

The Quincy Times of last week gives one instance of a citizen of that county who, on less than one acre of tobacco—seven-eighths, to be exact—cleaned up $962.10. This is making money, and what the Gadsden county man has done this year most any Madison county farmer can do next year. Will you take the hint, Mr. Farmer?—Madison New Enterprise.

Tobacco In Jackson.

Jackson county has raised some tobacco this year, and it has been pronounced by some as the genuine article. We believe tobacco culture will be the "money crop" over this way before many more years.—Marianna Times-Courier.

That's All They Need.

All that Chipley and Washington county needs is to be thoroughly advertised. Let the people everywhere know of the beauty and healthfulness of this section and of the magnificent opportunities which await them in this state, and we shall soon have a good increase in desirable immigration.—Chipley Verdict.

Plea for Good Roads.

And right here the Verdict renews its plea for good roads in Washington county. Don't delay—delays are dangerous—but press the matter vigorously while the occasion is ripe for success. A few hard roads radiating from Chipley would give our farmers an easy and cheap outlet for their agricultural wares, and at the same time nearly double the local trade within a year, by forestaling any possible or probable competition for decades to come.

It is up to you, now, Mr. Commissioners, to meet this great interest of the people whom you are called to represent—the farmers and business men of Washington county.

The ginning season is now about to commence, and unless something is done to improve the roads leading here other points are likely to get a large bulk of the cotton and its attendant trade.—Chipley Verdict.

$15 Out West vs. $500 Here.

Out west the farmers consider they are doing well to make $15 per acre on the wheat and corn lands. Our people would think the crops all a failure if they did not do better than $15 per acre on cotton or peas or sweet potatoes or any staple crops, while the tobacco people consider that anything less than $500 per acre net is getting on the verge of a failure.—Greenville News.

Tobacco To Burn.

Madison county grows tobacco the best that is grown, anl the people are beginning to realize in it such a thing. It "burns," too.—Madison Recorder.

The Lewis Bear Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, of Pensacola, Florida, have secured the agency for the famous ABITA SPRING WATER, CHAMPAGNE CELERY TONIC, ABITA GINGER ALE and ROOT BEER. All these high classed beverages are made from the pure ABITA SPRING WATER and are strictly in accordance with the Pure Food Law and guaranteed to be superior, in quality and flavor, to any goods on the market. Almost every first class cafe and bar in Pensacola are now handling these goods, through the Lewis Bear Drug Co., and if you wish the best, at reasonable prices, call for and use only Abita Spring Water and Beverages. For prices and particulars apply to the Lewis Bear Drug Co., Pensacola, Florida.

A Good Bed Means Good Health

After a hard day's work this hot weather, a real good bed is a blessing. Rests the tired body and makes it possible to regain the usual vigor.

A Fine Felt Mattress and a Victor Spring

Makes the best bed in the world. The mattress smooth and soft, the springs giving easily and naturally with every movement of the body. Mattresses from $7.50 to $15. Victor Springs, $4.50.

Marston & Quina,

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"Femenina" for Women. Only 50¢

Equal to any $1.00 preparation on the market.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.