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THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

PINNACOLA, FLORIDA.

1904.

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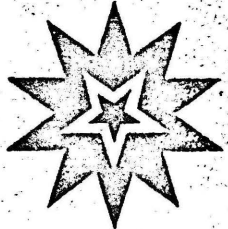
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GEO. P. WENTWORTH.

Geo. P. Wentworth, Esq. is the son of the late Major Wetworth, well-known by the older citizens of this community for the very prominent position he occupied in the federal service during the civil war.

Mr. Geo. P. Wentworth is a brother-in-law of the late Hon. John Eagan, and with whom he was an office associate in the practice of law.

Mr. Wentworth is among the youngest members of the bar of west Florida, notwithstanding his age, the young attorney has already commanded himself to the most favorable consideration of the community and by his uniform habits, gentlemanly bearing, have won for him the respect of the entire bar of Pensacola.

Aside from his law practice, Mr. Wentworth is secretary of the Pensacola Investment Company, an establishment in this city which deals largely in real estate and loans.

Mr. Wentworth is Republican in politics, at the death of Mr. Eagan, he was very much spoken of by prominent men of his party as most suitable for the appointment to this important trust, but he very readily recognized the claims of Mr. Sheppard with whom the most cordial relations exist.

JOHN W. JONES.

J. W. Jones, deputy collector and inspector of customs at the port of Jacksonville, is a native of Gadsden county. He has lived in Jacksonville since 1880, having filled the positions as assistant in the large book establishment of the H. B. Drew Company, and assistant pressman in the book bindery. He was at one time principal of a suburban public school, and served one term as assistant city marshal. In 1890-4 he was inspector and gauger in the United States custom service here, serving under Joseph E. Lee, then collector of customs. In 1896 he was appointed sanitary inspector in the Health Department of the city of Jacksonville and remained in that position until 1898, when he was appointed to his present position.

All along, Mr. Jones has sustained an activity in literary, charitable, and religious matters. He composed and wrote a poem descriptive of the great conflagration of Jacksonville, in 1901, and has at sundry times contributed to newspapers. He is an active member of the order of the Good Templars and the Free Masons. He has been a member and worker and officer in the colored Orphan Home Association; secretary for six years of the Republican County Executive committee of Duval.

He was ordained to preach in the African Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop W. J. Gaines in 1900, and admitted into the itineracy by Bishop J. A. Handy in 1903, and at present he has the pastoral supervision of a mission in East Jacksonville.

G. T. GEROW.

Hon. G. T. Gerow, postmaster at Jacksonville, is a man in the enjoyment of large business connections. He is, and has been, for several years, agent for the Standard Oil Company, having under his direction a large force of clerks, teamsters, cars and laborers. Mr. Gerow is an honorable, conscientious representative Republican and on account of his well known methods in all his business transactions, President Roosevelt did not hesitate to appoint him to the important position of postmaster of Jacksonville as successor of the late Hon. Dennis Eagan. Mr. Gerow is a prominent member of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, and to be so connected with that body, representing as it does the principal commercial city of the state, is a well merited distinction. His eminent business and social standing, make him a man sought by the many.

J. N. STRIPLING.

Hon. J. A. Stripling, United States District attorney for the northern district of Florida, is a native of West Florida, and for a number of years, a member of the state legislature from Madison county.

Mr. Stripling possesses all the instincts of a southerner to the manor born, of keen perception and among the brainiest members of the Florida bar. He has always, from his youth up to manhood, espoused the principles of the Republican party, not unlikely an inherent inclination of his nature, because of his father's great attachments and advocacy of the principles of the party, way back in the reconstruction period when southern white men dared, at the sacrifice of social and business relations, to be a Republican. Mr. Stripling was a candidate for Congress, second district, in 1893 during the great McKinley campaign. His speeches were characteristic of the man, calm, logical and convincing. He was a warm friend to President McKinley and the late Senator Hanna and his appointment to the district attorneyship came to him by the unanimous endorsement of his party, and again reappointed to a second term by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Stripling is a member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade and enjoys a large practice in the state and federal courts.

JOHN F. HERR.

Hon. John F. Herr, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, is an Ohio man, came to Florida a number of years ago and for an extended period, a citizen of Key West. Col Herr is a veteran army officer of the late civil war and rendered magnificent service during the four years of this war.

During his long residence in Key West, he was a positive factor in all

that tended to the advancement of the Island City. He is a republican from honest and conscientious convictions, although conservative in manner, yet has always held an important place in the council of his party by reason of his cool and deliberate judgment.

Col. Herr was collector of customs at Key West under President Harrison's administration, has represented the state in National conventions, appointed to his present position by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

He is also a member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade and very much respected for his high standing in the community and efficiency in the discharge of his public duties.

W. H. LUCAS.

Hon. W. H. Lucas, United States Collector of customs, of the port of Jacksonville is among the most ardent and faithful officials in the government service.

He is a man that will never permit the details of his office to entangle or disconcert his methodical plans of operation. It is the proverbial impression among those who have observed his managerial ability as collector of customs, that no work of the office is complete until every requirement of the rules and regulations of the service are strictly met.

Mr. Lucas' long service as transportation official in one of the most popular railway companies of the South, with headquarters at Jacksonville, developed his executive, as well as business ability when engaged in the railway service which admirably served the purpose in fitting him for the important government trust he now holds with spotless credit and universal satisfaction to the department at Washington and the shipping interests of the port of Jacksonville.

Mr. Lucas was appointed to the collectorship of Jacksonville by President McKinley and at the expiration of his term, was promptly reappointed by President Roosevelt. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, faithful government official and an honored citizen.

Mr. W. C. O'Neal, late president of the American National Bank of Pensacola, died subsequent to going to press with the pages of this paper on which the bank's advertisement appears. Since the death of the late president, the following changes of officers have been made: Mr. H. L. Covington, president; Mr. C. W. Lamar, vice-president, with some few other changes in the board of directors.

The best evidence of your appreciation of this edition is shown by sending for a copy or two—only 15c per copy, we will pay the postage.

Additional Items of Export.

Statement of the principal items of export through the port of Pensacola during the year ending December 31, 1903:

Sawn timber, 193,623,000 su. feet; value, \$2,468,325.

Hewn timber, 413,947 cu. feet; value, \$75,528.

Lumber, 148,140,000 su. feet; value, \$2,272,279.

Tobacco, 7,648,549 lbs.; value, \$573,900.

Cotton seed meal, 17,809,277 lbs.; value, \$160,261.

Phosphate, 113,953 tons; value, \$631,053.

Cotton, 152,463 bales; value \$8,056,918.

Coal, 265,003 tons; value, \$645,273.

Rosin, 221,823 bols.; value, \$505,802.

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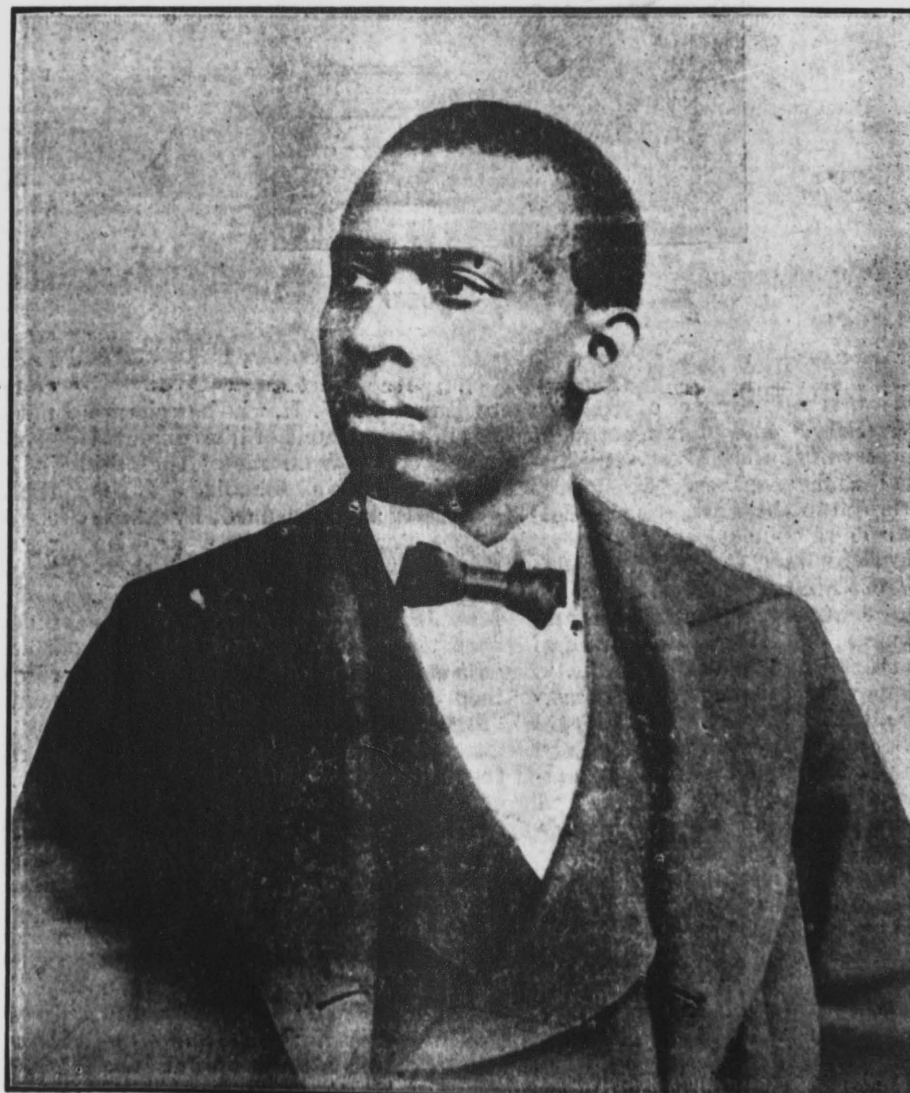
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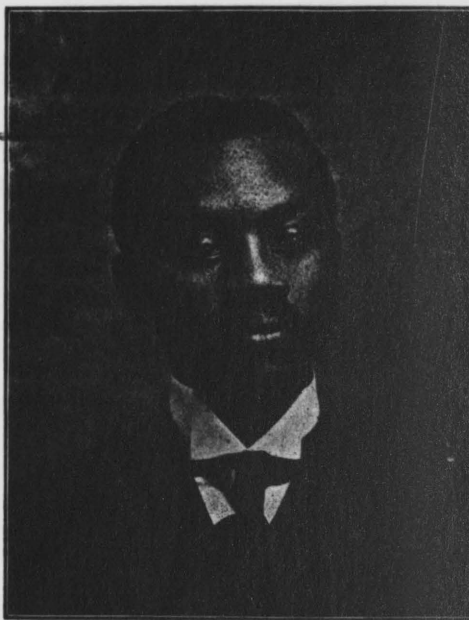
Below we give a characteristic statement of the faculty of the Florida Baptist College Jacksonville, Fla. This institution stands among the foremost of our educational institutions in the state. A word or two, therefore, as to the makeup of its faculty for the present year, would doubtless be of interest to the readers of THE SENTINEL.

Of its president, the Florida Times Union of Jacksonville, the leading paper in Florida, among other things, had the following to say in its issue of April 10th, 1899. "The president of the institution, Prof. N. W. Collier, A. B., is a graduate of the Atlanta University, class of 1894. He has been connected with the Florida Baptist College ever since he graduated—first as vice president and two years later was elected president. He is an earnest, painstaking, scholarly, Christian man. His popularity in Jacksonville and throughout Florida, among all classes and among denominations, is something remarkable."

President Collier is most ably assisted in his work by Miss Sarah A. Blocker, one of the best educators that the race has produced. Miss Blocker has upon her shoulders the entire responsibility of the carrying on the work of the institution in the absence of President Collier, and that she is in every way equal to this herculean task is abundantly proven by the superior atmosphere of good order, cleanliness and neatness, that pervades the institution. Mrs. Dr. D. H. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly supervisor of the teachers of that city, who spent several hours in visiting the institution sometime ago, declared that "as a teacher, possessing a complete grasp and thorough knowledge of her subject, and as imparting of information, she had never seen Miss Blocker's superior." Miss Blocker has been with the work since its very beginning and her superior worth is recognized at home, as well as abroad.

PROF. JNO. D. JACKSON.

Prof. of Science and Mathe-



PRESIDENT N. W. COLLIER.

matics, is a graduate of Atlanta University, and having taught successfully in the West, in Missouri and elsewhere, he brings with him to the work, ripe scholarship and wide experience.

Miss Idella J. Cason, a graduate of Shaw University, is in charge of sacred literature and physiology. She is a young woman of more than ordinary ability. Energetic, painstaking, enthusiastic during the five or six years of her stay in the institution she has proven herself a most excellent teacher. As a ready and fluent speaker, she commends herself most favorably wherever she has been heard.

Of Prof. Sidney Woodward, we need only say that he is the foremost colored man in America in his line. He ranks as one of the leading artists in the country, without regard to racial distinctions.

Miss M. A. E. Jackson, a native

of Bumuda, W. I., who has charge of the department of instrumental music comes from one of the best of the English schools. It is generally acknowledged, by those who know, that there are no schools in the world more thorough than the schools of England. Miss Jackson is a worthy representative of the English system of education. She is giving, we are informed, entire satisfaction.

Miss G. A. Lattimore, a graduate of Bennett College, who for the past two years has had charge of the sewing, dressmaking, cutting and fitting department, is well equipped for her chosen work. The splendid success which has attended her efforts thus far are but an earnest of greater things yet to be accomplished.

Miss Hennie Gantz instructor in U. S. history and geography and also in charge of the culinary department, is a graduate of the Florida Baptist College, class of

'01. She has been employed as teacher ever since her graduation, and by her ability and devotion to duty is destined to become one of the most valued workers in the institution.

Mrs. A. E. Pinckney who has charge of the model school, is a graduate of Shaw University, at Raleigh, N. C. Although this is Mrs. Pinckney's first year as teacher at the institution, her faithful and most efficient services have already endeared her to the hearts of her pupils and commended her most favorably to those in authority.

Mr. Elgin O. Wright, who was graduated from the Florida Baptist College in the class of '97, has been since his graduation instructor in arithmetic and orthography. His work in the class room we are informed has been of such a character as to commend him most favorably.

Mrs. Effie Jackson, teacher in the model school and assistant in the department of music, is a graduate of Wesleyan College at Macon, Missouri. In the preparation for her work Mrs. Jackson has enjoyed most excellent opportunities and those who are so favored as to come under her instruction, cannot fail to be benefitted thereby.

With such a corps of teachers it is hardly to be wondered at that the attendance is the largest in the history of the school and that nearly every county in state is represented among its pupils.

Our department of music is unique and unsurpassed. Sidney Woodward, America's greatest colored tenor and the only colored man in the United States, holding a certificate of proficiency from the Dresden (Germany) Conservatory of Music, has charge of our vocal music. Mrs. M. A. E. Jackson, of Bermuda, West Indies has charge of instrumental music.

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For further information, address at Jacksonville, Florida, Miss S. A. Blocker, Prin. Nor. Dep't and Sec'y of Faculty or N. W. Collier, President.

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1867 - Free Masonry In Florida. - 1904

The first three lodges in the state of Florida were established by Brother Charles F. Daily, a man of unusual ability of whom we shall speak more hereafter. Solomon Lodge No. 50, St. Johns Lodge N. 51 and Mount Mariah Lodge No. 52, were organized by Brother Daily and chartered by Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania March 2, 1867. George L. Berry M. W. G. M. on January 17, 1868, through the influence of Brother Daily, Harmony Lodge, No. 53, now Prince Hall Lodge, No. 54, now No. 2 and Island City Lodge, No. 55, now No. 3, were all chartered by the same authority. A general assembly of the craft was called to meet Jan. 17, 1870, in the city of Jacksonville, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge of Masons for the state. The convention was presided over by R. W. Brother Charles F. Daily, Deputy Grand Master for the Southern jurisdiction, under Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with W. Brother Chas. H. Pierce as grand secretary. The convention remained in session two days. A code of laws for the jurisdiction was adopted, and the lodges were consolidated, renumbered and chartered by the Grand Lodge of Florida. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Harry H. Thompson, G. M.; John H. Robinson, D. G. M.; Robert Smith, G. S. W.; James Roberts, G. J. W.; Emanuel Fortune, G. Treasurer; F. H. Dunkins, G. Secretary; Rev. C. H. Pierce, G. Chaplin; since which time the Grand Lodge has held its regular communications, chartered two hundred and twenty-five subordinate lodges and have a membership of 9564.

Brother Charles F. Daily, 33d deg., was born in St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1820, and in 1840 he was in the fruit trade between Florida and Europe. He was the leading colored Mason in that part of the South at the time, and he accepted the Deputy Grand Mastership under Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1865. Brother Daily received his first three degrees in a lodge in Liverpool, Eng., and the Scottish Rite in Glasgow, Scotland, and was knighted at Greenock, Scotland. He returned to his native home, St. Thomas, where he took the membership under the Grand Orient of France. The following served as Grand Masters.

Harry Thompson from 1870 to 1872.
Alonza Jones from 1872 to 1873.
John R. Scott from 1873 to March 7, 1879.
Abraham Grant from March 7, 1879 to June 19, 1879.

J. D. Thompson acted from June 19, 1879 to June 25, 1883.

Tillman Valentine from June 25, 1879 to January 10, 1888.

S. H. Coleman from January 10, 1888 to 1889.

R. S. Mitchell from January 10, 1888 to 1891.

S. H. Coleman from 1891 to 1899.

John H. Dickerson from 1899 to present date.

Grand Secretaries serving are as follows:

Charles H. Pierce.
T. H. Dunkins.
Joseph E. Lee.
Nathan Cambridge.
James J. Forbes.
John Hall, 1888.
R. S. Mitchell, 1891.
H. W. Chandler, 1893 to 1900.
C. C. Manigault, 1900 to 1901.
E. I. Alexander, 1904 to present date.



REV. J. H. DICKERSON, D. D.,
Grand Master of Florida.

The closing session of January 15, 1904, marks its great history, having raised the Masonic standard and breaking the record. The Masonic Benefit Association is the new feature by which we have raised many thousands of dollars to care for the widows of deceased Master Masons. The officers are:

Rev. John H. Dickerson, President.
Rev. S. M. Gibbs, Lake City; John Jackson, 1110 Michigan ave., Tampa; John G. Riley, Tallahassee; Peter Johnson, 1515 Jefferson street Tampa; O. W. Morrison, Jacksonville; Thos. S. Grice, Pensacola; Wm. Taylor, Treas., Pensacola; D. A. Perrin, 1107 Fla. ave., Tampa, Secretary.

Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons:
Geo. W. Parker, M. E. G. H. P., Pensacola; John G. Riley D. G. P., Tallahassee; D. W. Jewett, G. Secretary, Orlando.

Grand Commandry of Knights Tem-

plars, Sir W. A. Glouer, R. E. G. Commander, West Adam street, Jacksonville, Fla.

There are several consistories in the state of Scottish Rite Masons, Ill John H. Dickerson, (33 dg.) is the Inspector General of the Valley.

Ill H. W. Mills (33dg) is Commander in Chief.

The oasis where the camels cross the desert they are met by the Stag E. . Alexander, Potentate of Union Temple and Rising Sun Temple by Noble S. J. Hawkins, and Ancient City Temple by Noble Geo. S. Chairs.

Officers of the M. W. U. G. L., 1904:
M. W. John H. Dickerson, Grand Master, 414 Eridge street, Jacksonville, Fla.

R. W. S. M. Gibbs, D. G. M., Ocala.
R. W. John Jackson, S. W., 1011 Michigan, avenue, Tampa.

R. W. John G. Rily, J. W., Tallahassee.

R. W. A. J. Junius, G. T., Monticello.
R. W. E. I. Alexander, G. S., Jacksonville.

R. W. R. E. Robinson, G. L., Fernandina.

R. W. Dr. D. W. Gillislee, G. Ch., Jacksonville.

W. W. A. Glover, G. M. of C., Jacksonville.

W. H. W. Mills, G. M., Jacksonville.
W. O. J. Coleman, S. G. D., Madison.
W. S. H. Henry, J. G. D., De Funiak Springs.

W. D. W. Jewell, C. C. of C. S. G. S., Orlando.

W. C. H. Dent, J. G. S., Tallahassee.

W. C. W. Patterson, G. St. B., Tampa.

W. Dr. G. P. Norton, G. Per, Tampa.
W. J. H. Johnson, G. Sw B., Lakeland.

W. Mm. Kelker, G. Ty., Milton.
Next session will be held in Ocala Jan. 10, 1905.

Delegates to the Masonic congress to be held during the St. Louis exposition are John H. Dickerson, O. J. Coleman, E. I. Alexander, D. W. Jewett and R. E. Robinson.

Board of Directors of the Masonic Benefit Association.

Rev. John H. Dickerson, president.
Rev. S. M. Gibbs, Lake City.
John Jackson, 1110 Michigan ave., Tampa.
John G. Riley, Tallahassee.
Peter Johnson, 1515 Jefferson st., Tampa.
O. W. Morrison, Jacksonville.
Wm. Taylor, Treas., Pensacola.
Thos. S. Grice, Pensacola.
D. A. Perrin, 1107 Fla. ave., Tampa.

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Men's Wear

and you will not only always be in style but perfectly satisfied with the world in general, yourself in particular.

With one of those swell GARRISON MEYER SUITS, a nobby EAGLE BRAND SHIRT, a pair of JOHNSON & MURPHY or FLORSHEIM PATENT LEATHER SHOES and a KNOX HAT, you'll be fit to enter the gates of paradise; and, last, but not least, the whole outfit won't cost you over \$27 50—Just think of it, when you have been paying more than that for a suit alone.

I haven't the time to eulogize on the Underwear, Neckwear and Hosiery, but I can assure you a choice of the swellest and nobbiest ever seen in Pensacola, and the prices won't hurt you a little bit.

Come and take a look, if you don't buy now, you may later,

Yours for Men's Wear,
JOS. COLEMAN,
212 S. Palafox Street.

FISHER

REAL ESTATE

AGENCY,

J. E. D'ALEMBERTE,
Manager.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

Special Attention to Collection of Rents.

Money to Lend on Real Estate at Lowest Market Rates.

204 1/2 South Palafox Street,

Pensacola, Florida.

GEO. G. BEDSOLE,

Dealer in Staple & Fancy Groceries.

Poultry, Eggs and Country Produce a Special y.

I carry a full line of all kinds of Feedstuffs. All orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city

Charcoal for sale.

Cor. Baylen & Romana Sts.

Phone 626.

J. A. VANPELT,

—DEALER IN—

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

General Notions, Odds and Ends &c.

The Optimus Shoe! I carry a line of shoes for quality and price that can't be duplicated anywhere. For good substantial wear I GUARANTEE THE OPTIMUS SHOE.

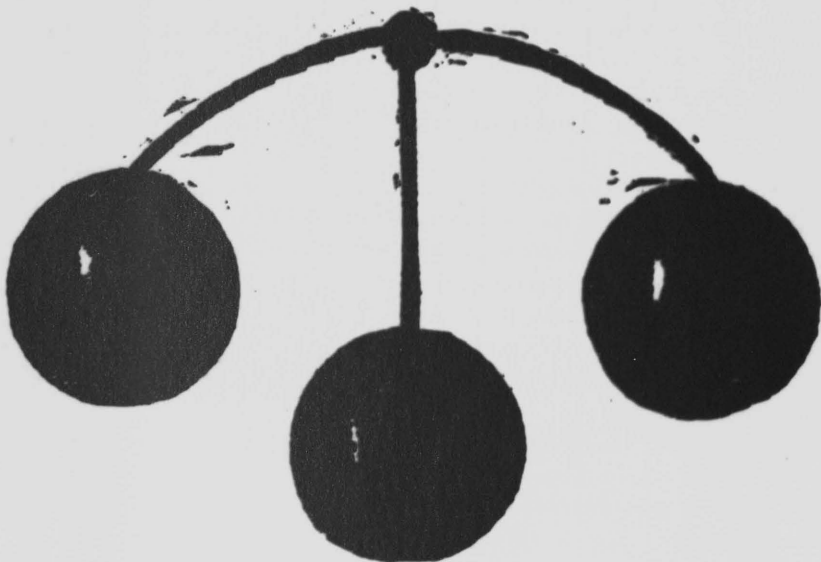
I make a specialty of selling well-made clothing suitable for working men on land or in the bay. Come and see them.

Cor. Tarragona & Intendencia Sts.

Phone 231.

Cashman's Pawn Shop!

118 South Tarragona St. (Railroad St.)



MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Pistols, Guns, and Musical Instruments. Always on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Ladies and Men's Shoes and Furnishing Goods at very low prices.
Cashman's Pawn Shop, 118 S. Tarragon St.

The Cock who cooks on
A Gas Range
can cook anything in the Cookbook.
And it's so easy!

The public is cordially invited to call at the company's office, 25 Garden street, and see how simple and economical these stoves are.

Pensacola Gas Company,
C. F. ZEEK, Supt.

JOE H. JAMES,

With His Pleasing Smile

32d F. and A. M.



Glad to Meet His Friends at

Klondyke BAR

—AND—

POOL ROOM,

Cor. Baylen & Zarragossa Sts.

—WHERE THERE ARE—

Fine Wines, Whiskey, Cigars

Moerlein Beer a Specialty.

Lunch Counter in Connection, run by Perry Wilson.

GEO. B. GREEN,

—INSTALLMENT DEALER IN—

FURNITURE & HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Our immense stock of useful and substantial articles for every day convenience in the family home is second to that of no similar establishment in the city.

Read What We Have :

Elegant Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Bed Sets, single or double; Carpets and Matting, Lamps and Glassware of all colors and qualities, Tinware, Crockeryware and Chinaware, Toys, Pictures, Buckets, Sewing Machines for the ladies, in fact, a complete line of

Household, Parlor and Kitchen Furniture!

OUR TERMS:

Spot Cash, if you have it, if not you may select what you want, delivery Free and PAY AS SUITS YOUR CONVENIENCE. * * *

We endeavor to please every one, and invite the public to call and see the goods whether they buy or not.

3'3-315 North Devillier Street, Pensacola, Florida.

TELEPHONE 299.

Rhodes-Futch Collins Furniture COMPANY

132, 134 E. Government St.

Pensacola, Florida.

—DEALERS IN—

Furniture, Stoves, Matting, Window Shades,

House Furnishings
All Sold on Easy Payments.

Near the Opera House.

Pensacola Florida.

JOE'S PLACE.

Our Specials APRICOT & ORANGE BRANDY

I solicit your patronage all the year round. I have no drummer nor salesman. Send for my price list.

Jug Trade a Specialty.

Tarragona & Government Sts., P.O. Box 587, Pensacola, Fla.

JOE ROTH, Proprietor.

Furnishing Goods.

W. A. WATTS & COMPANY,

—DEALERS IN—

Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings
Depot for Carhart Famous Overalls.

New Goods always arriving. See our toney Christmas shoe before buying elsewhere. Every Day is BARGAIN DAY Six Bargain Days in a week. Whenever you have a dollar you can get a bargain at

W. A. WATTS, & COMPANY

102 South Tarragona Street,

Pensacola, Florida

\$ COOK & CO., \$

will LEND YOU MONEY so easy and so cheap you will think you got it from home without writing for it. * * *

All business strictly confidential.

9½ East Zarragossa Street.

J. A. WILSON,

Real Estate & Money BROKER.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate and All kinds of Personal Property.

22½ West Government Street, Up Stairs, Room 7.

HANNAM BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Stationery, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Exchange Garden Theatre

THOMAS BAXTER, Proprietor.

125 Bridge Street

Jacksonville, Florida.

All of our performers are professionals, many of whom are artists in their line and the large audiences every night testify that the public is pleased.

JOHN ZIRKLEBACH,

Cor. Belmont and Devillier Sts, Pensacola, Florida.

—DEALER IN—

Choice Family Groceries

I am conveniently located on West Hill and can supply families on the shortest notice with all domestic needs. Specialty in Grain and Feedstuffs. All Customers are politely treated. Phone 464

T. C. SARKA,

—DEALER IN—

Western Meats Chickens, Eggs & Vegetables



I handle nothing but fresh goods. My large daily trade testifies all we say. All orders promptly filled and delivered anywhere in the city.

506 West Belmont Street, Pensacola, Fla. Phone 425.

John Sheppard. Pharmacist & Druggist.

Fine Line of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Etc. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

405 So. Palafox St. Pensacola, Fla.

CHRISTHIESEN

Proprietor of

Saloons,

Corner of Baylen and Intendencia, and Vallahalla Branch, corner 10 Avenue and Garden streets.

Our goods are equal, if not superior to those who claim the best.

King & Runyan

Have Just Received A Carload of Racycles, Bicycles, and Sporting Goods.

You can save money by buying here. We carry a full line of Edison's Phonographs and Records. Up-to-date guns and first class bicycles to rent. No matter what you want in our line we have it at 506 S. Palafox St.

Henry Rauscher,

—FOR—

Wines, Liquors, Cigars

Schlitz Beer always on ice It is the celebrated beer that made Milwaukee famous and I make a specialty of its sale. 507 S. Palafox Street.

WHY SUFFER ^{because of the} COLD ?

Thompson, Olsen & Co.,

Will Deliver at your door any quantity of

COAL

See the Driver or Telephone the Office, No 147 Office West Intendencia Street, Opposite Theisen's Bar.

J. W. CLARK,

Brash Block, Market Street.

Apalachicola, Fla.

Contractor of Sheet Metal Work!

Special attention given to Slate and Metal Roofs. Repairing given prompt attention at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES REPAIRED.

JOHN S. SAULTER,

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Beer, Ales, Cigars

505 Central Avenue.

TAMPA

FLORIDA.

APALACHICOLA DRUG STORE,

Cor. Chestnut & High Streets.

Fine Line of Proprietary Goods, Perfumes Brushes and Elegant Soap.

CAMBRIDGE & FRENCH,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CLEAR HAVANA AND DOMESTIC



416 Central Avenue Tampa Florida.

E. AUGUSTUS MINNS,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

High Grade Cigars

Box Trade a Specialty.

309 Harrison St.,

Tampa Florida.

E. O. CONE,

Liquors, Wines, Beer and Cigars.

I am handling the best on the Market. Jug Trade a Specialty; prompt delivery on all orders sent us. Our extensive stock is up to date. E. O. CONE, Proprietor.

Cor. Center and Commerce Streets,

Apalachicola, Fla.

Well Worth Your ATTENTION!

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SWEEP.



FURNITURE! For the Parlor, Hall, Library, Dining Room, Bed Room, and Office, also Odd Pieces. **FURNITURE!**

47 We Carry the Largest and Best Selected Stock of High Grade Goods in our Line.

Goods Speak for Themselves of Great Value and Moderate Prices!

A BIG OFFER and it Stands for the Year! For your good will and influence, I give you five (5) per cent rebate on all the goods you buy from me during the year, and in addition to that I will give you five (5) per cent on all the trade you will kindly bring or send to my store.

The Big Furniture House, **O. M. PRYOR,** 20, 22 W. Government St.

O. M. TURNER

General Contractor

and BUILDER,

Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter

Bath Tubs, Lavatories & Water Closets
Largest Stock of Combination Gas
and Electric Fixtures in the State

Ranges, Hot Water Boilers and Oil Stoves

E. B. MOREY, Manager Plumbing Department.
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

P. STONE,

CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Shoes, Etc.

South American Panama Hats en route!
222 South Palafox Street.

FISHER Furniture House!

—DEALER IN—

New and Second Hand Goods
For Cash or on Easy Payments.

A nice line of SUITS, ODD WASH STANDS, DRESSERS, SIDE BOARDS, ROCKERS, CHAIRS, LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, RUGS and MATTING, also the celebrated Pride and Etawah COOK STONES, which we guarantee to bake. Call on us before buying; we will save you money.

138-140 East Intendencia Street, Merriweathers' Old Stand.
G. W. PULLIAM, Manager.

LESLIE E. BROOKS,

Fisher Building, South Palafox Street,

Pensacola, Florida.

Sale and Transfer of Real Estate Negotiated

On Terms of Best Advantage to Seller and Purchaser.

Valuable and desirable city lots and improved property for sale in all sections of the city

WANTED! Money to Loan on Gilt Edge Real Estate Security. Can net you 8 per cent. per annum in sums large or small.

WILL MOYER'S West Side Grocery

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Best Line of
Fancy & Staple Groceries

Your order is solicited. Fresh Goods, Prompt Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed to all.

30 West Government Street, (Salisbury Block) Pensacola, Florida.

Thos. C. Watson & Co.

.. Real Estate and Insurance Agents ..

City Property Bought and Sold. Rents Collected.
Insurance and Taxes Looked After.
Charges Moderate.

No. 1 South Palafox Street, Pensacola, Florida.

Golay Grits and Corn Meal Mills,

M. F. Gonzalez & Co., Proprietors.
Manufacturers of . . .

Choice Meal and Pure Ground Stock Feed.

Patronize Home Industry! In fostering the home manufacturer you contribute to the cause of labor. You owe it to the community in which you live and which contributes to your support.

Consumers Baking Company,

95 South De Villiers Street,

We are the first to supply the public with the
Large Loaf of Bread for 5 Cents.

All we ask is a trial of our Bread, Cakes and
Pies. * * * Fruit and Pound Cake a Specialty!

Family Trade a Specialty.

Pensacola, Florida.

F. MARSTON.

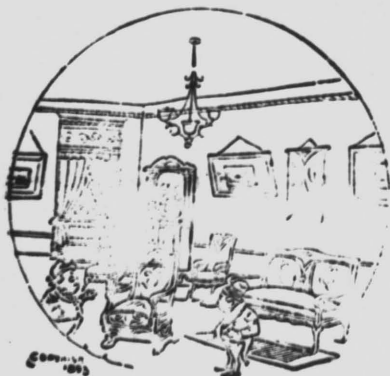
ED. GALE QUINA.

↔ MARSTON & QUINA ↔

—DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE

**a
n
d
Household Goods
of Every Description,**



For Cash or on Easy Payments.

108, 110 South Palafox Street, Pensacola, Florida.

Phone No. 149.

CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS



NORMANS' ALLIGATOR SALOON

Sample our High Class Goods. We have the Largest, Best selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors of any House in the City.

We guarantee quick service. From a pint to a barrel of the best stock drawn direct from the largest and most reputable distilleries in this country. Our whiskies are mellow and palatable. They are especially recommended for their medicinal qualities. We solicit your kind patronage for all goods in our line. Bulk Liquors sell from \$1.50 to \$7.00 per gallon. We furnish jugs free. Boxing 15c additional. All orders from the country filled on the day received; send in an order and be convinced.

SOLE AGENT FOR ATLANTA BEER

Opposite Union Depot.

Phone 46.

Branch House Cor. Government & Devilliers.

DANNHEISSER BROTHERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in . . .

**Fine Wines, Whiskies, Cordials,
Beer, Cigars, Etc.**

Agents for the . . .

Acme Brewing Co.,

. . . Macon, Ga.

401 S. Palafox St., and 803 N. Tarragona St., Opposite Union Depot.
Telephone 116. Telephone 287

Blue Ribbon Pabst Beer

Delivered at \$0.25 per dozen, and 20 cents per dozen allowed for return of empty bottles.

Nelson County Brookwood Rye Whiskey.

...at the...

Old Reliable Wholesale and Retail Liquor House.

S. A. FRIEDMAN, Prop.

831 South Palafox Street, Pensacola, Florida.

P. O. Box 808.

Telephone 179.

H. MULLER,

DEALER IN

**Staple and Fancy Groceries,
and Feedstuffs.**

Our Stock of Groceries is First Class, none better. Prompt and Free Delivery to any part of the city.

400 South Palafox Street.

Pensacola, Florida

Dr. Wash Clark,
Veterinary Surgeon,

Special Attention to Handling and Treating Horses.

Cor. Jefferson & Zarragossa Sts.

Telephone 251.

The Finest Line of Sterling Silver Goods AND SILVER NOVELTIES

Is to be found at . . .

J. I. STEPHEN'S,

High Quality Umbrellas and Parasols. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired. Engraving a Specialty.

110 South Palafox Street,

Pensacola, Florida.

ANSON'S Clothing HOUSE,

Cor. Palafox and Main Sts.

**Full Suits and Single Garments
For Men & Boys**



I guarantee every article not only to fit, but because of our cash system of sales' you will save from 10 to 20 per cent on every dollar invested.

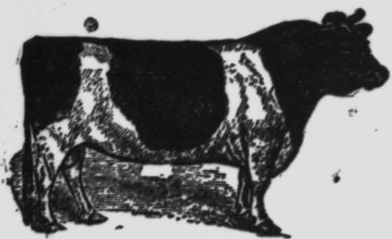
No similar establishment in the city shall under-sell us, value for value. A visit to our store will convince you.

H. O. ANSON.

W. L. MORGAN.

W. H. MORGAN.

W. L. MORGAN & BRO.,



Cattle Buyers



Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHERS and GREEN GROCERS.

Wholesale: Wright, Cor. Hayne, Phone 287.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Retail 141 E. Intendencia St., Phone 224.

V. HOLST,

W. H. HUTCHINSON.

V. HOLST & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh Gulf Fish

—AND—

BEACH FISH.



Prompt Attention Given all Orders.

Phone 868.

Correspondence Solicited.

P. O. Box 282.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

CHAS. COTTRELL,

Portrait and View

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Gallery Equipped with Excellent Skylights and the Most Improved Scenic Grounds. **

I make a specialty of City Landscape Scenes at moderate charges. ** **

204 1/2 South Palafox Street,

Pensacola, Florida.



R. M. ROBINSON,



EXPORTER OF

Pitch Pine Lumber and Timber

Pensacola, Florida, Cable Address: "Robinson."

W. H. HARVEY, UNDERTAKER

AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

210 North Tarragona Street,

Telephone 209

All Kinds of Funeral Supplies.

\$ MONEY TO LOAN! \$

—ON—

Household Goods, Horses, Wagons, Furniture,

And all Other Kinds of Personal Property.

Business private Strict Secrecy Guarantee. A. A. FISHER,

204 1-2 South Palafox Street.

The Boston Shoe Store Leads!

Shelves stocked with well made, handsome and
 Fashionable Footwear.

All of Our Goods are Made to Conform to the lines of the Human Foot. We are Fashionable Foot Fitters.

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes \$2.50 and \$3.00

117 South Palafox Street,

Pensacola, Florida.

E. E. SAUNDERS.

T. E. WELLES.

E. E. SAUNDERS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in ICE and FRESH GULF FISH.

The largest shippers of Fish in the Southern States. A constant supply of all kinds of Fish will be kept in their season. All orders promptly and carefully filled. We make a specialty of shipping in car lots to all points in the United States.
 Palafox Wharf, Pensacola, Florida.

C. B. ROGERS, President; W. A. GALLAHER and E. A. CHAMPLAIN, Vice-Presidents; O. H. HODGSON, Sec'y and Treas

CONSOLIDATED GROCERY COMPANY,

DIRECTORS

C. B. Rogers, W. A. Gallaher, E. A. Champlain, H. A. McEachern and J. A. Cranford, of Jacksonville;
 B. B. Bullard, Tampa; C. M. Covington, Jacksonville.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$500,000

Main Office and Storage Rooms, Jacksonville, Fla., with Branches in Pensacola, Tampa, Fla., and Savannah, Ga.

We handle everything in Heavy and Light Groceries, Grain, Provisions, Domestic and Imported Groceries, Turpentine Tools, Etc.

Shipments to all points can be reached cheapest through branch stores of the company and prompt attention given all orders through main office and branches.
 C. M. COVINGTON, Manager Pensacola Branch.

J. E. WILLIAMS,

... Dealer In ...

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Corner Jackson and Devilliers Streets

The Most Convenient Grocery for the North Hill Trade.

Always has on hand COUNTRY PRODUCE, CHICKENS, EGGS, Etc., at reasonable Prices. Telephone orders always receive prompt attention.

Telephone 428.

Pensacola, Florida.

E. W. LAWRENCE.

J. L. BORELLI.

New Method Laundry,

LAWRENCE & BORELLI, PROPRIETORS.

Everything FIRST CLASS!

Equipped with All Modern Machinery

Which Gives Best All-around Satisfaction.

4, 6, 8, 10 West Romana Street,

Pensacola, Florida

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST AGENCY IN WEST FLORIDA.

KNOWLES BROTHERS, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE.

MANAGERS

Equitable Life Assurance Society of U.S.

HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.

Paid to Policy Holders Through This Agency Over \$80,000 and Never Contested a Policy.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD."

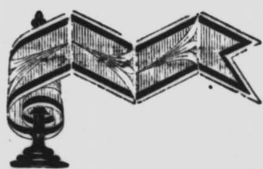
309 South Palafox Street.

Next to First National Bank.

Pensacola, Fla.

Phone 22.

W. S. KEYSER & Co.,



Timber and Lumber Exporters.

—OFFICES AT—

PENSACOLA, FLA.,

MOBILE, ALA.,

BILOXI, MISS.,

BEAUMONT TEX.

Head Office: Pensacola, Florida.

F. C. BRENT,
President

WM. H. KNOWLES,
Vice-President.

W. K. HYER, Jr.
Cashier.

J. S. REESE,
Ass't Cashier.

First National Bank,

OF PENSACOLA FLORIDA

DIRECTORS:

W. H. KNOWLES,

W. A. BLOUNT,

F. C. BRENT,

W. K. HYER, JR.

D. G. BRENT,

Capital Stock, \$200,000. Surplus & Undivided Profits \$45,000

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold.

Vessels Disbursed upon the Most Favorable Terms, and Their Obligations Taken Payable at Port of Destination Ten Days after Vessel Arrives There.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent in connection with which we have a private department for the use of renters. Savings Department—Interest paid on deposits at rate of 4 per cent per annum.



W. C. O'NEAL, President.
M. E. CLARK, Cashier.

S. J. FOSHEE, Vice-President.
JNO. PFEIFFER, Asst, Cashier.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, OF PENSACOLA.

Capital Stock \$200,000

Surplus \$20,000

Designated Depository of the United States.

Has the Largest Capital Stock of Any Bank in the State and Offers to Depositors Every Facility Consistent with Conservative Banking. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS

Henry L. Covington,
S. J. Foshee,
Richard Tillis,
W. H. Milton,
W. L. Cawthorn,
Dr. W. J. Hannah,

John McDavid,
C. McKenzie Oerting,
W. S. Rosasco,
T. F. McGourin,
Alex. McGowin, Jr.
F. E. Brawner,

W. C. O'Neal,
J. M. Pfeiffer,
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Bryan Dunwody,
Frank Reilly,
C. M. Covington,
O. E. Maura.

WM. H. KNOWLES,
President.

JOHN E. STILLMAN,
Vice-Pres and Gen. Mgr.

GEO. P. WENTWORTH,
Sec. and City Mgr.

R. B. SIMPSON,
Treasurer

The Pensacola Investment Company

(INCORPORATED)

Real Estate, Loans and General Investments.

WE WILL SELL YOU BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE ON EASY TERMS.

WE WILL SELL YOUR PROPERTY ON COMMISSION.

WE WILL BUY YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH.

WE WILL LOAN YOU MONEY.

WALK IN AND TALK IT OVER.

Pensacola Investment Company,

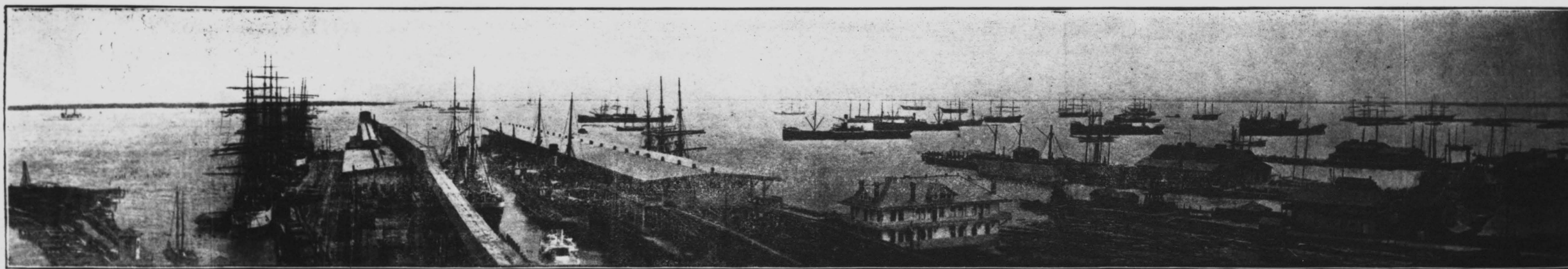
No. 26 West Government St.,

Telephone 886.



DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SHIPPING, PENSACOLA BAY, SHOWING U. S. WARSHIPS IN THE LEFT DISTANCE.



L. & N. Ry Wharf No. 1

L. & N. Ry Wharf No. 2

Gulf Transit Co's Office

Sanders & Co's Fish Depot.

Warren & Co's Fish Depot.

Copyrighted by Detroit Photo. Co.

The FLORIDA SENTINEL Annual.

M. M. LEWEY, Editor.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, 1904.

PRICE 15 Cents.

Tenth Edition Illustrating the Business Growth of Pensacola and the Advancement of Educational Institutions for the Negro.

UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH.

THE CITY'S INCREASE IN POPULATION AND BUILDING.

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR 1903 \$15,000,000.00, AN INCREASE OF \$1,500,000 OVER ANY PREVIOUS YEAR IN HISTORY OF THE PORT.

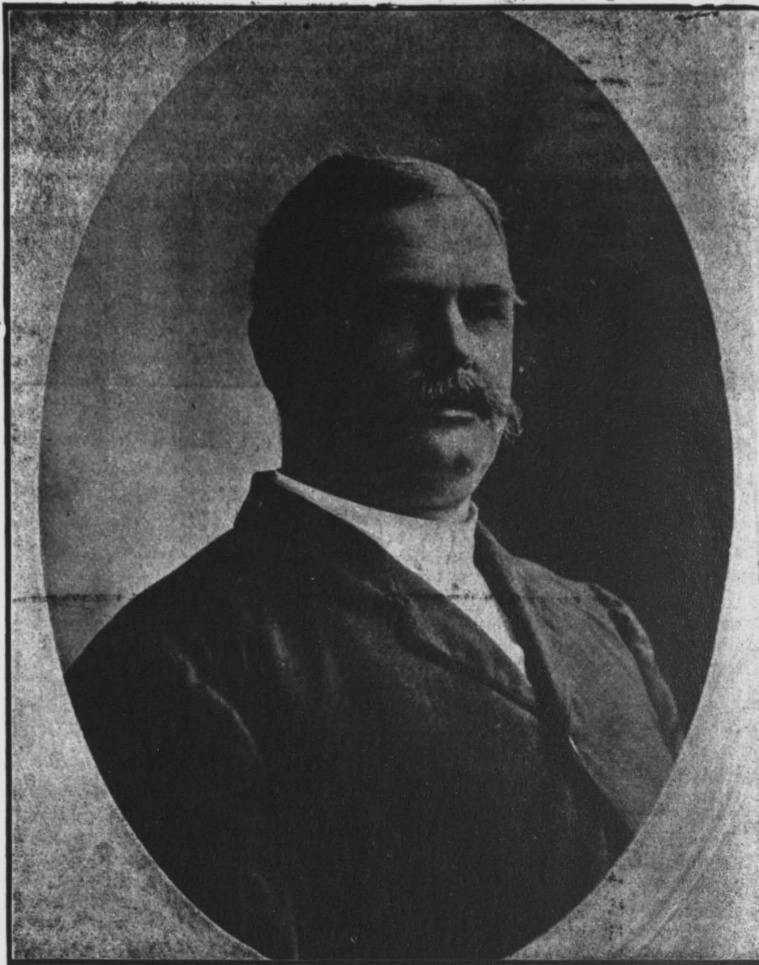
THIRTY-TWO FEET OF WATER ON THE BAR.

At a recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on January 11, 1904, Mr. W. C. Jones, secretary of the association, made a very interesting report on the flattering outlook of the city. Mr. Jones' official position on the board affords him an opportunity to compile statistics and observe more closely the industrial improvements and growth of population of the city than any other citizen, for this reason we publish Secretary Jones' report as read before the Chamber of Commerce, believing that it will be read by persons interested in the development of this growing southern city:

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 9, 1904.

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Pensacola, Fla.

Gentlemen—Owing to the fact that at a date so closely following the conclusion of the past calendar year, it is impossible to obtain complete data bearing upon several very important local industries. I have decided to prepare, in lieu of a formal report covering every line of commercial and industrial activity in Pensacola—a report bristling with figures and statistics unrelieved by comment and suggestion (such as it may be presumed that the secretary should make to the constitutional annual meeting of the association) a paper dealing chiefly with the present generally excellent commercial and industrial conditions existing here, and the bright, and I may add, without undue optimism, the most flattering promise of Pensacola's future.



HON. T. E. WELLES, Mayor of Pensacola.

To a supplementary report now in course of preparation and which shall be issued as soon as practicable, I shall defer a detailed statistical resume of Pensacola's commerce during the year 1903.

The Growth of the Chamber of Commerce.

The growth of the Chamber of Com-

merce since its re-organization and consolidation with the Business League has been most gratifying, there being a membership from January 1st inst., of 93 firms and individuals, which during the current month will undoubtedly be swelled to 100 or more. This substantial manifestation of interest in Pensacola's com-

mercial organization is an index to the spirit of progress which now literally pervades the atmosphere of our city; it is an evidence that our men of affairs are alive to the necessity of organized effort; it means that Pensacola's business community intends to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great work of upbuilding Pensacola commercially and industrially, and to exploit to the world at large the multitudinous natural advantages and resources of their city, which are mines equivalent to gold; it means that Pensacola's substantial citizenship has formed a compact that the spirit of the past, that spirit of non-progress which has been a millstone about our necks and the jest of our neighbors for decades past, shall be consigned to its final abode; and that there shall be built upon the ashes of the past a Greater Pensacola.

Pensacola's Progress.

When we view the city retrospectively, compare it with other communities of similar environments, when we come to contrast the Pensacola of today with the Pensacola of even a year ago, when we calculate its increase of population with any given period of the past, when we "heave the log" as it were, to ascertain the speed at which we are moving along lines of progress, nothing so encouragingly written in letters of gold appears to view.

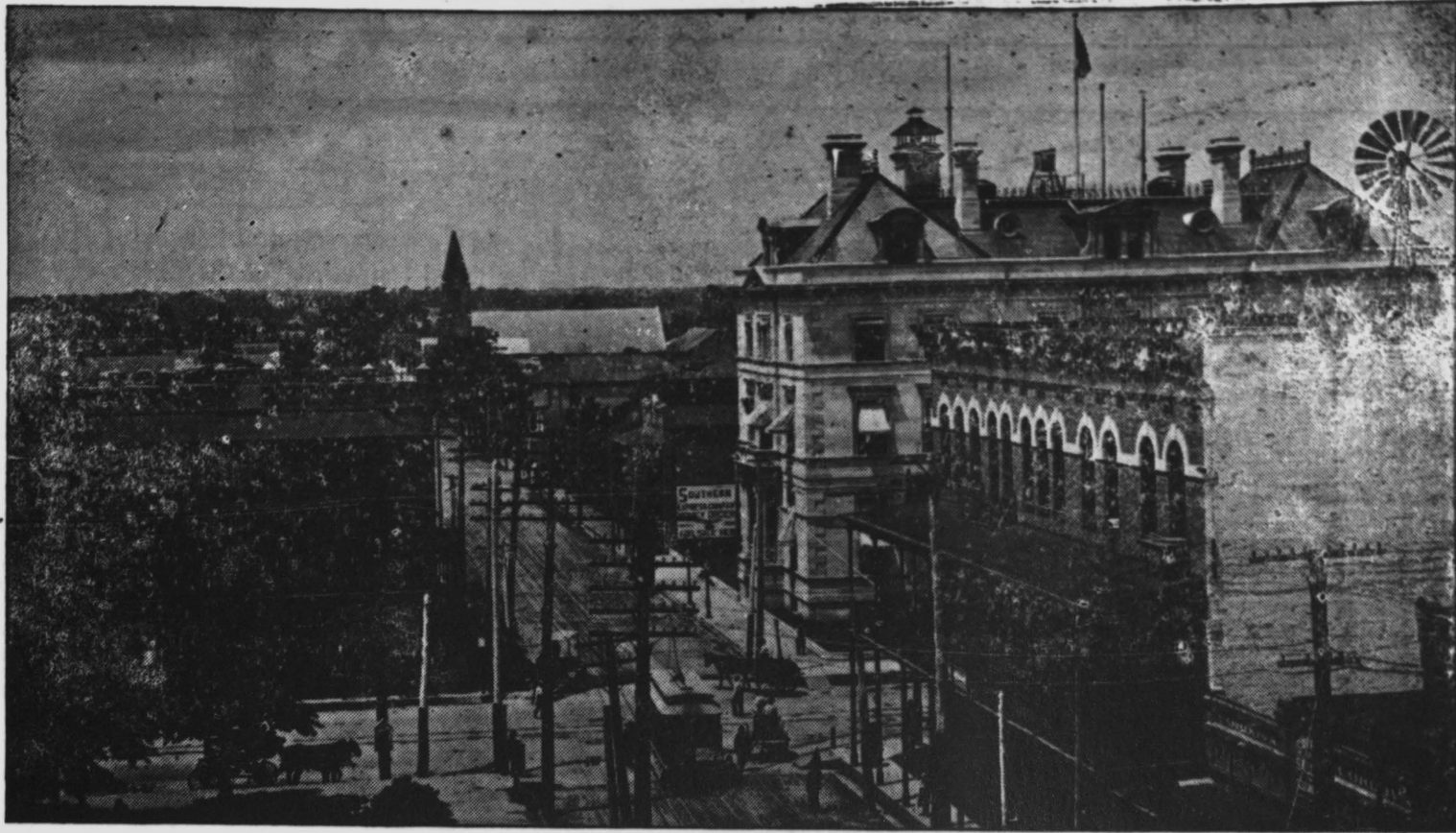
Pensacola's Future.

Anent Pensacola's present and future, it is a fact difficult for me to restrain expression within the bounds of reasonable enthusiasm so evident on every hand is her present prosperity, and so absolutely certain is her future progress. And too, this enthusiasm is either well founded from within or it is contagious from without as my correspondence with people located throughout the country indicates that the people of all the states of the Union have heard of Pensacola and want to know more about it; and, too, I am told by every stranger I meet and every Pensacolan who travels and with whom I talk, that Pensacola is more discussed, more inquired about, than any community situated on the Gulf.



Looking South on Palafox Street, Showing Top of The Chipley Memorial Obelisk.

Photo by Cottrell.



Government Street, Pensacola, Showing the Custom House, Citizen's National Bank and Merchants Hotel. Photo by Cottrell.

There is no questioning the fact that our prosperity has been heralded far beyond the borders of our own sunny state, nor that there is a broadcast impression that Pensacola is growing rapidly, and that her ultimate destiny is a city of metropolitan proportions. I reiterate: Pensacola is prosperous. Witness the last published statements of her three banking houses, which combined show the following.

Total capital stock\$	500,000 00
Total surplus and undivided profits	..	176,370 09
Total deposits	2,545,206 94

Pensacola's Increase in Population and Building.

That Pensacola is growing, and rapidly, too both in population and building, is so obvious to the most casual observer that it may be superfluous to mention the fact here.

In the absence of an annual or even biennial census, however, it is impossible to state the exact increase in our population during the past year or in fact during the period which has elapsed since the last national census and likewise it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the extent of activity in the building trades during the year 1903, for the reason that the building ordinances of the city are lacking in the very essential feature of requiring builders to procure

from a building inspector, (which very important office, is from a practical standpoint, also unprovided for in the ordinance,) a permit for the construction of any character of buildings, therefore no authentic record of the industry is kept. But an inquiry at the several rental agencies of the city, with which there are practically no houses listed for rent, is convincing proof that Pensacola is now a city of nearer 25,000 than 20,000 inhabitants; while an interview with any of the building contractors doing business here will develop the fact that it is necessary to import from cities at a distance, mechanics in all lines, to keep pace with the times.

While as stated above there is no authentic data obtainable from which I am enabled to compile cold indubitably figures of our exact present yearly increase in population, nor statistics from which to compile our annual increase in buildings. I believe that I am well within the bounds of the truth when I state that our present rate of increase in both are quite ten per cent, which will place Pensacola at the period of the next national census in the category of cities of more than 40,000, as the present ratio of increase will in the coming six years doubtless be compounded.

Real estate is on a substantial,

healthy boom, and while prices prevailing at present for either business or residential property are on a basis not dreamed of a decade ago, the transfers of real property are more than a hundred per cent greater than ever before. I am informed that every foot of property owned by non-residents which is offered for sale at anything like reasonable figures is snapped up at once by some Pensacola man of means. That this is a healthy sign is obvious without comment from me. It demonstrates conclusively that Pensacolans are imbued with the spirit of faith in their city's future, which is the most important adjunct to a city's growth and ultimate glory.

The Port of Pensacola.

The story of our harbor is an oft told tale, but, nevertheless, so intertwined with every interest of Pensacola, so potent a factor in the upbuilding of Pensacola, of her present prosperity and future progress is the magnificent harbor now known throughout the world as the Port of Pensacola, that it never grows stale and uninteresting to us who live here, it matters not how frequent the repetition.

Thirty-Two Feet of Water on the Bar.

Upon the bar at the entrance channel to Pensacola bay, thirty-two feet of water registers upon the gauge at mean low tide, and yet not a penny has been expended upon this bar for

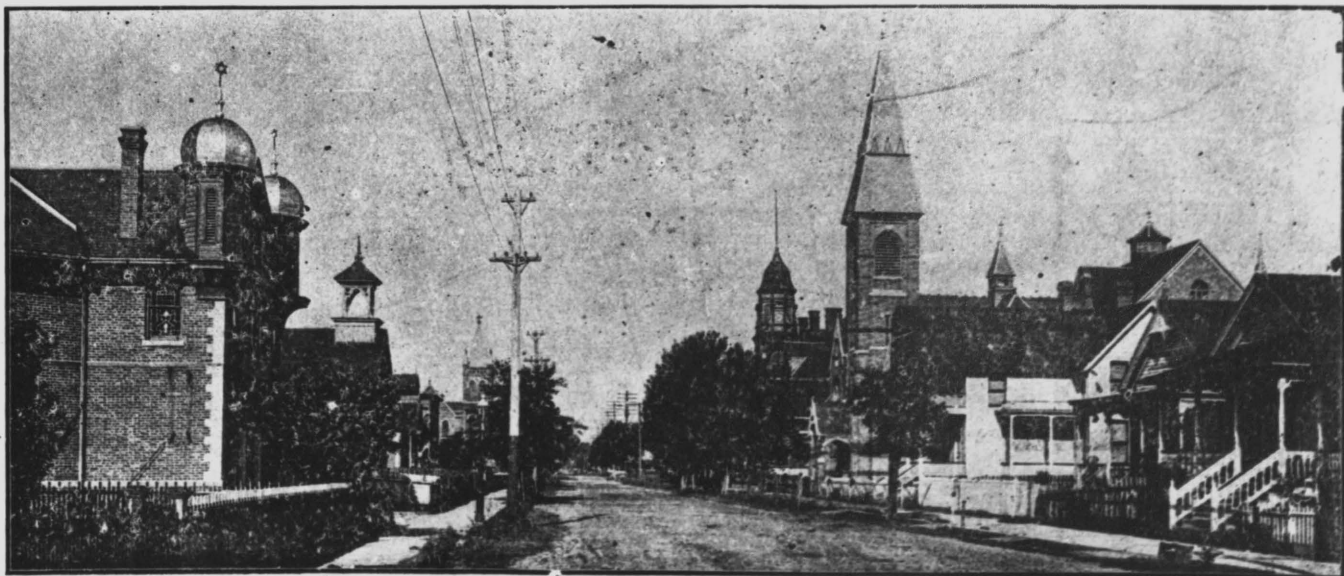
dredging for two years past.

Cruiser Columbia, Drawing 26 Feet, Crosses Bar at Night.

So straight and safe is the channel from the open waters of the gulf to the harbor inside, I am informed by an authority high in rank in the navy that the United States cruiser Columbia, drawing 26 feet of water, under a head of steam capable of developing a speed of more than 12 knots per hour, under cover of darkness crossed the bar and came to anchor off the city wharves on Sunday evening, the 3d of January.

The Battleship Squadron.

The presence in the harbor last spring of seven of the heaviest draught battleships of the United States navy did inestimable good in advertising to the world the fact that Pensacola is the Deep Water Port of the Gulf. And, too, the promulgation of orders by the navy department, (which I will remark parenthetically, were secured primarily through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, ably seconded by our senators and representatives in the national congress) which will cause to rendezvous here during the coming spring the most extensive fleet of American men-of-war ever assembled in any southern port, is proof positive that this port is recognized at the seat of our government as the harbor of the Gulf



Chase Street, Pensacola, Looking West.

Photo by Cottrell.

while the present activity at the Pensacola Naval Station coupled with other indications, encourages the belief that Pensacola, at no distant day, is to be designated as the Gulf headquarters of the navy.

Exports and Imports.

The total exports through the port of Pensacola during the past calendar year exceeded \$15,800,000, or in round figures, \$1,850,000 in excess of the year 1902, and of any previous year's business in the history of the port more than \$1,500,000.

Imports through the port have grown apace.

Pensacola Industrially.

Industrially, Pensacola is improving at a rate most gratifying, several corporations having been organized and chartered during the past few months for the establishment of manufactories in several lines.

Prospective Public Improvements

The physical condition of our streets, parks and public utilities, while presenting some improvements made during the past year, are still far short of the necessities of a city of Pensacola's proportions and importance. This condition, however, is not attributable to any lack of effort or enterprise upon the part of our public officials, but rather to an inadequacy of funds from current revenues, and the existence of technical difficulties in the city's bond act, which last July was almost unanimously ratified, for the issuance of \$750,000 of public improvement bonds. These difficulties, however, will be overcome as soon as the necessary machinery can be put into operation; and as a result of their final adjustment, a sewerage system sufficient to serve a population of 65,000 will be installed, a surface drainage system embracing practically the entire inhabited section of the city will be instituted, in the neighborhood of 20 miles of macadam and five miles of paved streets will be built.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. JONES,
Secretary.

CLIMATE OF PENSACOLA.

FROM CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN BY B. BUNNEMEYER U. S. OFFICIAL WEATHER BUREAU, PENSACOLA.

By request Mr. B. Bunnemeyer, United States Weather Bureau Observer at Pensacola station, furnished the Annual Edition of the Sentinel with the following interesting data bearing on the climatic influences of this section of the state.

It may not be out of place to say here that Mr. Bunnemeyer is among the most efficient and painstaking officials connected with the Weather Bureau service, exceedingly popular in this community and very much respected by those whom he has occasion to meet.

In writing of the climate of Pensacola, Mr. Bunnemeyer says:

The beautiful site of Pensacola on the majestic waters of the Gulf, with

a fine land-locked harbor on the south, and clusters of stately evergreen trees with dense foliage on the north and within its domain, offers an ideal spot for residential purposes. The proximity of the Gulf has a greatly modifying influence upon the climate of Pensacola throughout the year, and the extremes of the interior do not prevail on the coast.

During the warm season, cool sea breezes spring up daily with astonishing regularity, tempering the heat of summer and imparting new life and vigor during the hotter part of the day. Temperatures extremely seldom reach the excessively high degree so frequently encountered in the interior, and, as a rule, remain under the nineties. The number of days per annum, on which the maximum temperature may be expected to exceed 90 degrees, averages only fifteen; and during the past twenty-four years there were only two days on which the maximum temperature exceeded 100 degrees. With the prevailing winds from the cooler Gulf, Pensacola offers exceptional advantages as a summer resort.

The winters are very short, and snow and ice are seldom seen. During the past twenty-four years there were only eight days with snow, and then the snowfall was light and occurred mostly in flurries. The waters of the Gulf, being warmer than the land during the colder season, greatly temper the extended cold waves that sweep occasionally over the country, and the minimum temperatures never fall as low as they do in

the interior. The number of days per annum, on which freezing temperatures may be expected, averages only eight; but killing frosts, which are generally associated with cold waves, have occurred as early as October 27 and as late as April 6, though the average dates of first and last killing frosts are December 2 and March 4, respectively. Occasionally during the late fall or winter, the coast is visited by dense fogs; but they are of short duration and rarely ever occur on more than five days in any one year.

The rainfall is well distributed throughout the year; and fortunately it is greatest during the summer months when vegetation stands most in need of moisture; but the sunny days are far in excess of those with rain.

On the whole the climate of Pensacola is delightful, and fall after fall the same tourists and invalids return to this city attracted by its pure atmosphere and the mildness of its winters. Quite a number remain throughout the year; and, indeed, they have happily experienced how pleasant it is in winter to bask in the warm rays of Pensacola's sun, and how invigorating in summer to be fanned by the cool breezes of the Gulf.

GULF TRANSIT COMPANY.

FACTS AND FIGURES SHOWING THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The Gulf Transit Company are

agents for all the steamship lines operated in connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and have regular service to Liverpool, Belfast, Manchester, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Havre, Dunkirk, Copenhagen, Genoa, Venice, Leghorn, and all the principal European ports.

This company shipped from Pensacola during the year commencing October 1, 1899, and ending September 30, 1900, in 96 steamers with a total register of 159,066 tons, 98,571 square bales and 55,000 round bales of cotton, 210,750 bushels of wheat, 773,709 bushels of corn, 139,467 tons of phosphate, three million and a half feet of pine lumber, 19,600 tons of coal, 4,681 tons of pig iron.

For the year ending September 1, 1901, this company shipped in 122 steamers, 190,912 tons, 121,919 square bales of cotton, 60,699 round bales of cotton, 454,036 bushels wheat, 74,868 bushels corn, 127,406 tons phosphate, 6,690 tons pig iron, 139,805 tons coal; total shipments, 360,981 tons, dead weight.

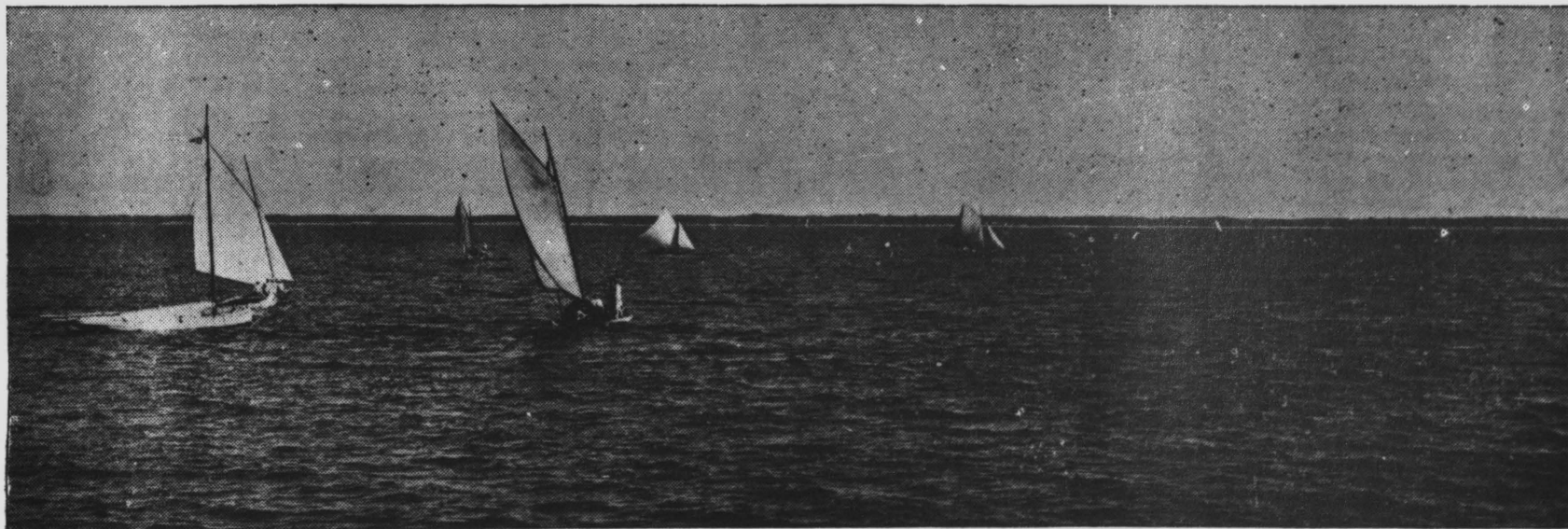
In the year ending August 31, 1902, this company loaded 139 steamers with the following, destined to all parts of the world:

172,193 square bales of cotton, 46,285 round bales of cotton, 29,650 Lowry bales of cotton, 6,909 hoghead tobacco, 882,510 bushels wheat, 89,543 tons phosphate rock, 10,898 tons pig iron, 6,262 tons cotton seed meal, 548 tons shuttle blocks, 949 tons flour, 1,147 tierces lard, 5,724 barrels cotton seed oil, 2,657 tons staves, 594 tons



Moonlight on Pensacola Bay.

Photo by Cottrell.



Famous Yachting Course, Pensacola Bay—Finish of the Pensacola Yacht Club Cup Race.

Photo by Cottrell.

THE NEGRO'S RELATION TO THE MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

(By Charles Alexander.)

Every rational man is driven by a perfectly natural impulse to provide for his own comfort and happiness and for the comfort and happiness of those depending upon him. This is not strange. It is the fundamental law of humanism. The measure of each individual's success in providing means for his own comfort and happiness and for the comfort and happiness of those depending upon him is determined very largely by his working capacity in one way or another, and the intelligence with which he executes his daily tasks. But there are other elements of success which depend upon external forces, elements over which he can have no control, but which are just as vital as those resulting directly from his personal endeavors, the chief of these external elements is security, making permanency and fixedness of home life possible. It is utterly impossible for a man to provide the ordinary means of comfort for himself and those relying upon him if he is constantly on the go—"a rolling stone gathers no moss." The man who is never satisfied in one place is not likely to be satisfied in another.

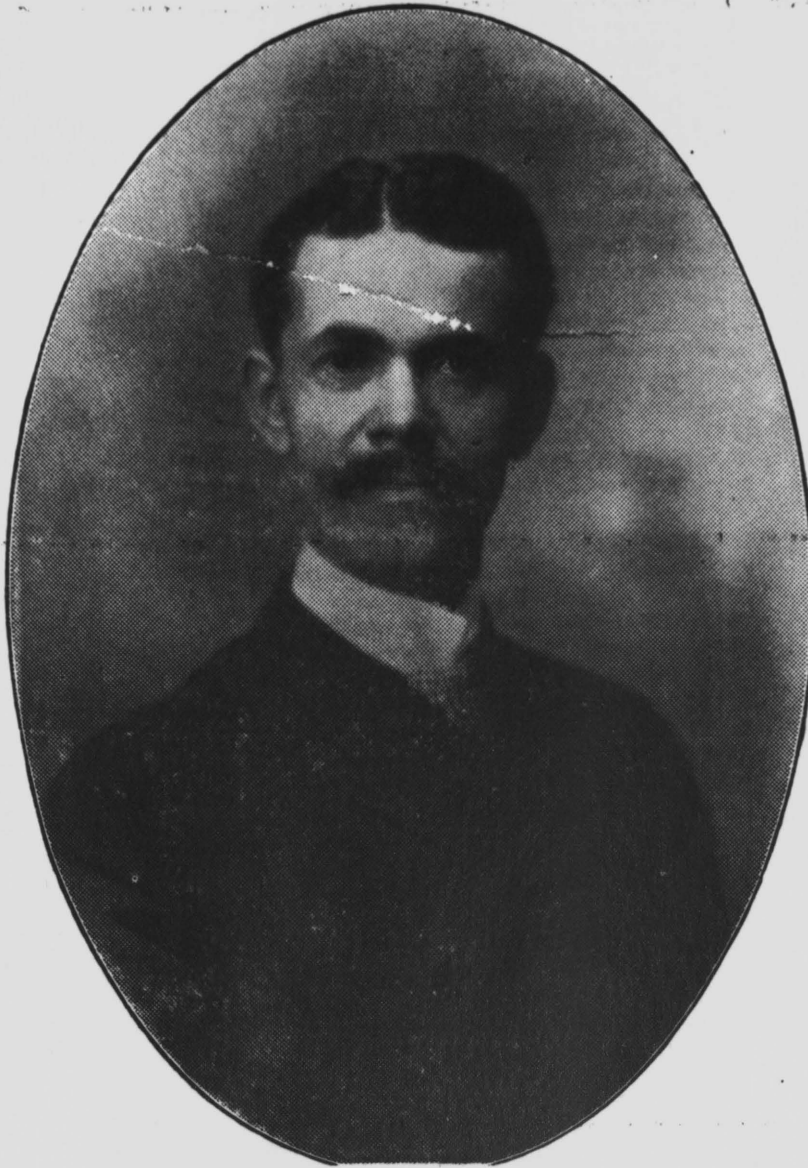
The Negro's relation to the economic and material development of the South is unique. In the past it was the brawny arms that held the ax that fell the forest and his strong hands that held the plow that upturned the rich sod of the South, and his sweat and blood yet enriched the soil of a section of our country whose greatest resources have been developed by his toil under crude, and, in many instances, inhuman conditions; and yet it is for him, under a new and self-reliant order of life to make himself felt for good in the home he has earned by such a liberal share of honest labor.

Service to Humanity Gives Strength to the Individual.

The greater the intelligence back of it the larger and more lasting will be the benefits. The men who stand highest in the world are men who have rendered or are rendering the world the greatest amount of real service. The reward of the benefactor is found in the increased comforts of humanity.

It is true that in the vortex of the bustling and enterprising activity of our national life at the present time, the fundamental principle of our government is often lost sight of, and the maxim of the natural equality of mankind is regarded as mere fiction. When the Negro was thrown upon his own resources he found a vast practical career before him, leaving little or no room for the thinker, and hence the question of rights as a unit in the body politic was forgotten for when he abandoned himself to the hard task of winning bread and a place of respectability as a self-reliant and industrial citizen he found that it took all of his time. And yet this question of common rights is the most vital of all other questions with which he has to deal; and at this late date he must be very careful as to how he goes about securing these rights.

As I contemplate the situation and realize the necessity of fixedness in the home life of the Negro, I am conscious of the fact that in many sections of the South he is discouraged



CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Wilberforce, Ohio.

by a system over which he can have no control and which he is powerless to remedy in the least; and again, there is so much ignorance to overcome, both on the part of the rural whites and the rural blacks, that there is little hope of early eradication of the spirit of discontent, and especially among this class. But wisdom dictates that we give our views in the hope that a few may be reached and benefited.

A man sitting in security before his own fire, in a house built by his own toil, and with his wife and children about him, is conscious of a sort of unit in which all of these members are included—a mystic line is drawn about them embracing all in one common circle, in common parlance called the domestic or family circle. The happiness or misery of any member of this circle affects the man; and, however numerous the members, there is not sufficient talent, skill or industry among them to provide all with the common needs of life and hence the absolute importance of the formation of a community of interests as between this circle and others external to it but included with it in that larger circle called the state. Under ideal conditions the individual feels the same interest in the state that he feels in his family. That is he is affected by conditions as they affect the units forming this larger circle in which is also included a vast cycle of institutions, all operating alike in the interest of human rights, moral and intellectual enlightenment and domestic security and tranquility.

The Moral of Faith.

Faith, of course, is a very neces-

sary element in the making of a loyal and faithful citizen, just as it is in the making of a devoted Christian. Men do not risk much on things if they have no faith in them. Men do not depend upon institutions if they believe them to be but transient blessings. The Negro is not an exception to the rule. The moral mischief done the race by men who preach discontent, is, to say the least, appalling. The honest belief in the permanency and excellence of self-government are the true citizen's only motives to loyalty and patriotic devotion. And it behooves the Negro to become fully assured by the past and present history of the country that in proportion as he becomes in reality an integral part of all that is about him, and will fill the important place in the economic life of the country that belongs to him and to him alone; and will pin his faith on the continuance of the most favorable condition for himself in the future, in that proportion will he make his mark in the vast arena of life.

Negro's Duty as a Citizen.

The universal law of justice will surely regulate and fix his status in this country. If he sticks close to his state, his government, his people and will take an active part in all efforts at improvement and an interest in all matters looking to the material improvement and growth of his section; will help to develop its varied resources and co-operate with all who are possessed by the spirit of state pride and home pride, he will find no difficulty in securing those rights common to all men.

For after all the question of the natural equality of mankind is a question of justice, and upon the principle of justice the state is founded. The relations sustained by the individual to that aggregate whole called state, are parts of the relations which individuals sustain to each other. The great law of justice presides over the organization of government as well as over the subsequent details of its administration, and our law makers must derive their powers over us from the same sources whence we might derive the same or similar control over others. And though this universal and inflexible law of justice is sometimes doubted, yet it pervades every moral relation of mankind, and, blind to the distinctions of great and small, rich or poor, many or few, white or black, attaches with impartial reciprocity and indiscriminate power to everything that bears the impress of humanity.

The duties and obligations of government are reciprocal. If the Negro is not fit to govern he is not fit to be governed. For the duties he owes to the state are identical with those the state owes him; and the due measure of both are not definite, and as intelligible to one party as to the other, he is as unworthy to be a subject as a sovereign. This is an impalpable truth. Every American citizen should be always able to show why he is entitled to the claim and be able to logically vindicate the system of government under which he lives and by which he exercises such an exalted prerogative. But the pride of being a citizen should have its root in the knowledge that he has contributed something to the material welfare of the country or rendered gallant service in its defense.

It is the Negro's duty everywhere to be loyal, truthful, honest and industrious; but in the South, where he has done so much in the past, he is to make himself strong and mighty by contributing his share to the material development of his rich country; by taking the deepest interest in every movement that is progressive. By making friends with the white man, and by judicious expenditure of mental and physical energy in the interest of those about him, he will find the investment the very best he can possibly make.

Wilberforce, Ohio.

Do We Need an Afro-American Press Association.

YES; we do need an Afro-American Press Association, but we do not need it for the purposes for which many of our editors have striven to use it. We do not need it as a political machine, or a religious machine, or a machine for the advancement of selfish individual schemes of any sort whatever. We need it as a purely business institution, with such social features as a side attraction as go along with business enterprises as a matter of course, for every business enterprise has its social side which cannot be safely overlooked or ignored.

At every session of the Afro-American Press Association I have attended since 1882, I have striven to have the business features of the association exalted over all others; and that is the one feature that has been most neglected. The association has concerned itself with all the subjects of thought and discussion uppermost in

the public mind at the time, however the majority view might differ from the minority view. Elaborate papers have been prepared and long addresses to the country have been adopted and published at the sessions of the association which often did not concern a press association, as such, at all, and which often did not express the views and desires of even a majority of those made a party to the transactions; while people ambitious in one direction and another have advanced projects of a selfish character with which the association had no concern, the adoption of which has been injurious to the good name and reputation of the association, giving color, too often, to the accusation that it was being used for personal ends, or the advancement of this or that political party. And all this was inevitable, in the absence of a constitution defining the association as a business organization pure and simple. The Washington meeting, in 1882, was the largest and most enthusiastic I have attended; and I remember that I read a paper on independent political action necessary on the part of the race, which was out of tune with the prevailing opinion of the members present and which gave much offense to some who still regard me as a dangerous man, whom the leaders of parties, who are governed always by what is expedient rather than what is right, cannot trust. I can imagine, now that I am an older man, no sort of a press association meeting in which such a paper would not create excited debate and create friction which might lead to disaffection towards the Press Association itself. And yet, most of the papers read at the sessions of our Press Association have been of this character. It is just as hard to find two editors who look alike as to find two who think alike; and it is just as hard to find an editor who does not think that he knows it all as it is to find a needle in a haystack. An association made up of this sort of material cannot lay down any rule of opinion that will bind any man except the one who proposes it, and there is likely to come a time when he will break it himself. And the Afro-American Press Association has no rules of government that I have ever seen, although some are supposed to be in existence.

Because of dissatisfaction for one or all of the reasons I have stated, it is a fact that the growth of the Afro-American Press Association, and interest in it, has grown steadily less as the number of newspapers has increased. There must be a reason for this which does not appear on the surface. And it is difficult to find an editor of ours anywhere in the country, however old or new in the business he may be, who will speak with patience or respect of the Press Association. He may never have attended any session of the Association, he may not have contributed anything whatever to its success, not even an editorial 'squib, and he may not know anything whatever about it; yet, he is ready to sneer at it and to denounce it as a useless member. Perhaps this may be right, but I have never looked at it that way. I have always felt that, if those of our editors who sneer at and denounce the Association, would attend its sessions instead, and make it what it should be, it would be a much better and wiser course. We have the Association on our hands,

and it depends upon us entirely as to whether it will be a credit or a discredit to us. There will always be a few members willing to keep it alive, even if there is nothing but empty glory to be got out of doing so, and while doing this they will often use the Association, and the aggregate editorship of the race which it is supposed to represent, for such selfish purposes as they may have. And this is human nature, a commodity which Afro-American editors possess in as ample measure as other sorts of editors, perspiring and oracular wiseacres notwithstanding. Scratch the

blackest sort of an editor deep enough and you will find the same sort of flesh and blood that the whitest sort of an editor has, and get into the inside of his head and you will find the color and texture of the grey matter that operates his intellectuals the same as that of the whitest editor.

Now, as I sufficiently demonstrated in a paper read at the Cincinnati meeting of the Press Association a great many years ago, a press association based upon business principles, in which there should be no politics or religion, or selfish schemes, is most urgently needed. Ninety per

cent of our newspapers use patent-back matter that their readers do not care anything for. It is, on the face of it, cheap. But is it? It always carries along with it three or four columns of advertising, which is the life of a newspaper, from which the paper gets no benefit whatever. The patent back man gets the profits from the advertising, as well as from the matter that he furnishes for the readers. In many cases he also furnishes to the publisher of the newspaper the first and fourth pages of his paper already printed. In that case he gets the retail price of the paper used as well as price of press work. So here really all the profit in the business—advertising of a general character, saving on the wholesale purchase of white paper and saving on press work—all goes to the newspaper syndicate concern in Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, or otherwheres. And take the stuff that these concerns furnish as reading matter, who reads it? I remember that, 27 years ago, I was working on a race paper in Washington, which got its first and fourth pages already worked from a Baltimore concern. In those days the Negro dialect was not popular with Negro readers. They resented it. Well, our editor was one of those who hated the sight of Negro dialect, and made faces at every word of it he saw in print. The week in question he had a powerful editorial a half a yard long denouncing those newspapers which had published a certain poem in dialect which was rather a severe reflection on the whole race. When the paper came from the press the editor was horrified to find that the offending poem occupied the first column on his front page, which came to him fresh from the Baltimore concern and which he had not looked at. And our editors who use patent back reading matter now are often victimized in like manner.

A press association based on business principles would do away with all this. It would do more. It would have a news syndicate that would cover the whole country, and get at the facts in every instance where the interests of the race are concerned, and boil it down for general use by our newspapers for the same money that they are now paying for the vile service they are now using. At the Cincinnati meeting I proposed to furnish through the publishers of the New York Age such news and patent back service as I have indicated here, provided that a number of newspapers not less than 100 would subscribe for \$100 worth of stock and would use the service and pay for it, snaring in the profits on general advertising and the savings on the whole sale purchase of white paper and press work at the end of a stated time. The offer is still open. The work can be put in motion in thirty days. But the cash must be paid down before the work begins. That is the way that the white press associations came into existence, and that is one source of their greatest revenues.

O, yes; we need a press association for business purposes but not for wind-jamming and the promotion of interests of one sort and another out of which we get nothing, and we will have it after awhile. Young bodies move slowly, but they move, and the demand for a thing usually brings the thing into existence.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE.

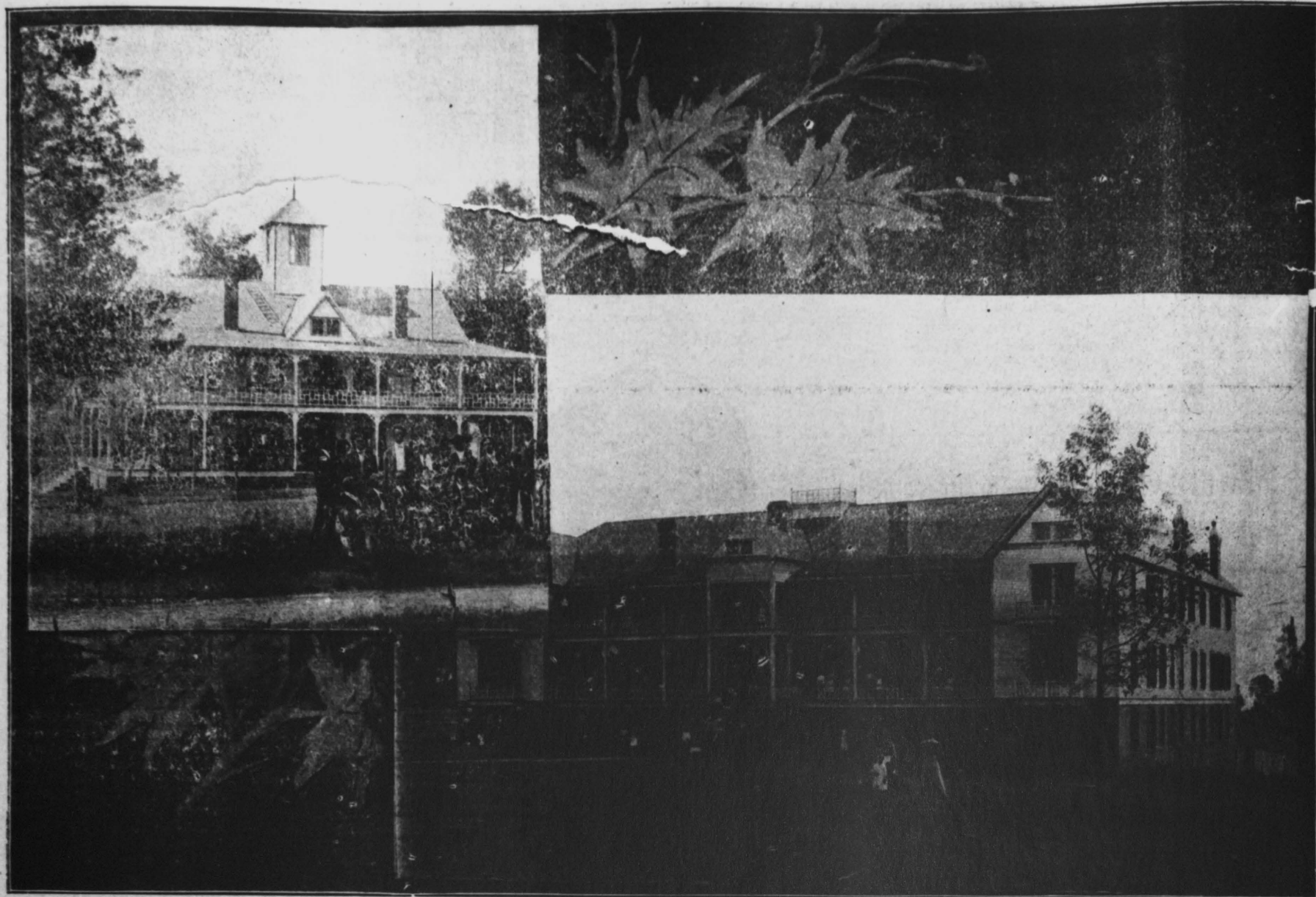
New York,



DR. I. B. SCOTT,
Editor Southwestern Christian Recorder, New Orleans, La.



EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Editor Tuskegee Student, Tuskegee, Ala.,



Boys' Dormitory

Girls' Dormitory.

**Florida State Normal
and Industrial School.
Tallahassee, Florida.**

THE Florida State Normal and Industrial School was established in 1887 in accordance with constitutional provision, and by legislative enactment was located at Tallahassee, with an annual appropriation of \$1,000 made for its maintenance.

The first session began October 5th 1887, with Mr. T. DeS. Tucker, principal and Mr. T. V. Gibbs, assistant principal and secretary, with an attendance of fifteen students.

In 1891, the School having outgrown its accommodations in the city, was moved out to Highwood, in the suburbs of Tallahassee. The site is a magnificent property, consisting of over 100 acres of Fertile land, with ample campus, shaded by stately trees and within easy reach of the city, being one mile from Capitol square. The buildings and grounds are lighted by gas, supplied with water from the city water works and connected by telephone with the city.

Comfortable and convenient dormitory accommodations have been provided. These dormitories are conducted and controlled by the faculty, where every precaution is taken looking to the care and comfort of the



President Young's Dwelling.

students, and unless special permission is given by the President, non resident students will be required to board at the school.

The building now being used as a recitation Hall is the old Governor's mansion, having been built in 1823 for Governor Wm. P. Duval, the hero of Washington Irving's "Ralph Ringwood."

ORGANIZATION.

The work of the School is divided into three departments—Academic, Mechanical and agricultural.

The Academic Department, in addition to a good secondary course of study, has a preparatory grade for those who are not quite ready to enter upon the regular course, and also a two years course for teachers. In connection with this course there is a real model school used as a school of observation and practice teaching.

The work in the Academic Department covers six years (two in the preparatory school and four in the normal school) beginning with the sixth grade. It is equivalent to a good high school course, with stress upon English and Science.

A splendid course in Pedagogy is offered to fit in a practical way those who may teach.

MECHANICAL COURSES.

The work of the Mechanical Department has two phases: Manual Training and training in the specific work of the sixteen industries the school has in operation.

The manual training precedes the industrial training, and prepares the student, both mentally and physically to perform the work at the trades

more satisfactorily by giving him correct mechanical ideals and a certain amount of skill which can be put to immediate use in his later work.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

The work of the Agricultural Department is to raise live-stock, poultry and various agricultural products. All this is done to teach the student practical farming in its various phases; such as plans and essential features of farm buildings, fences, roads, water supply and the use and care of farm implements.

GROWTH.

During the 16 years of the school's history, it has had a steady and

healthy growth. The enrollment of the present year is now two hundred and twenty-five students, all of whom are above fifteen years of age

ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission to this school must be sixteen years of age, and of good moral character; must have a fair knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, descriptive geography, and also be able to read intelligently and to write legibly, and, if from another institution, must bring a certificate of honorable dismissal.

For further information write President NATHAN B. YOUNG P. O. Drawer 523 Tallahassee, Fla.

indefinite idea, that in some way, education would benefit the educated. There was very little idea about the connecting of education with the business concerns of life. It was regarded as a kind of abstract "something" which in some way would benefit the possessor and give him certain special privileges above the uneducated. Indeed, the false idea was handed down from slavery, that an educated man meant a not-work white man, and an uneducated man meant an all-work black man.

Thus we can easily see how so many gross, erroneous and inconsistent ideas crept into the Negro life at the very incipency of his freedom.

This was not only so of the Negro idea of education, but of many of those who sought to prepare curricula for him. It required a brave man at that early day to run counter to the Negro idea of the purpose of education and to direct him in the proper channel to good citizenship.

I began teaching in 1867, about the time that I had completed addition in whole numbers, and from that on, for many years, I had the idea that learning alone tended, without any thought of industry to make men great and happy. I had no thought of applying this learning to getting along in the world, and to my crude mind, it had no connection with God or Heaven.

It was late in the 70's before it ever dawned upon me that all education should be useful and that the education most needed for my people should be that which should render them useful to themselves and to the world.

There was even in the late eighties, an idea that all should be educated alike and to the same extent. There was still objection to special education, or preparation, or training for special purposes: and, when in 1887, I delivered an address before the Colored Teachers' State Association at Montgomery, Ala., advocating special preparation for special objects in life, many of the then leading

papers of the race were very bitter in denouncing my position. One of the papers at that time published at Chattanooga, took this stand: "We indorse to the fullest extent the Herald's idea as to the part of the paper (Prof Council's Address) pertaining to higher education for Negroes." Let us never advance nor entertain any idea for self aggrandizement against what we believe to be for the best interest of the race. This week we have before us Prof. Council's original paper and the Herald's attack and have carefully read both and pronounce Prof. Council's paper in the main, a masterly production and are sorry we cannot pronounce it so as a whole. But we cannot agree with him, that it is not best for the present for the Negro to have a collegiate education."

This was one of the mildest denunciations to my appeal for the proper literary and industrial training of the Negro. To give an idea of my speech on that occasion, I now quote a paragraph or two from it:

"We must educate the Negro in the fundamental principles of a common school course; develop his instinct of truth and justice, implanted in every human heart by the Almighty and give him that industrial training which will make him such a factor in our industrial mathematics, that he cannot be thrown out without serious detriment to the labor problem of the South.

The character of education necessary to new and healthful energies, is no hard question for us to determine, if we will set aside the delusions and surmount the prejudices of centuries, that have favored a certain kind of university and college education. I do not undervalue the benefits of higher education to the world and science, but it is not only a useless requirement in popular education, but would prove a dangerous element under present methods. It always has been and from its very nature and utility always will be confined to a puny minority of mankind. The Negro has poorly devel-

Negro Education in the Last 25 Years.

By PROF. W. H. COUNCILL, Normal, Ala.

SCHOOLS and efforts to form colleges for Negroes with the proper appreciation of their scope, had all been started before the Emancipation Proclamation.

Through the influence of General Banks, and a few others, Negro schools were established in Virginia as early as 1861. The first Negro school was opened at Fortress Monroe, and finally, Tennessee, Louisiana and other states took up the work and by the time Appomattox was reached, there was an army of 100,000 Negro children, 1200 schools taught by 2000 white teachers. In parts of Tennessee and Mississippi, the fathers eager for the education of their children, as early as 1864, paid twenty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per month for tuition for each pupil.

This was a gigantic work in the hands of General Eaton, by appointment of General Grant.

Congress, March 3, 1865, created the Freedman's Bureau, which took charge of this work under General O. O. Howard. It was not until 1870 that the Freeman's Bureau was closed and philanthropy, everywhere, took up the work of educating the Negro.

Up to this time there had been operated 2677 schools, with 3500 teachers, 150,000 pupils. The Bureau had expended \$5,880,026, of this amount the Bureau itself, raised \$3,521,938.99; the benevolent associations \$1,572,238.01, and the Negroes themselves, \$785-700.

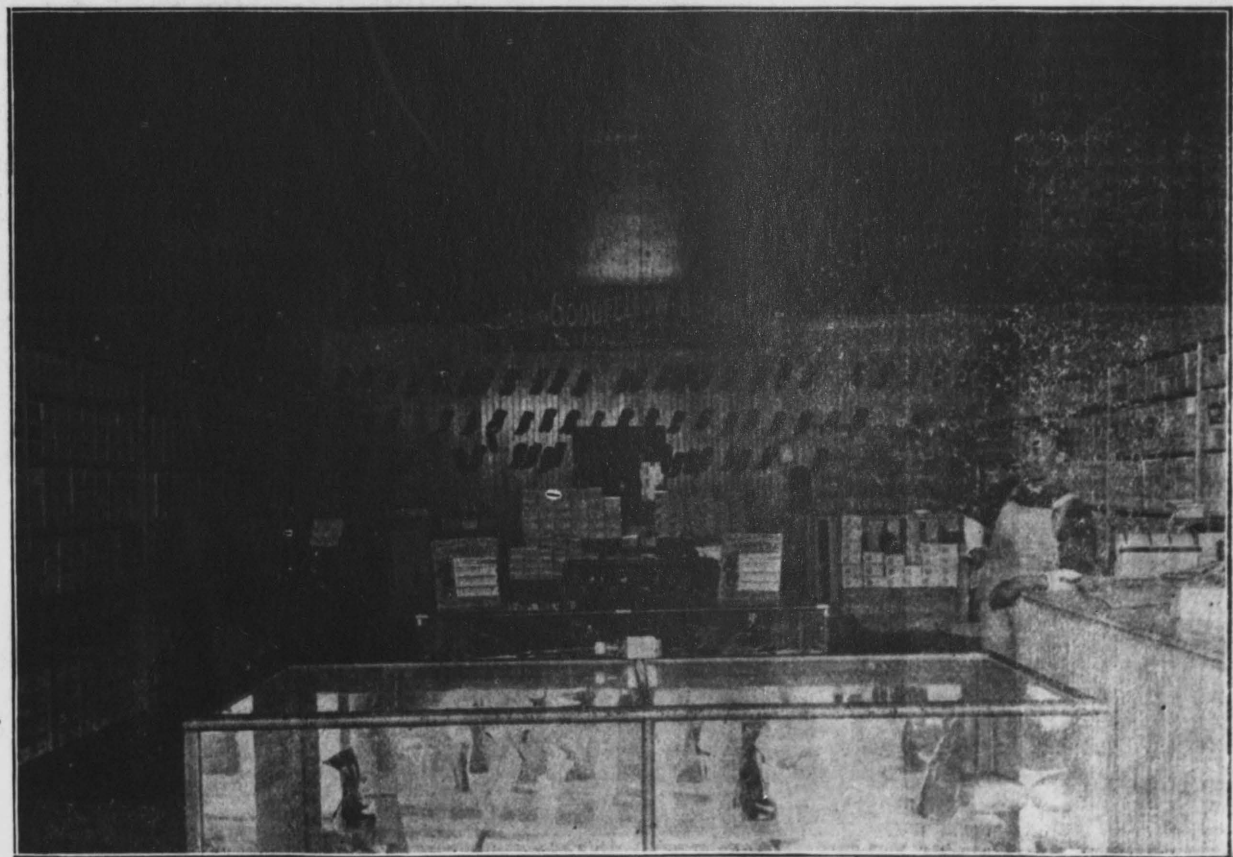
The work had been carried on with rapidity and nervousness which characterized everything in those stirring times. But soon, the interest of the Negro people in education, began to lag and it was late in the 70's or a great many years thereafter, before the Negro took hold of the work again in what you might call "dead earnest."

From 1870 until 1878, the desire which the Negro had hitherto manifested for education, was less intense. In fact, in the 70's, there was an awakening, perceptible in the entire race, which promised success in the accumulation of wealth. This accelerated until 1870, and was under such headway in 1878, to the early 80's, that it has rolled up the business men and business concerns which are

now creditable to the Negro race everywhere. The business life of the Negro had a small beginning, it is true, often too insignificant to be regarded as belonging to the trades and business concerns of the country. But they were awakenings, and today we have creditable business houses, employing scores of young people.

With the growth of ideas of business, there was such a need of education to conduct the affairs of life, that education itself, took on a new and more substantial form and the old interests of the 60's and early 70's revived with more solidarity—a kind of renaissance.

The early years of the school life of the freedmen, that is from 62 to '70, was spent in getting facts of knowledge, indiscriminately, without a definite or set purpose as to the application. There was just a vague,



INTERIOR VIEW OF SAMUEL CHARLES' SHOE AND LEATHER ESTABLISHMENT, PENSACOLA, The Largest Business of its kind in the State, Owned and Managed by a Colored Man.

ed powers of discriminating judgment, and it is but natural that all should want their children taught in branches of study, without any thought of the future occupation of their children, often insisting that the classics be included in the curriculum; and, strangely enough, many teachers are too willing to encourage this nonsensical idea of learning for learning's sake. Learning is not an end, but a means to an end. The end of all knowledge is the useful and good. In a healthful state of economy demand precedes supply. I see this principle is not observed by our universities and colleges. I fear that we are throwing into the community young people educated beyond their ability of effectual assimilation with the balance of the race—must I say it? Educated beyond their legitimate sphere according to the demands and requirements of the race.

"Education in the hands of an evenly and roundly developed constitution, expanded in the line of truth and industry, is what a new, sharp hatchet is in the hands of a good boy. It is an instrument to repair and build; but education under other conditions is as the hatchet in the hands of a bad boy, a vicious boy—an instrument of mischief and destruction, with which the little criminal cuts and hacks his way into prison and down to hell."

While these sentiments met with a storm of protests in the association, time has demonstrated that they were correct and now in all the schools throughout the South, a great effort is being made to place industrial departments.

WHAT THE WHITE SOUTH HAS DONE FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

Every old Confederate Captain, Major, Colonel, and General may be safely counted for Negro education; and when you are done counting the captains, colonels, majors and generals, the remainder of the army is entirely too small to get up even a respectable mutiny—especially one which could not be instantly quelled by the "judges" and "governors." Negroes are the only part of the South's population not afflicted by military and political titles. However, we cannot grumble, since we are all "Professors," "Reverends" and "Doctors."

There are in many southern cities, high schools for Negroes, maintained by those cities, which would be a credit to any city north of the Ohio. In many of these cities the salaries are good, ranging from \$35.00 to \$125 per month, nine or ten months in the year. The scholarship of the teachers is high and the best modern methods are in vogue.

There are in the former slave states 156 institutions for the secondary and higher education of the Negro, 32 are colleges, 73 are normal schools and 57 are academies. The former slave states have established and now support in full 18 of these colleges and give magnificent aid to 35 others. The south has expended \$100,000,000 for Negro education since 1870. As grandly as these figures speak for the old slave states, still, they do not tell the whole truth. Private donations by white people, although given in dribbles would swell the amount to \$150,000,000—representing what the old veterans who followed Lee's tattered banners over the snow covered hills of Virginia, and their descendants, have given to Negro ed-

ucation since those old veterans laid down the sword of "carnage and death," and returned to the walks of peace. This is a grand record! And when we remember our former relations, the circumstances of their change, we challenge all the ages to show anything so remarkable!

The white man of the South has been a kind of banker for the Negro. In those days of preparation of Negro mind for freedom and citizenship, the millions of dollars whipped out of the backs of the slaves, now return in brains. This is marvelous in our eyes, but it is God's way.

The people of this country have heard of only about half a dozen of the 156 Negro institutions in the South, all of which are doing wonderful work—I wish it were possible for me to draw upon canvas the other 150 Negro colleges and normal schools with their 2000 professors and 40,000 pupils:—1800 pursuing classical and scientific courses, 10,000 pursuing teachers' courses, 1500 the learned professions—all preparing to get down under the masses and lift them up to a higher intelligence, and citizenship.

WHAT NORTHERN CHARITY HAS DONE FOR NEGRO EDUCATION SINCE THE WAR.

So eager were our Northern friends to aid in Negro education, that at the close of the war, and for ten years thereafter, they gave lavishly, blindly, unwisely. Their devotion to the Negro took on a form of madness without method. Almost any person claiming to represent some Negro school or church could visit the north and soon return with large sums of money. It was after 1880 before charity could check this error, organize, and systematize gifts. The amount which was thus misdirected cannot be ascertained. I am quite sure that half a million dollars would not more than cover these frauds, practiced upon the friendly North during those years. Upon good authority, I venture the following statement of Northern financial aid to Negro education, through denominational channels:

M. E. Church raised . . . \$	4,265,000.00
Presbyterian	2,000,000.00
United Presbyterian	500,000.00
Congregational	12,000,000.00
Baptists	3,500,000.00
Hand Fund	1,000,000.00
Slater Fund	1,000,000.00
Other Sources	1,500,000.00

This represents the organized work of the Christian church of the North for the last thirty-five years, so far as material aid is concerned.

WHAT THE NEGRO HAS DONE FOR HIMSELF.

It has been often stated that freedom came without any effort on the part of the Negro. This is ignorantly, if not wickedly false. A prominent man recently said: "With the Negro, whatever progress has marked his life, as a race in this country, has come from without." This writer does not seek for the abundance of evidence which may be found on every hand to contradict his impeachment of Negro capacity, innate powers and eagerness for learning. The Negro has always taken a lively interest in himself. The census of 1890 shows that the Negro manifests as much interest in education as his more favored white brother. The Negro cannot help misrepresentations by his white friends. The man who has enough of "self evolution" to reach out and grasp the things around him, de-

serves some credit for expansion. Did the old German who drew from Roman civilization have no power of self development? Were the English without innate powers because the Normans left their imprint upon them? Rome drew her religion, her literature, her art, her science from Greece. Was Rome, therefore moved only by external powers?

"What is the Negro doing for himself?" I am asked everywhere. It is difficult to answer this question so as to show what the Negro has done and is doing for himself. Did it ever occur to your mind just what the Negro has to overcome? First of all his own wretched state of ignorance, superstition and lack of business principles. Then poverty, gaunt and pinching. It was a rare thing for a Negro man in the South to get more than ten dollars per month. Notwithstanding all these difficulties and drawbacks requiring almost superhuman effort to overcome, the Negro has gone on his way singing, praying, making a worthy record, working out a noble destiny.

In thirty years, 40 per cent. of the illiteracy vanished as black robed night before the golden car of Phœbus. He has raised in dollars through various denominations, for education:

Congregational Church . . . \$	1,264,700
M. E. Church	500,000.00
Presbyterian Church	1,000,000
C. M. E. Church in Amer.	250,000.00
United Pres. Church	10,000.00
Cumberland P. Church	25,000.00
A. M. E. Z. Church	1,000,000
Baptist Church	2,000,000
A. M. E. Church	3,000,000
Other Denominations	500,000
	<hr/>
	\$9,549,700.00

This, in addition to his taxes in several states.

These reports and estimates are too small rather than too large. They represent the very life of poor wash women, cooks and over-worked, and half paid men. Living on the meanest things in life, soul and body mortgaged year in and year out, how we have done so well, only God knows. Here is self-denial, true heroism which may well challenge the admiration of angels. The Negro is striving to help himself and he is doing it right grandly.

I am not praising the Negro at the expense of facts and reason, but I present to you facts and figures, which regardless of misrepresentations, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. They stand out against the clear blue skies, like the enigmatical pyramids and wierd sphinx, telling the story of toil, of suffering, of death among the poor and lowly.

WHAT NEGRO EDUCATION HAS DONE FOR THE SOUTH SINCE THE WAR.

No sane man will deny that freedom and education have benefitted the South. A horrible night mare has passed away. This was not so much so to the old slave and master classes as it was to the outside world. The moral conscience of civilization had been educated to hate slavery and scorn the land wherein it existed. Yet in the South a work was going on which in relation to the old slave could have but one result—the Christian civilization of the slave. But there was a work which slavery could not do. Self-denial, the control of will over the mental and physical powers must be supreme, or there can be but little progress.

Slavery chains man to a stake and his movements are in a circle. Freedom cuts the chain and frees the soul to investigate nature from the infusoria to the greatest orb thrown from the creative fingers of the Almighty and more beyond.

The four millions of slaves, accidentally liberated, had a taxable value of \$3,500,000,000. The Negroes have accumulated in thirty years one seventh of that amount. Slavery was 250 years accumulating \$3,500,000,000 in human flesh. Negro education will add double that value to the material wealth of the South in less than a hundred years; and churches, schools, colleges and thought power, in which the South is becoming rich, cannot be estimated in dollars.

A new Negro in the land. Here I am reminded of a certain professor in one of our Southern cities who had need of a few sentences of genuine Negro dialect. Putting on coat and hat, he sallied forth to what he thought an easy conquest. Observing a number of Negro draymen at work, he drew nigh and said to the blackest, roughest of them: Uncle, pretty heavy load. Do you think that you can make it? The ebony drayman quickly and politely replied: "I do not know sir, but I presume so." The professor returned to his study, meditating on the degeneracy of the Southern Negro.

Notwithstanding the apparent and sometimes real opposition to Negro education in the South, it remains a fact, that there has always been, and there is now to a greater extent than ever, an under current among Southern men, which supports the education of the Negro in the South.

Recently in the legislature of my own state, there was exhibited a disposition to curtail the appropriations to Negro education. The proposition was overwhelmingly defeated and that, in such a pronounced way, as to give renewed confidence in, and good will for the white people of the South.

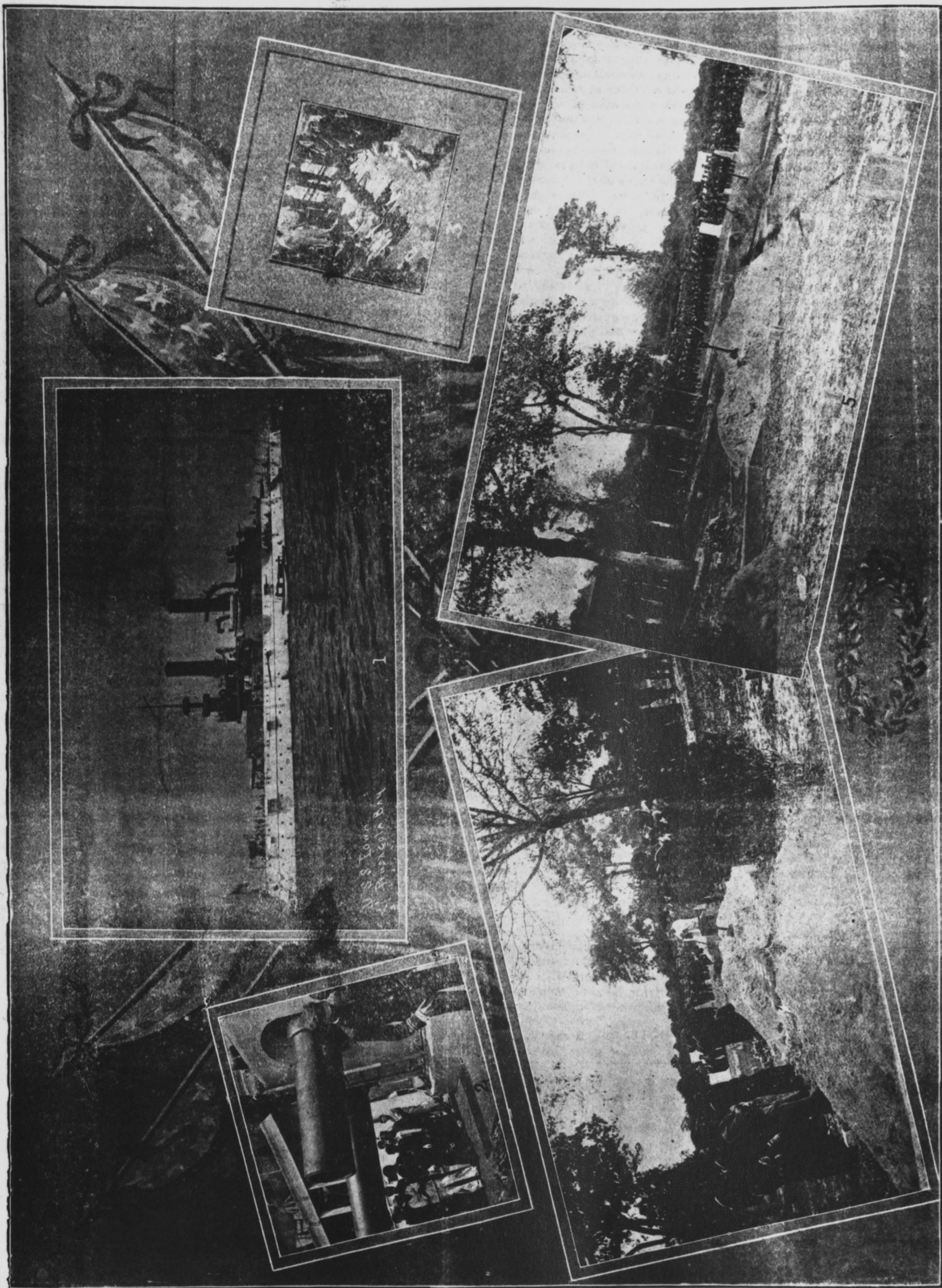
As I read the Southern thought, it points to an established and settled friendliness in Southern minds for Negro education. There have been criticisms and actions on the part of unfriendly people, sufficient to carry discouragement to brave hearts; but against them all, the Negro, encouraged by the true Southerner and philanthropy of the North, moves upward in the scale of manhood and citizenship.

W. H. COUNCILL.

THE FLORIDA SENTINEL.

It is all well enough to speak in terms of admiration of the dead when they have merited something during their life time, but the publisher of The Florida Sentinel believes too, that the living who are conscious of an honest effort in assisting in the elevation of his fellows, should know it through unflattering language from others.

If this annual edition of The Florida Sentinel has any merit say so, if its imperfections we will not be in any manner at all surprised when referred to by our friends.



1. Battleship Iowa, in Pensacola Harbor.

4. Burial of Sailors Killed in the Accident.

2. Showing Bursted Gun.

3. Where Piece of Gun went Through Deck.

5. Firing Naval Salute Over Graves in National Cemetery.

—Photos by Cottrell. —

(Description on next page)

ACCIDENT TO THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.

During the rendezvous of the Atlantic squadron in Pensacola harbor last spring, occurred a most unfortunate disaster on board the battleship Iowa. At target practice in the Gulf on April 9th, a big 12-inch gun was loaded and fired electrically. The explosion was followed by horrid results—killing three men and seriously wounding five others.

At the time of the explosion two shots had been fired from the big gun at the target, fourteen hundred yards in the dim distance. The third shot is the one that revealed the fatal result. On the opposite side of this page marked number (1) is the battleship Iowa as she lay at anchor in the bay. Picture number (2) in the upper left hand corner gives a view of the broken gun, the muzzle of the same is shown and it is noticeable how smoothly the gun shows its broken part. Officers are in the foreground talking of the sad occurrence. Picture number (3) in the upper right hand corner of the page shows the great hole in the deck through which the steel passed.

The jagged holes as seen in deck were made by broken parts of gun breaking through three decks and killing three men below while at the mess table.

Death certificates rendered by Surgeon Kindleberger showed that the men killed were: Walter Francis Keile, 29 years of age, born in St. Louis, Mo., and death due to shock and hemorrhage, died in one hour and thirty minutes after amputation of both legs at the hip joint. Edward Lee Purcell, colored, born 25 years ago in Washington City D. C., and Frank Leonard Barry 22 years old home in Kansas, both were instantly killed by fragments of guns almost literally severing their heads from their bodies.

ELEVEN MEN IN TURRET.

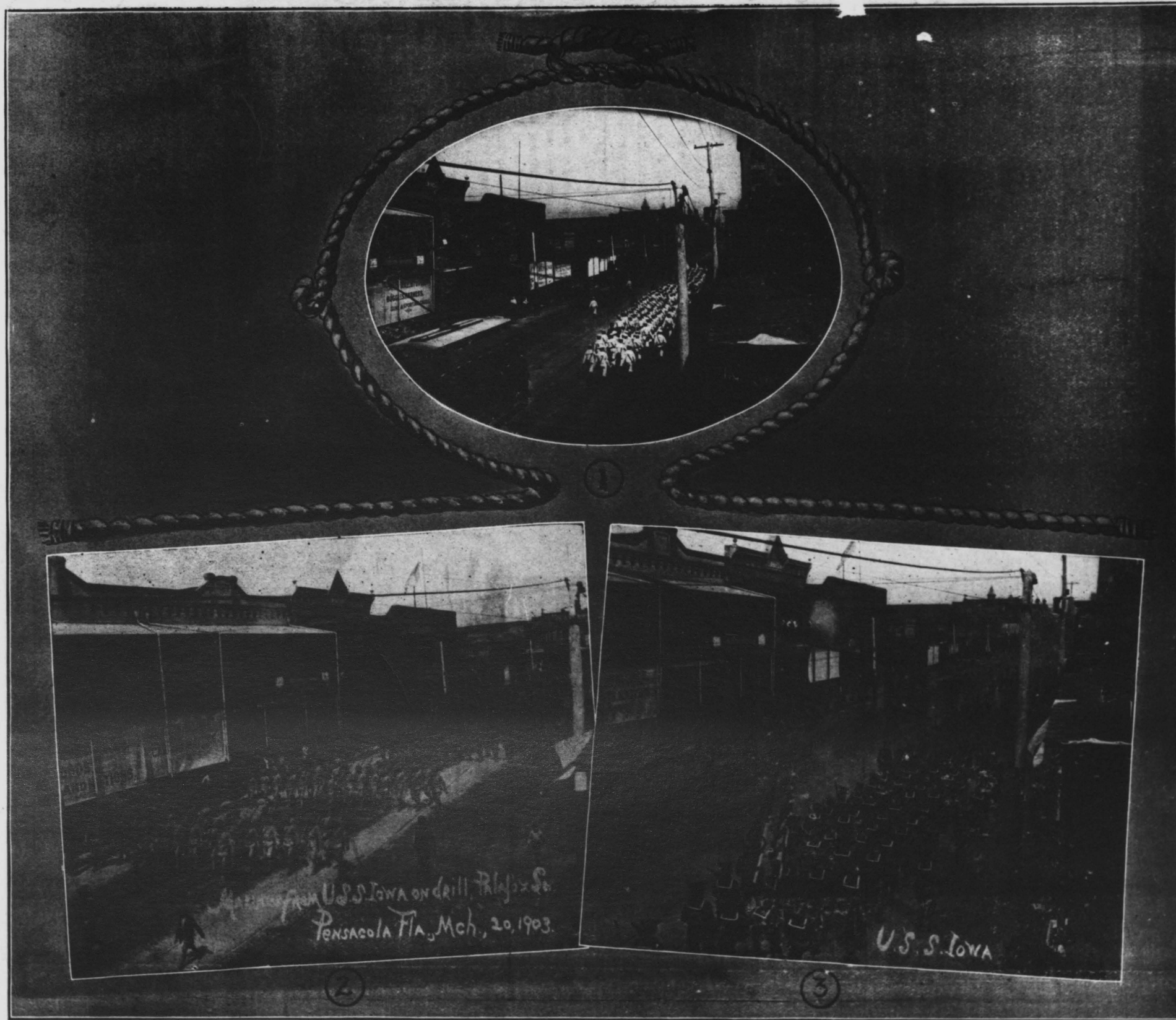
Eleven men were in the turret when the horror took place. The gunner in charge stated that when the shot was fired the big rifle made its usual recoil but did not go back into position. He jumped to the breech he said and thought something had happened on account of the gun making an unusual noise. As the breech was reached the men were startled by the voice of an officer over their heads asking "Are you all right." It was then made known to them that death and injuries had resulted. The men were surprised beyond measure as they were not injured in the least.

Picture 4 and 5 show the burial scenes of the three men on the day following the accident in the National Cemetery at Pensacola. The burial was attended by Rear Admiral Higginson and staff in full uniforms.

ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

Washington, April 13th.—Admiral Higginson's report to the navy department upon the fatal explosion of the Iowa last Thursday shows that a defective shell was not the cause. He says:

"It does not appear that the accident was caused by the bursting of the shell, as some witnesses stated that they saw the shell strike near the target. The inner tube shows a fracture, but not one of the pieces into which the muzzle of the gun broke up, has the grooves indented or scored as in the case of a bursting shell."



Blue-Jackets and Marines From the Battleship Iowa an Training Ship Hartford Parading Palafox Street, Pensacola.

The Union Mutual Aid Asso'n.

(INCORPORATED)



HOME OFFICE.

The Union Mutual Aid Association, is the pioneer and inaugurator of twenty-four hour system, the pride of 150,000 members. Sick, accident and death under same policy.

Safe, sure, swift. We give sure enough protection. Better than a saving fund. When one sets out to save in the ordinary way he is in doubt whether he will live long enough to save even enough to ensure respectable burial, to say nothing for a competency for those who may be dependent upon him for bread and shelter. Under our plan, whether he dies or lives, once ensured, keeping up his payments, the sum named in his contract is sure. There is nothing doubtful about it just as sure as death and taxes. Proven safe, sound and reliable. A revelation in the industrial insurance business. The Union Mutual Aid Association is doing more for the Negro than any other business institution in the world. It gives protection to father, mother, son and daughter. It is giving employment to upwards of five hundred persons. Has paid back to its members more than two hundred thousand dollars. Has written more than four million

dollars of business. Is now operating in the principal cities in many of the Southern states. This Association has proved to be the best friend to the wage earners in whatever field he labors. It inspires and develops the habit of self-reliance and thrift among a class of citizenship who needs this lesson above many others. It opens the door of hope and invites co-operation in working out the salvation of the child race. It does not seek your patronage on other grounds than merit. It offers the public the best contract on the market. Now is the time to take out a policy.

The prettiest and wisest investment you ever made is in carrying a policy with the Union Mutual Aid. Conservatism in the management is the condition which has brought to it's support such an army of our populace. Energetic and worthy young men can secure good contracts with this Association by applying at any of it's branch offices or communicating with its General Manager.

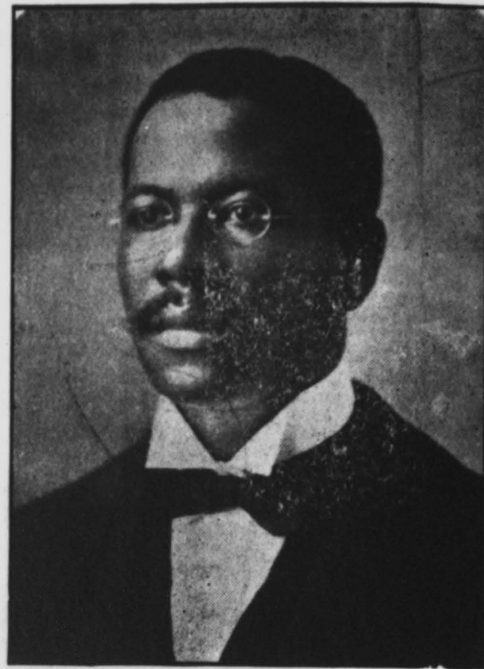
Address 601 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.

C. W. PETERS,
President.

C. F. JOHNSON,
Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr.



C. F. JOHNSON, Secretary and General Manager.



THOS. H. HORRACE, Florida State Mgr.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF C. F. JOHNSON, GENERAL MANAGER U. M. A. A., PIONEER INSURANCE MAN AND FATHER OF THE 24 HOUR PAYMENT INSURANCE.

Anxious to point out to the young men and women of our race to a successful business man, we reproduce the face of Hon. C. First Johnson, a pioneer insurance man, a leader in promoting "24 hour payment insurance," a man of strong convictions, a conservative and safe Business Manager, and a Christian gentleman. A man of humble parentage, yet working his way by his own untiring efforts from obscurity to the height he has attained, he is a fit character to hold up before the world, since he demonstrates what a boy—a colored boy of no rare advantage can be—if he is determined to succeed. Speaking in his characteristic modest way he said in answer to a question: "If I have attained anything like success I owe it to two chief causes: First, the training I received from my dear and sainted mother, who could not read her name, and the encouragement and strength I have gotten by reading my Bible daily." Building upon such a foundation, he could not, he cannot fail. To the youth of my race and all races, I entreat you to read the cause of Mr. Johnson's success as he puts it.

Mr. Johnson is giving employment to nearly four hundred young men and women of the race, paying back thousands of dollars every year to those who insure in his very popular company, and bringing respect and recognition to the race as only men of his cloth can do. Mr. Johnson to my mind, is one of the most worthy men of the race; not led on by a wild ambition, but anxious to serve his people as best he can, he is oft times away from his home and loved ones seeking success that others might be helped. He is modest, yet masculine, gentle, yet firm, pleasing and positive, generous, but economical—in short, a man worthy of emulation.

Would to God that we had more such men, climbing over seemingly unsurmountable obstacles and sounding the tocsin on the hills, go on to achieve a glorious victory!

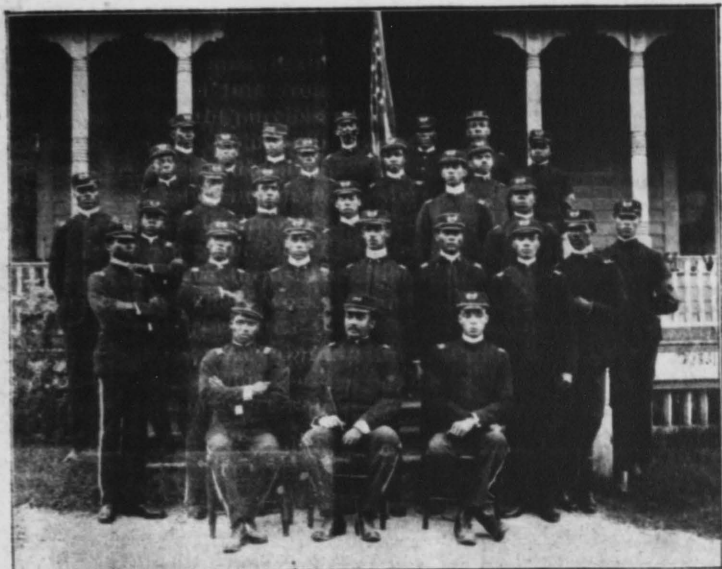
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Ala

TUSKEGEE is situated near the center of the State of Alabama, and is one of the most beautiful little towns in the State, with a population of cultivated and generous people. The school is one mile from the town, upon a site overlooking all of the adjacent territory. The scenery about it is not surpassed, if equalled, in the whole South. The climate is salubrious and unsurpassed for healthfulness. Tuskegee is forty miles East of Montgomery, and five miles from Chehaw Station, on the line of the Western Railway of Alabama, with which it is connected by the Tuskegee Railroad. It is but one hundred and thirty-six miles West of Atlanta. While it enjoys all of the advantages of access that a large city does, it is at the same time, far enough removed from the main of travel to make it free from the danger of contagious diseases. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies, and the Southern Express Company, have offices in the town.

The institution was established un-



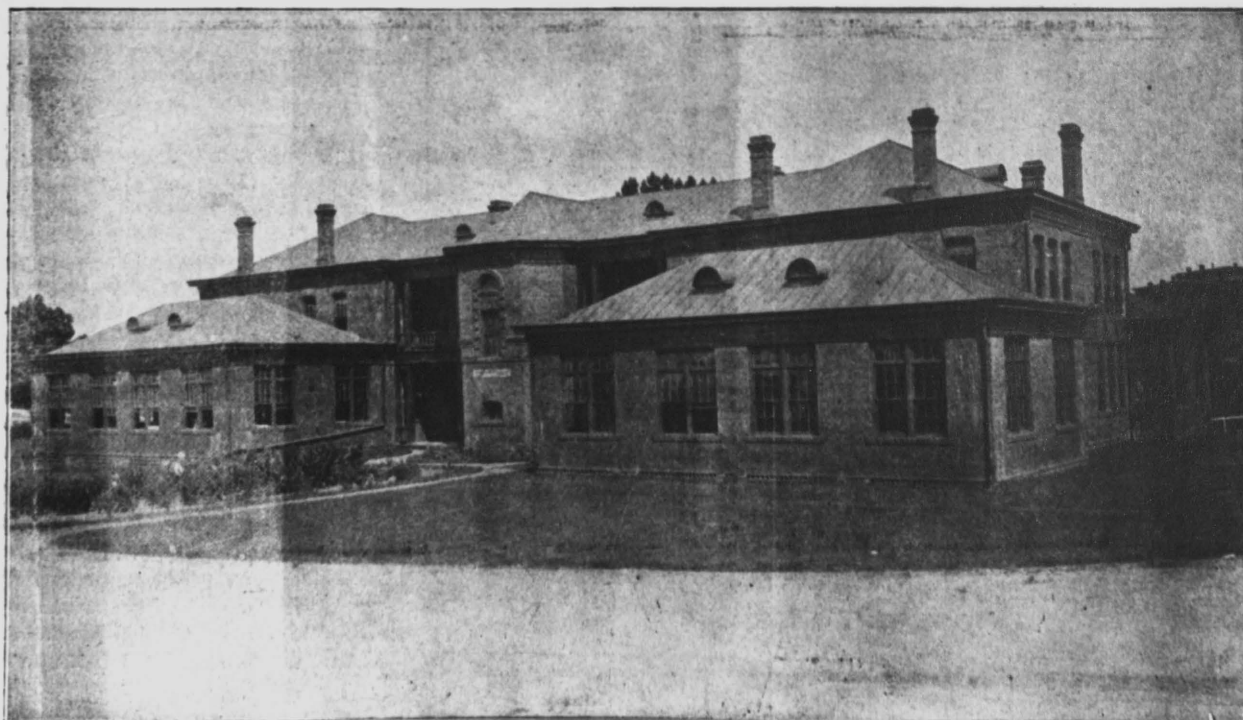
BELL'S HALL, BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, Where Religious Instructions are Given.



Commandant and Battalion Officers of the School.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, Built by Students



DOROTHY HALL, Where all of the Industries for Girls are Conducted.

der the name of the Tuskegee State Normal School, by an act of the Alabama Legislature, session of 1880, appropriating two thousand dollars. The institution was opened, for its first session, July 4, 1881, in a rented shanty church, with thirty pupils in attendance, and with but one teacher. In 1883, the appropriation was increased to three thousand dollars, and in 1893, the institution was incorporated under the name of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. During the first session of the school, the present location, consisting at that time of one hundred acres, with three small buildings thereon, was purchased by Northern friends.

OBJECT.

The object of the Tuskegee Institute is to furnish to young colored men and women an opportunity to acquire thorough moral, literary and industrial training, an education so that when they go out from Tuskegee, by putting into execution the practical ideas learned here, they may become the real leaders of their communities, and thus bring about healthier moral and material condi-

tions. The institution also aims, through the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, to better fit young men and women for the ministry and for other forms of Christian work.

The constant aim is to correlate the literary and industrial training, that a student cannot get the one without the other.

PROPERTY AND ITS VALUATION.

The property immediately belonging to the school consists of sixty-two buildings, 2631 acres of land, 1100 head of live stock, and more than sixty wagons, carriages and vehicles of various kinds.

Placing property valuation at \$525,000 is not too high. Eleven new buildings are at this time in process of erection. In 1899, the National Congress granted to the school 25,000 acres of mineral land, the probable proceeds from which will be \$100,000, to be used for endowment purposes. This amount added to the present endowment fund, makes the endowment of the institution about \$482,500. Thus, the total value of property, equipment and endowment, is about \$1,107,500.

Prominent Buildings.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Until a short time ago, the building formerly occupied by the Principal as a residence, has been used as a library and reading room. It is open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., and is at all times under the supervision of a competent librarian. Unfortunately the institution has no special fund from which to appropriate for the purchase of books; almost every volume in the library has been received as a donation from friends. Students in all departments are encouraged to use the library and reading room for all helpful purposes, and are furnished all needed assistance in their work. Liberal privileges are permitted to both students and teachers in taking out books to use in their rooms.

An effort is being made to get hold

of every pamphlet and book of every description written by a Negro, the purpose being to make Tuskegee a center of information regarding Negro literature. Many Negro authors, to whom application has been made, have gladly contributed copies of their work. The more important magazines, newspapers and technical journals may be found regularly on the tables of the reading room. A new library building has been provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and is now being used.

The Carnegie Library is a splendid brick structure, built on the colonial style of architecture, and cost \$20,000. The four Ionic columns on the front,

support a well designed pediment which forms the porch, and give the building a very imposing appearance. In its greatest dimensions, the building is fifty by one hundred and ten feet, and two stories high. In plan, it contains a central part, flanked on the East and West sides by wings, thirty by forty feet. The first floor contains a stack room, reading room, librarian's office, janitor's room, and two rooms used for the magazines and newspapers. On the second floor there are an assembly room, which seats two hundred and twenty-five persons, a stack room, three study rooms, and a museum. The building is heated by steam and

lighted by electricity. Speaking tubes and other fixtures of a well appointed library, have been generously provided.

MILITARY TRAINING.

The military system has been introduced for the reason that it cultivates habits of order, neatness and unquestioned obedience. Besides, the drill is good physical training, promoting, as it does, a manly bearing. "Setting-up" exercises, according to the very latest methods, used in the United States Army, have been introduced. No guns are used.

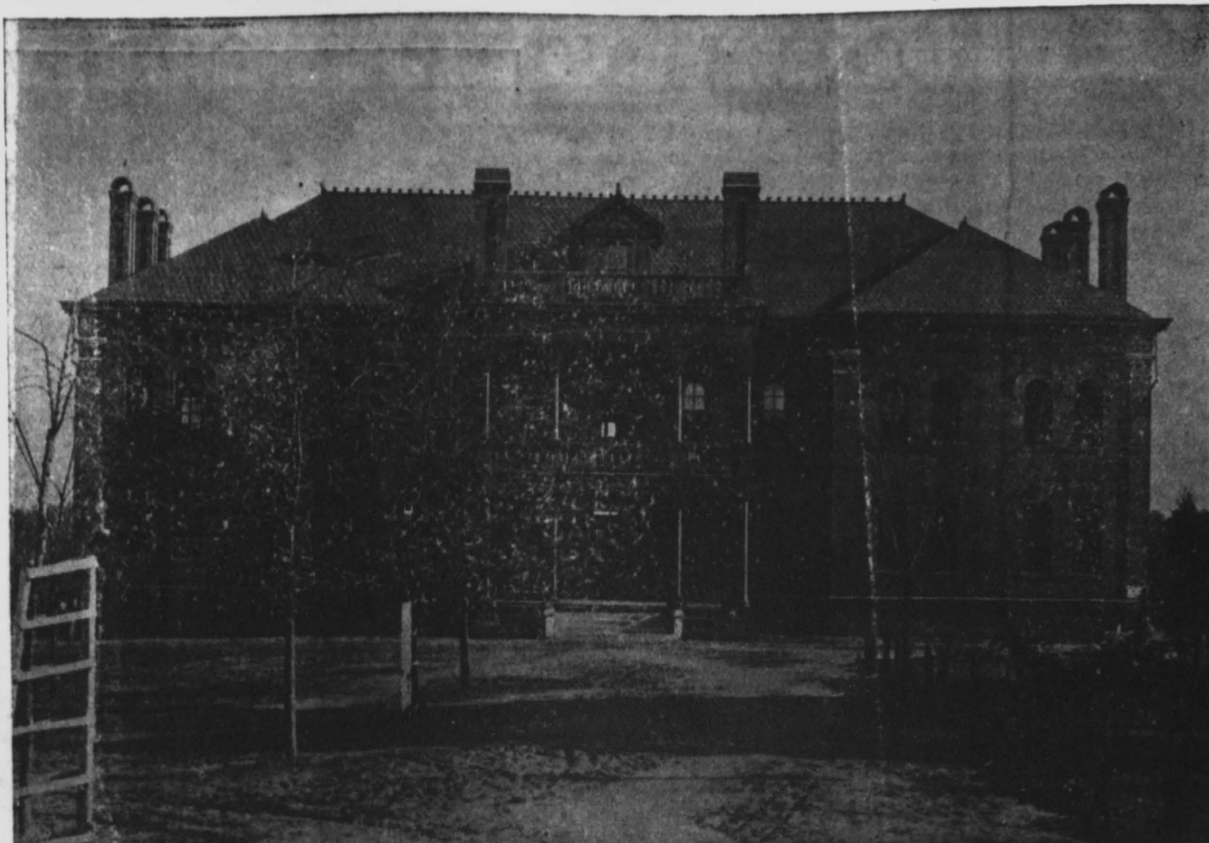
The Battalion is composed of four Day School companies of about seventy members each, and about the same number from the Night School.

The day school companies form each week day morning, before the school session.

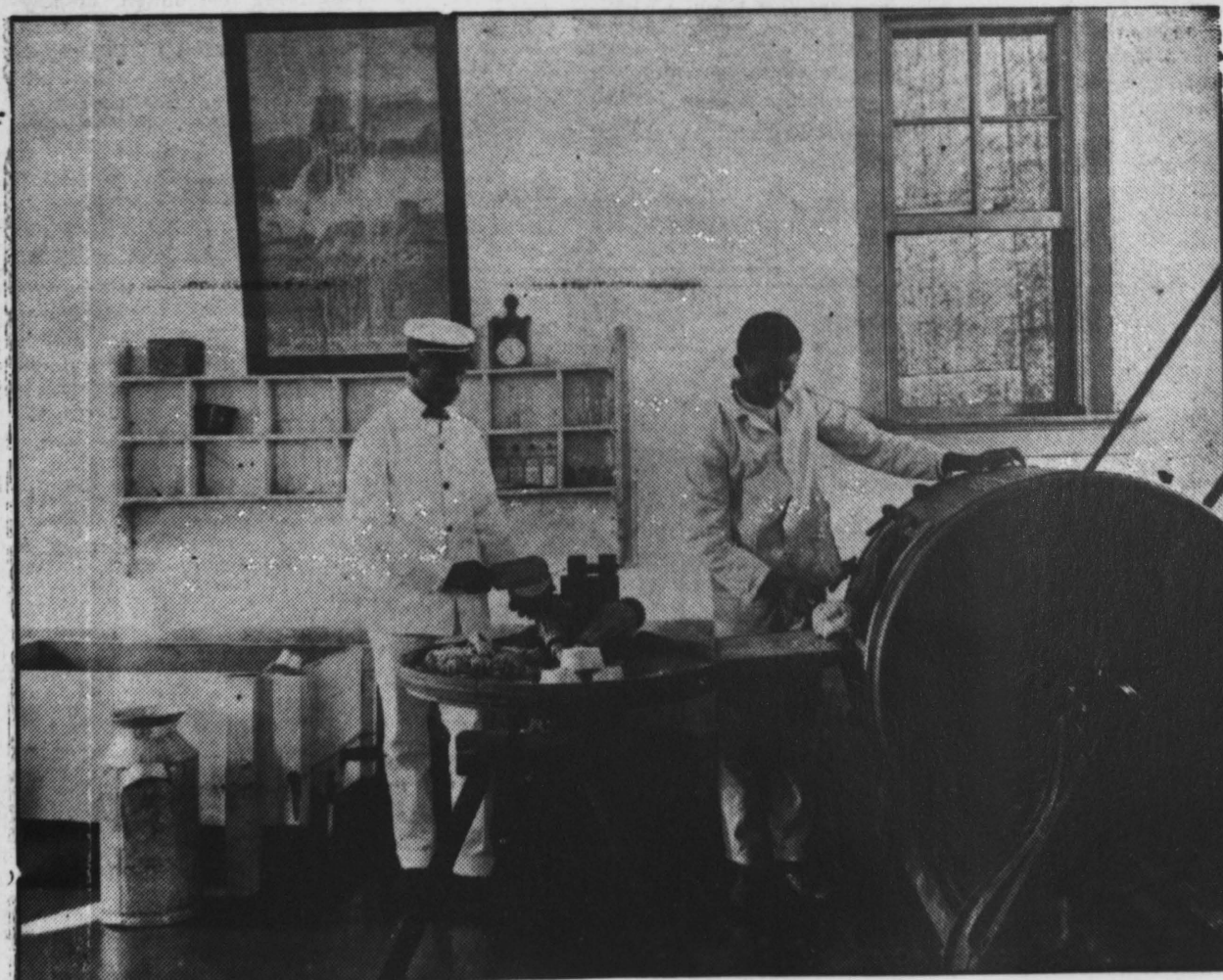
Tuskegee's Work in Agriculture.

More attention is being given to the subject of Scientific agriculture at this time than ever before. Great institutions for teaching Agricultural Science are being established and developed throughout the country. Magazines and books and newspapers are urging a return to the soil, while vast sums of money are being spent by agricultural colleges for agricultural extension work among farmers. The South has resisted the appeal longer than any other section, and yet it stands more in need of improved agriculture in all its forms than any other section. There is wide awakening now to this fact on the part of its thinking citizens.

It is especially fitting that the Tuskegee Institute should give some attention to this important line of work. Eighty-five per cent. of the Negroes of the South are to depend upon agriculture in some of its forms for a living. The especial need heretofore has been for men—and women too for that matter—who could point the way toward the development of the endless resources which are about the doors of the great masses of the Negroes of the South. Tuskegee has recognized the importance of proper



HUNTINGTON HALL, A Girls Dormitory, Given by Mrs. C. P. Huntington.



A Corner of the Large and Expensive Dairy of the Institute.

agricultural instruction in its highest forms, and is developing a department which is destined to prove of incalculable service, not only to the Negro of the South, but to the South itself, as well. Seven hundred acres of land comprised in the "Home Farm," and 800 comprised in "Marshall Farm," located three miles from the institution, and until recently held by the school, afford splendid opportunity for the working out of theoretical and practical problems in agriculture. Very recently the school has acquired some 800 additional acres of land, and concentrating all of its agricultural interests right at the school.

The products raised are used in the boarding department of the school. Besides an experiment station, supported by the state of Alabama, affords the opportunity for varied scientific experiments. Bulletins are regularly issued from this department, and a perusal of them indicates that especially good work is being done and will continue to be done by this important division in agriculture experimentation. The chief aim of the department is to make the instruction practical as well as scientific. From the beginning, special prominence has been given all forms of work connected with the proper cultivation of the soil. The young men who are in the department, by actual work on the farm in raising the food supplies caring for stock, fruit and other products, become intelligent and successful farmers.

In 1897 a splendid building, costing \$10,000, was built and equipped for teaching both practical and scientific agriculture. A \$5,000 addition has since been made to this building, and two splendidly equipped barns costing \$5,000 each, one for the dairy herd, and the other for horses and mules belonging to the institution, prove valuable helps to the department. With this splendid equipment in the way of buildings, and latest improved implements the school is able now, more than ever, to do the best and most practical work.

Of the man in charge of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Geo. W. Carver, a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College, of Ames, Iowa, it can be said that, he is a man who has won his spurs as a master agriculturist. Mr. Carver received

the degree of Master of Agriculture from this college of agriculture while Hon. James Wilson, the present Secretary of Agriculture, was Dean of the Agricultural Department. The Secretary has the completest confidence in Mr. Carver's ability and continues the pleasant relations now that exist when he, as teacher, and Mr. Carver, as pupil, were at Ames together. As a teacher he is especially helpful and forceful. The educational experts who recently visited Tuskegee and members of the Robert C. Ogden party, expressed themselves as being delighted at the splendid way in which he handled his classes, which are taken directly into the field for practical instruction, in addition to the laboratory practice they receive. He is able to arouse in the students a desire for a true knowledge of what agriculture means and, in keeping his students interested and delighted, at the same time, imparts to them useful and important knowledge.

As has been intimated, work is carried on in the laboratory and in the field. The laboratory work is simple and easily understood by the students. It consists of an analysis of the various soils for the purpose of learning what elements need to be supplied in order to make them more productive. This enables pupils to make proper selection of fertilizers. Fertilizers are also tested to find their composition. Feeds are tested to find those best adapted to fat, milk, or to muscle. There is also practical analysis of all dairy products—milk, butter and cheese, and a comprehensive study of foreign and native forage plants. All the scientific knowledge is carried daily into the fields and into the practical work of the various divisions of the department.

Mr. Robert M. Attwell is the superior Superintendent of the farm, and personally directs the actual work of the department. He has brought the department far forward

since his appointment.

During Principal and Mrs. Washington's visit to England the summer of 1899, they visited the famous Swanley Agricultural College for Women, and were led on their return to inaugurate the lighter forms of agriculture for young women at Tuskegee. Instruction is now given young women in dairying, poultry raising, horticulture, floriculture, market gardening and live stock raising. The course of study extends over two years, and young women who complete the course have a satisfactory knowledge of how to conduct a small dairy, also how best to care for poultry, how to care for an orchard and raise small fruits of the best quality, etc. They are taught how to lay out and beautify door yards, how to care for the shrubbery and flowers, and what special treatment to apply; how to manage a home garden and how to raise upon it products which will prove most easily marketable; how to care for live stock, etc. A poultry house has been constructed and well equipped with brooders and incubators. There is no reason why southern colored women should not take advantage of

of the splendid opportunities along these lines and become helpful and useful in these outdoor occupations which offer such rich rewards.

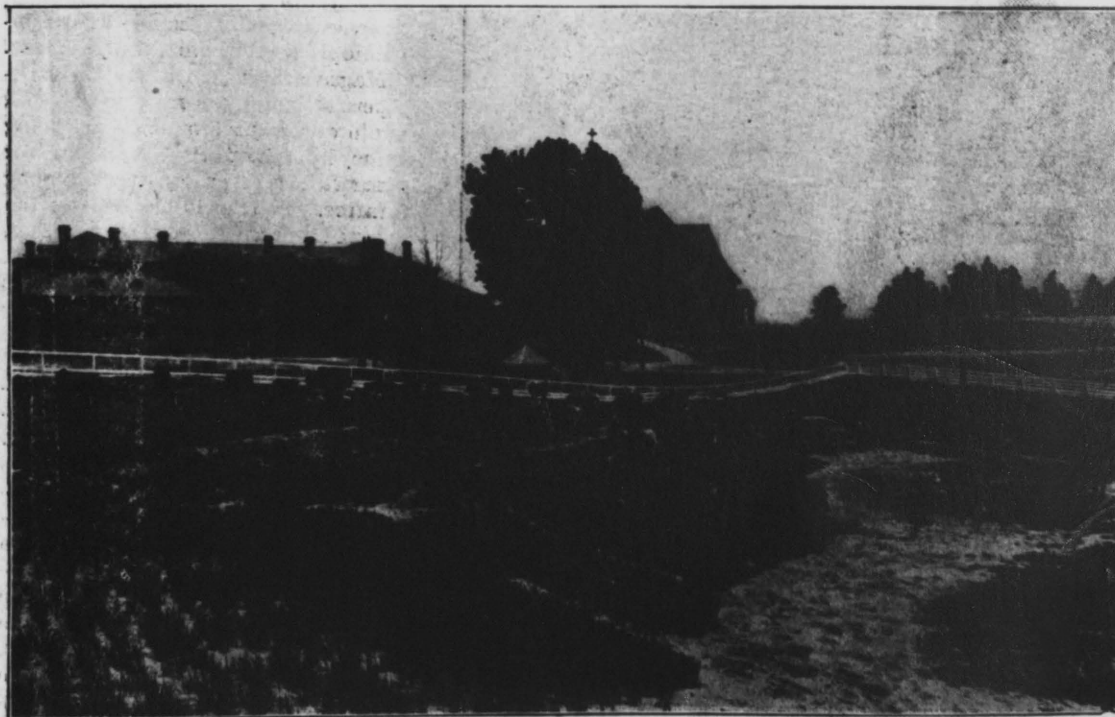
For young men the course is more extended, and includes a complete and satisfactory course in all divisions of agriculture. The division of dairying has proved especially successful. Requests have reached the Principal of the school from more than two hundred persons during the past year for graduates of this division. One of the largest Southern creameries recently made a request for five graduates of the dairy division to take charge of all its departments. If, instead of the eighty young men and women who have been in the agricultural department during the past year taking the professional course, three times as many were receiving instruction, employment could easily be secured for all of them. In addition to the eighty referred to, two hundred and five students took the theoretical course.

The effort at Tuskegee is made to awaken among the students an interest in agricultural life, so that it may not come to be regarded as a drudgery, as something to be shirked. No visitor to the school can fail to be impressed with the great work which is being done along agricultural lines; absolutely nothing is overlooked that will afford the student the best opportunity to make himself most helpful, if he only devotes himself earnestly.

The agricultural exhibit at the close of the last school term was impressive as an object lesson. Nearly a hundred beautiful milk cows stood in the neat, clean stalls. Outside were home-raised colts, blooded hogs, sheep, calves, chickens, turkeys and geese. In a large room was arranged in nice order, a great variety of grain, fodder and vegetables. In one corner was a modern dairy in full operation. Visitors saw the milk pass to cream and the cream to beautiful cakes of yellow butter, ready for market or table. There were Italian bees in glass hives, cakes of new white honey, and all the implements of bee culture. A large incubator was filled with eggs from which chickens were constantly dropping, other chickens were in brooders. A large room was devoted wholly to an exhibit of improved agricultural implements. Many went away impressed as they never had been before with the practical value of the cow, of chickens, of pigs, the garden and the farm generally



Bird's eye view, showing the Grounds and Buildings of the School.



Part of the Dairy Herd, also the Chapel and Dorothy Hall.

Mr. Carver and Mr. Attwell have a full staff of valuable assistants. These assistants are from the largest and most important schools of the country, and number eight, a total for the department of ten persons. At this time negotiations are pending with graduates of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University and the Massachusetts' Agricultural College at Amherst. If secured, these men will add much to the value and importance of the work.

The instruction at Tuskegee is free. Young men who are anxious to secure an education and who are willing to support themselves, are afforded every opportunity to work out all of their expenses. No field of labor offers to the young Negro, if properly trained, surer rewards than that of agriculture. White men, North and South, are turning their attention more and more to scientific agriculture, and it well behooves the

Negro to be stirring himself if he would not be excluded from the larger rewards of farming.

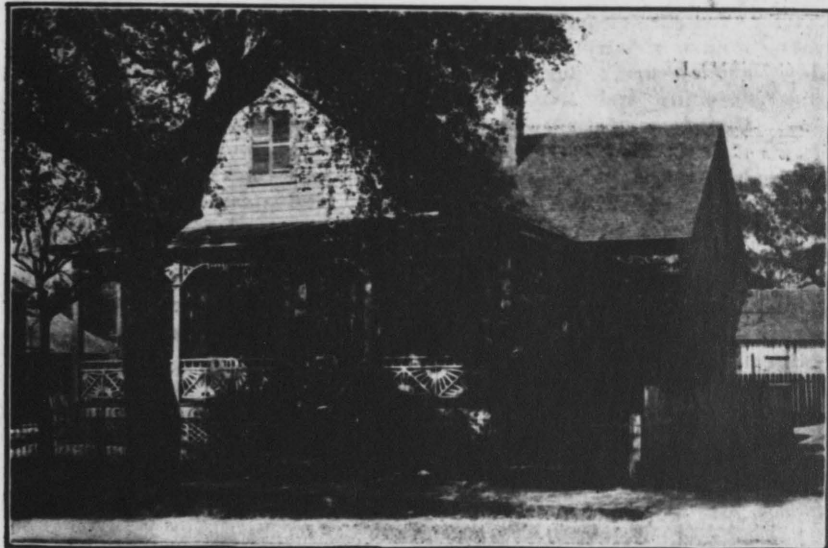
Some time ago the German Government applied for three Tuskegee graduates to go to the West coast of Africa to introduce cotton raising. The school had the men and they were offered and are now receiving \$100 a month and all expenses paid, including transportation to Africa and return. An application for a man to fill a \$2,500 place was recently received at the school. Young men who have already completed their literary education can find at Tuskegee the opportunity for advanced training along agricultural lines. No graduate from this department is without employment; the demand for them to establish agricultural training at other institutions, and to serve as superintendents of dairies and large important plantation interests is hard to supply.

Some Residences of Colored Families

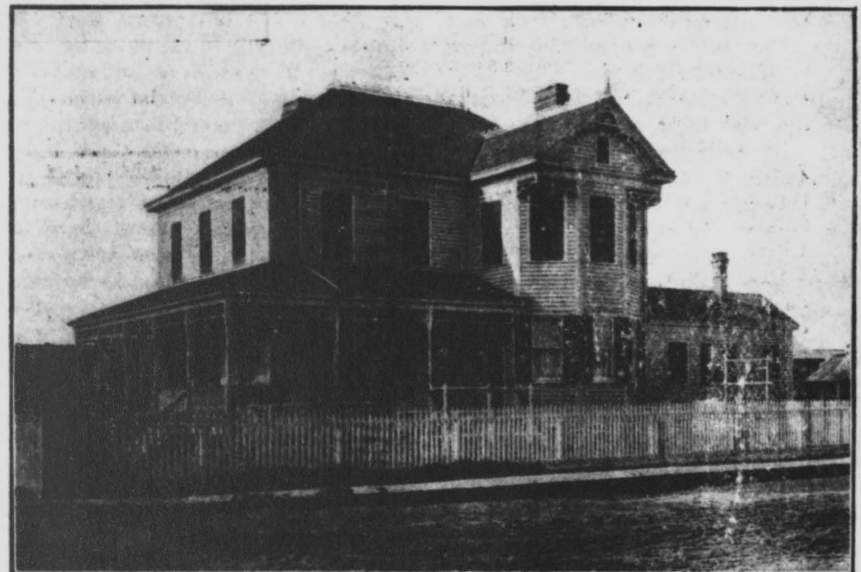
OF PENSACOLA.



Residence of GEO. B. GREEN, Furniture Dealer.



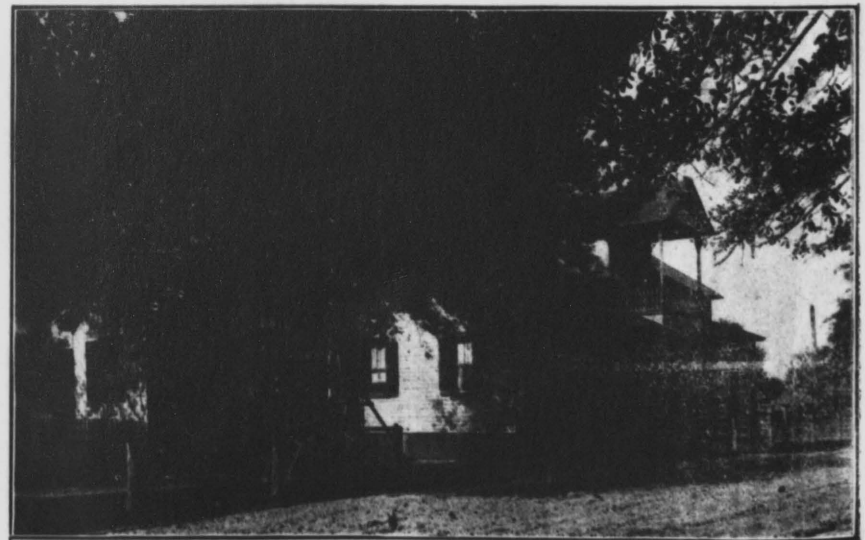
Residence of DR. C. V. SMITH, Physician and Surgeon.



Residence of JOHN SUNDAY, Retired Merchant and Real Estate Dealer.



Residence of I. L. PURCELL, ESQ., Attorney and Councillor at Law.



Residence of M. M. LEWEY, Editor and Publisher Florida Sentinel

SOME STRONG FACTS

About the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Education of Negro Youth.

AT NORMAL ALABAMA.

The following statement of facts and figures come directly from the pen of President W. H. Councilll, who presides over the Normal, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Normal, Alabama.

Before giving what Mr. Councilll says of this institution, it may be added here that no Negro in the south has been more affectionately devoted and assiduously attentive to the moral, Christian and industrial training of the American Negro youth than he. Of the establishment, comparative support and plea for the education of the Negro, the following is what Mr. Councilll says:

"Normal was organized May 1, 1875 over twenty-eight years ago, and has sent out 737 graduates from its various schools, and thousands of under graduates, who are among the most industrious citizens of the country.

"Not one of the graduates has ever been charged with a crime, or convicted of a misdemeanor.

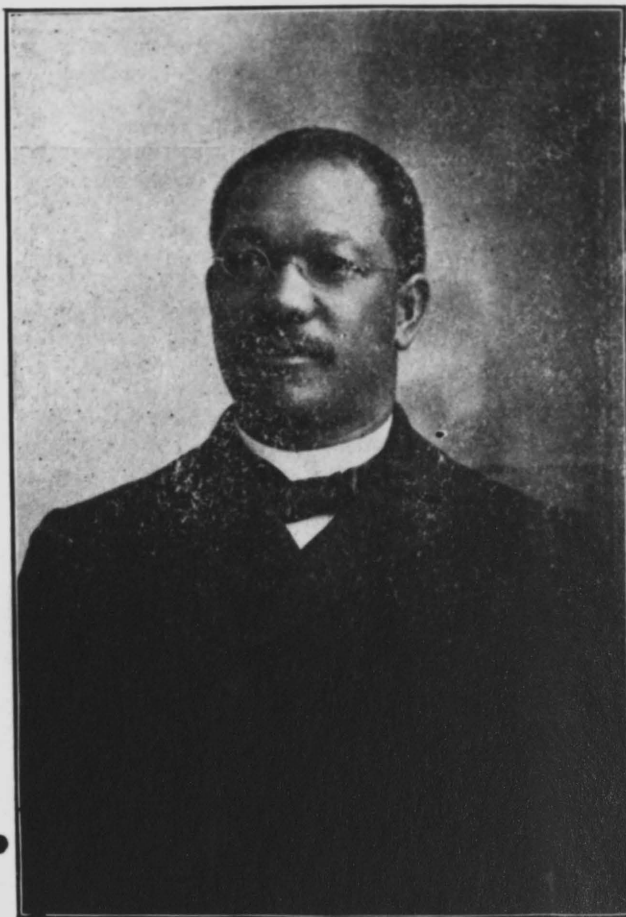
"Our graduates are engaged in all the professions and industries among Negroes in this country, and are in great demand.

"Our graduates represent ten states Africa and the West Indies, while they are found at work in some useful walk in life in every part of the Union and in foreign lands.

"The work on the grounds as well as work for the general market is done by the students for which they are paid thousands of dollars annually.

"We have been organized twenty-eight years, and during the whole period of our existence, thousands of students have been coming and going on trains and over the various pikes and roads, and there has not occurred one single misunderstanding of any character whatever with a white man or a black man.

"This Institution contributes thousands of dollars, acceptable service of graduates and undergraduates, and first class conduct, all to the general good of the community.



PRESIDENT W. H. COUNCILLL.

"Eighty-six per cent. of our graduates own their homes and are paying taxes to the state governments.

"The state has given for twenty-eight years, an average of \$3,027 per year to Normal out of its funds set aside for Negroes, and if this amount was given to Negro common schools annually, it wouldn't run them two days longer.

"The amount given to Normal from Negro funds, could not under any circumstances, go to the support of white schools.

"While the State has given from Negro funds an average of only \$2,037 per year for twenty-eight years, yet property has been collected and deeded to the state to the value of \$63,000 notwithstanding the fact that the State has never given one dollar for lands, buildings or equipment.

"When I leave Normal nearly all

of my earnings for a quarter of a century will be left at Normal. I have dedicated my life to it.

"Normal is really a work of love. Far less than average salaries are paid the teachers.

"The Trustees, Honorables A. S. Fletcher, S. J. Mayhew, and Daniel Coleman are among the most honored sons of Alabama, prominent in commercial circles, standing high as officials in the Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, and were commissioned officers in the confederate army.

"The above facts must appeal to the sympathy and support of every fair-minded man in the country. They commend the Institution to the generosity of all who wish the uplift of mankind. They show that elevation and training do benefit the Negro and the Nation. They show that the more education the Negro gets, the more law abiding and useful he is, and justify the State and philanthropy in continued and increased aid to Negro education. This wonderful record of normal ought to create respect for the Negro in those who have no faith in him and stimulate those who are already his friends

To this end I beg the sympathy and prayers of all good people of all races.

AN ABSTRACT

FROM WHAT EDITOR F. W. BARRETT, OF THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD SAYS OF NORMAL IN MAY OF 1902.

"I spent several hours at the Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes to-day. This college is the property of the State, though it was founded and has been conducted for some 27 years by W. H. Councilll, a full blooded Negro, who is regardless of his color, a strong type of practical intelligence and determination, and a great man. He does not pretend to be a scholar, though he is doing more to educate the Negro race along practical, mechanical and educational lines than perhaps any other man in the country. He is teaching them economy and practical knowledge in the crafts and industries. They are taught language and chemistry and belles-lettres in the school, but these are incidental to the blacksmithing and printing and sawmilling and farming and dairing and laundering and cooking. Indeed, Councilll believes and teaches that the place for the Negro in this country is in agriculture, blacksmithing, shoemaking, house-servants, cooks and trained nurses, and he is teaching the pupils who come to his school in these lines.

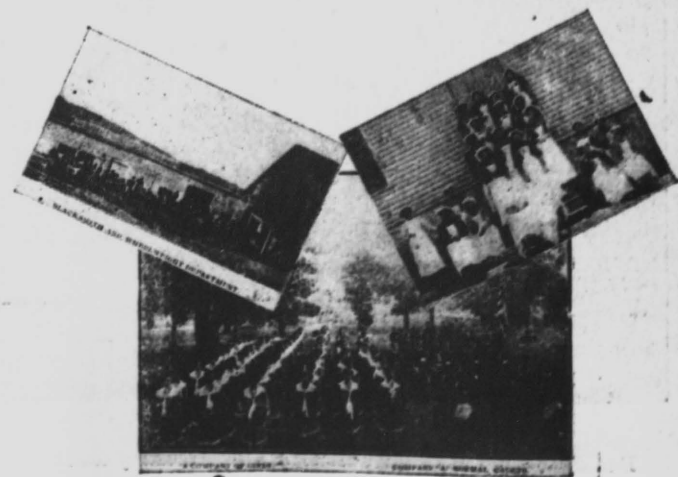
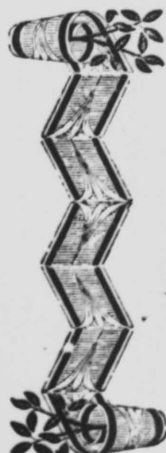
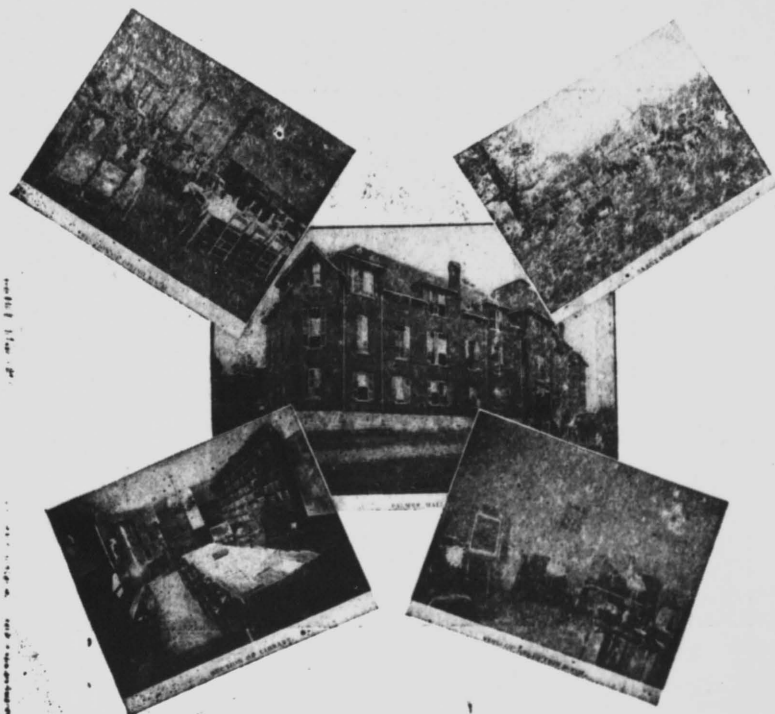
"I was amazed to see what he has. The numerous buildings of the school occupy positions on a hillside some four miles from Huntsville, and some four hundred feet above the city. There is nothing artistic about the buildings, but they are substantial and comfortable.

"The first thing I saw when visiting the school to-day was a brass band of twelve pieces, composed of students. They made good music. Later President Councilll paraded the industrial school of some 300 on the campus, each division dressed in working uniforms and bearing a banner indicating the industrial class to which they belonged. For instance among females were classes of trained nurses, cooks, laundresses, sewing girls and type setters. The boys were blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, printers, dairymen, iron workers, wood workers, cabinetmakers, shoemakers and others.

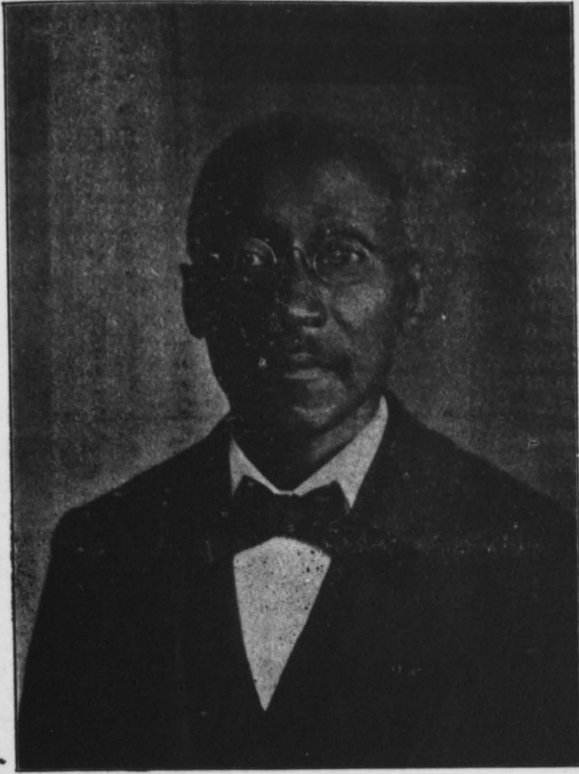
Indeed, every branch of the mechanical arts and all practical things are taught in a practical way."

The school of course is free, but pupils are charged \$6 per month for board. Many, however perform services sufficient to offset their board.

For particulars address
PROF. W. H. COUNCILLL.
 Normal, Ala.



Business, Professional and Prominent Public Men of Florida.



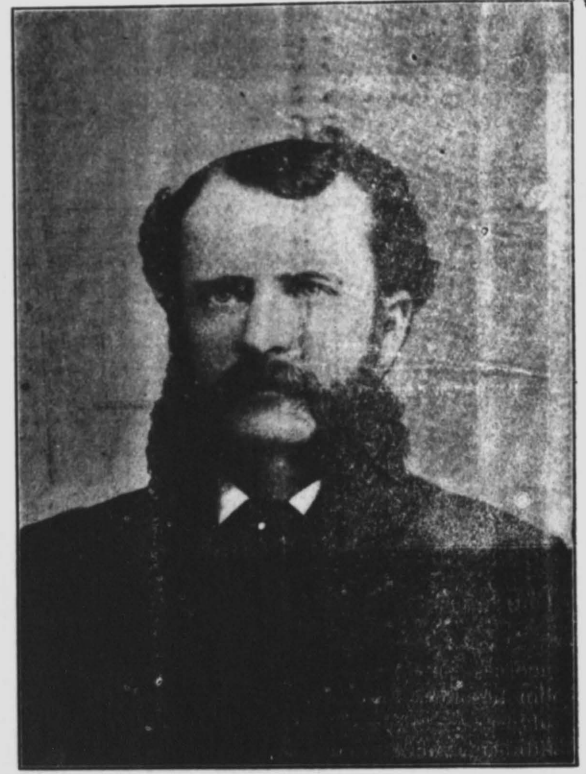
HON. JOSEPH E. LEE,
Collector U. S. Internal Revenue, District of Florida.

than Joseph E. Lee. Aside from his successful practice of the law he has been a member of the State assembly, State senator, judge of the criminal court of Jacksonville, U. S. Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, Collector of Customs for the port of Jacksonville, and for the reason of his efficiency, integrity and public influence, President McKinley appointed him during his first administration to the very important position, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Florida, the most trusted position in the state, which he now holds.

He has been a delegate to every national convention of his party since 1880. For twenty years he has been secretary of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the state.

Mr. Lee has devoted much of his time for the past thirty years building up the African Methodist Episcopal church in Florida. As pastor, he is a model minister and greatly respected by consistent church people of all denominations.

Mr. Lee's success in public affairs has been phenomenal; he practically began his public career in a whirlwind of success, and it is very evident to the public mind of Florida,



HON. WM. H. LUCAS,
Collector of Customs, Port of Jacksonville, Florida.

Characteristic Sketches.

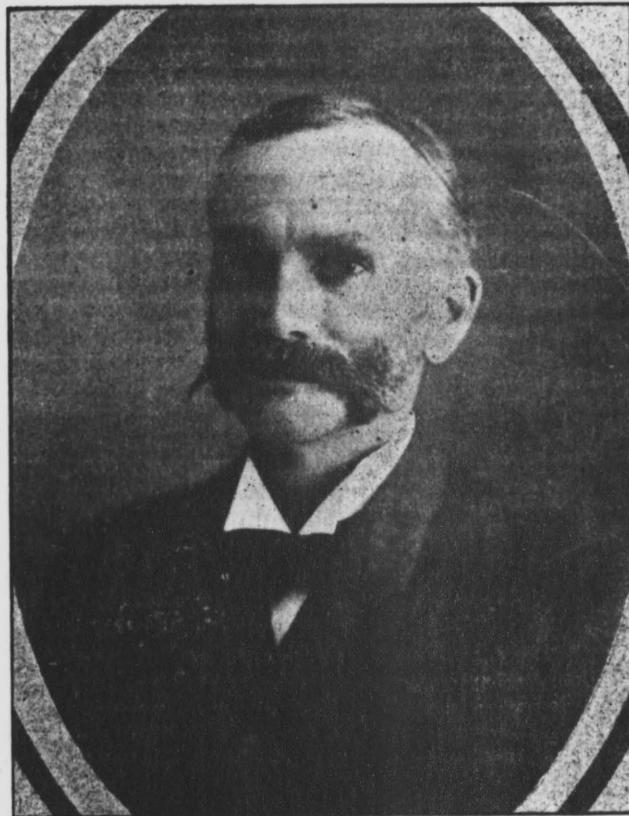
JOSEPH E. LEE.

Hon. Joseph E. Lee, is perhaps one of the most unique men of the Negro race. Unique in the simple sense of uniform consistency in his every day life, in church, state and private intercourse with his fellows.

Mr. Lee was born in Philadelphia, Penn. fifty odd years ago, graduated in the early sixties from the Institute for Colored Youth in that city.

In the fall of 1870, he entered the Law Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., graduating in 1873, a few weeks after receiving the degree of B. L. he came to Jacksonville, Fla. and was at once admitted to the bar and among the first of the race to practice his profession in this state.

Mr. Lee has been a success from the start; no Negro in the South, since the days of reconstruction has had thrust upon him more honor



HON. LAMBERT M. WARE,
The only Republican Member of the Legislature and Candidate for Congress, Third Congressional District.

owing to his uniform life embracing all the elements of honesty in private and public conduct, that he will live to the end of life esteemed and respected by his fellows black and white.

HON. LAMBERT M. WARE.

The Hon. Lambert M. Ware of St. Andrews Bay, Florida, whose picture appears in this publication, is a native of Delaware, educated in the schools of his native state and the state of Maryland. In 1878 he came to Florida and settled at St. Andrews Bay. Washington, County, and en-

gaged at once in mercantile pursuits. It was not long before Mr. Ware became actively identified in the material growth of his county, so much so that he grew popular with all classes of people. His gentlemanly conduct and straightforward manner in all his business relations with those among whom he lives, has won for him the esteem and respect of all citizens, white and black alike.

Mr. Ware is a Republican of the old school. "Principles, not men" is his avowed faith in the government of the nation.

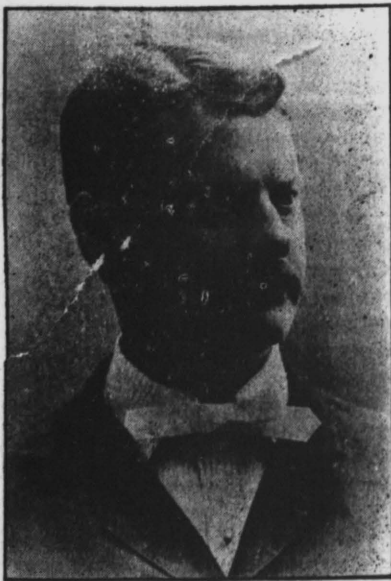
On several occasions Mr. Ware has been tendered nominations by Re-

publican county conventions of Washington county for member of the legislature and State Senator. In 1900 he ran for the State Railroad Commissioner on the State Republican ticket, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1902 the Republicans again nominated him for the assembly, and by a hard fought battle, he won out—elected over his Democratic opponent by 120 majority. The only county in the State represented in the legislature by a Republican.

In the Third District Republican Convention held in St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1904, he was unanimously nominated for congress for the approaching general election. He is also a member of the State Central Committee.

HON. E. R. GUNBY.

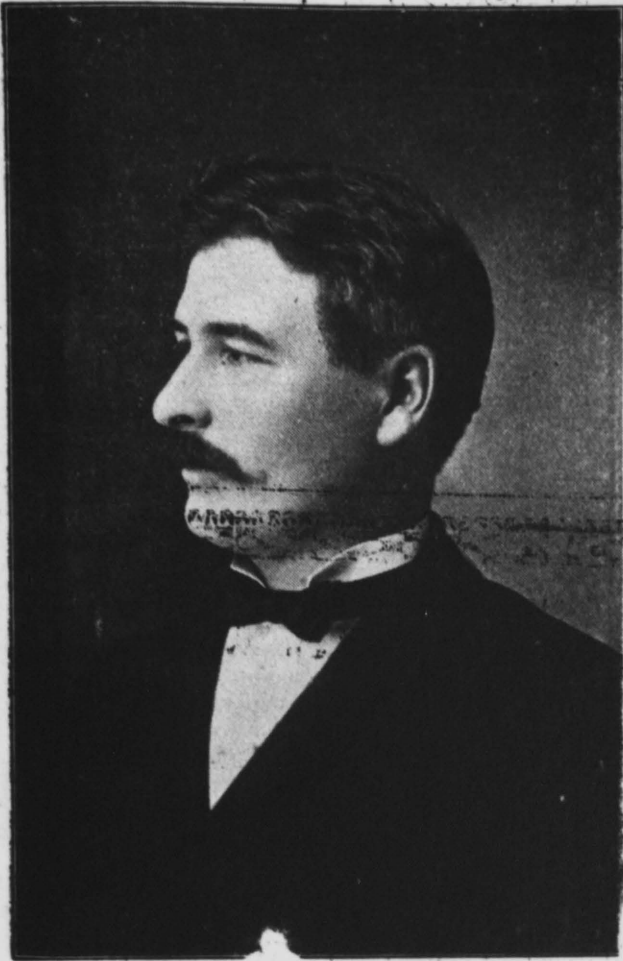
Mr. E. R. Gunby of Tampa is among the most prominent and well known lawyers in or out of the state of Florida. Mr. Gunby came to the state a number of years ago and almost immediately began the practice of his profession and through his



HON. E. R. GUNBY,
Prominent Lawyer and Republican Candidate for Congress, First Cong. District of Florida.



CAPT. W. H. NORTHUP,
President Pensacola Electric Terminal Railway and Postmaster at Pensacola.



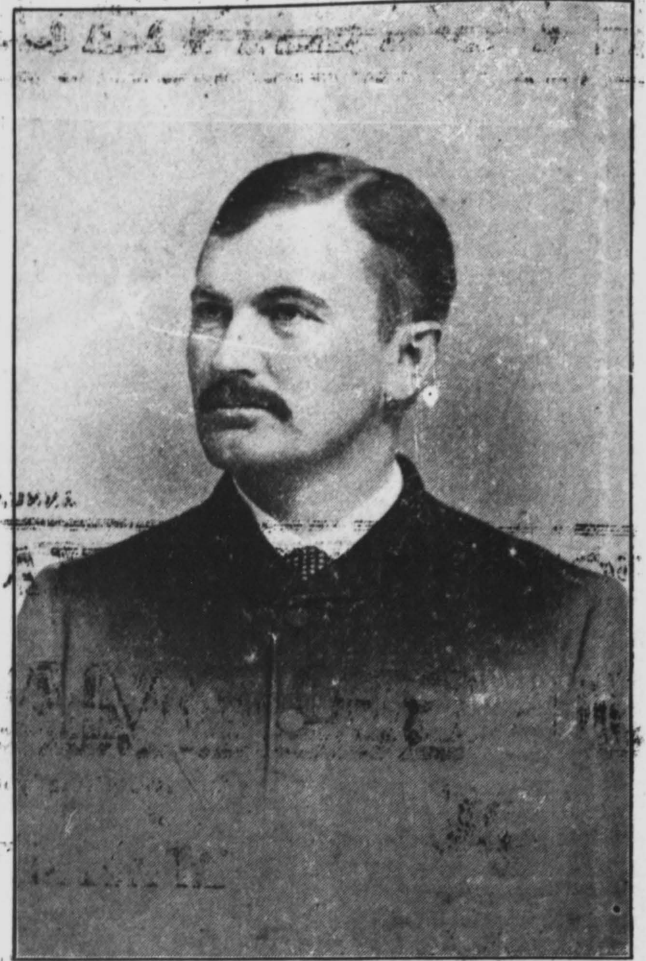
HON. T. F. MCGOURIN.
Of Pensacola, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida.

very careful and painstaking methods of dealing with his clientele, and the very intelligent and dignified attitude in the presentation of causes before the state and national courts, he very soon impressed the bench and bar of possessing distinguished qualities as a lawyer. It was not very long before Mr. Gunby's rare ability profoundly impressed the republican organization of the state and he soon won his way into the councils of his party.

During the administration of President Harrison, no man in the state towered more than he. Mr. Gunby was collector of the port of Tampa under President Harrison. In 1890, he was the republican candidate for governor of the state and made a thorough canvass of the state. His speeches throughout the campaign had a ringing effect, because of the pointed and logical attitude of the speaker.

Mr. Gunby was a member of the National Republican convention in 1896 which nominated President McKinley but, true to his convictions, and true to the sentiments of the State District convention which sent him, he stood for Levi P. Morton to the last roll call.

On January 20th, 1904 Mr. Gunby was nominated for congress from the First Congressional District. He has accepted and will make the fight to the end of the coming campaign.



MR. BIX W. ROBINSON.
Of Pensacola, Extensive Lumber and Timber Merchant of West Florida.

CAPT. W. H. NORTHUP.

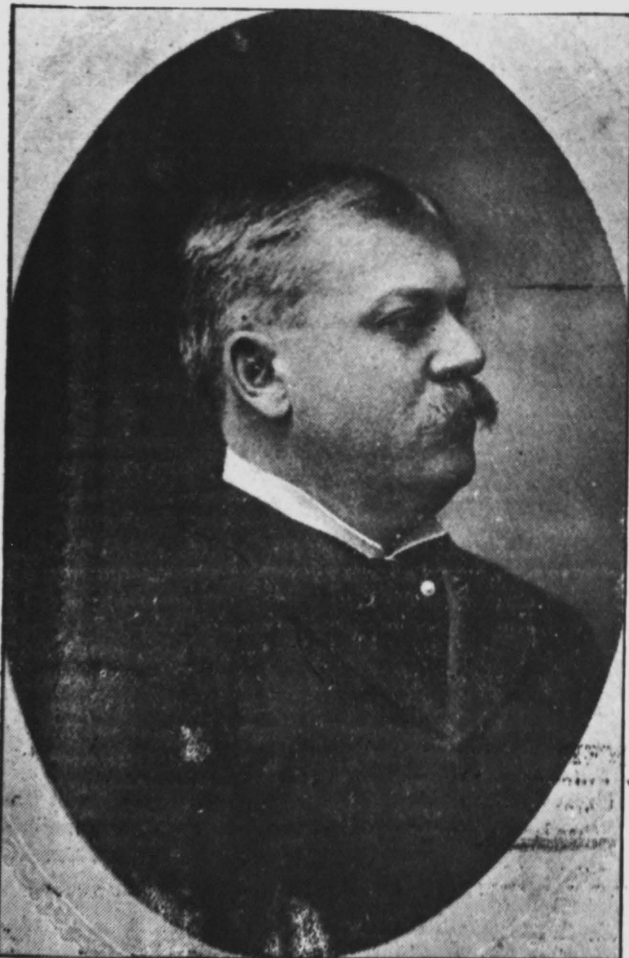
Captain W. H. Northup is among the progressive business men of Pensacola of pure New England Stock, and has nearly reached the top round of business success through good judgement, unfailing energy and honorable dealings among his fellows.

Captain Northrup is president of the Pensacola Electric Terminal Railway Company, A. C. Blount, Jr. vice-president; Detourcy W. Thom, secretary and treasurer, Baltimore, Md.; L. W. Williams, auditor; B. F. Wolfe, stenographer and agent; I. O. Semmes, superintendent.

The Pensacola Electric Terminal Railway Company at present has nine miles of electric lines, also nine miles of steam; twelve motor cars, two combination summer and winter trailer cars, twelve single equipment 25-horse power Westinghouse motors, Peckham trucks. The power house is equipped with three 150 Ball and Wood tandem compound engines, belted to three 100 K. W. Westinghouse generators and four boilers of 125-h. p., made by the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine works.

Through the undefatigable efforts of Captain Northrup on September 28, last, the City Council granted to this company the right to double track Palafox street and extend its lines about two miles in the eastern portion of the city, work on which has already been begun. It will also equip its steam line with electricity as far as Palmetto Beach in time for coming summer travel. These additions are, with a new schedule of trains, suitable to the patrons residing along the line. Threading as it does the bay front it will make one of the prettiest suburban lines in the South.

In January 1903 Mr. Northrup having received the endorsement of the Republican organization of the state was appointed by President Roosevelt, postmaster of Pensacola, which position he now holds.



HON. GEO. W. ALLEN.
Of Key West, U. S. Collector of the Port of Key West.



HON. M. B. MCFARLANE.
Of Tampa, Collector of the Port of Tampa.

THOS. F. MCGOURIN.

Hon. T. F. McGourin, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida, has been a resident of Florida for the past sixteen years, during which time he has been prominently identified with the business and industrial interests of Western Florida. A native of the State of Iowa, he emigrated to Portland, Oregon, when quite young; from there he came to Florida, more than 16 years ago, and settled at De Funiak Springs, Walton County.

Mr. McGourin was engaged in the real estate and manufacturing business at De Funiak Springs for several years, for four years was postmaster at that place, and for six years was secretary of the Florida Chatauqua Association, one of the most prominent organizations of the State. Previous to his appointment as United States Marshal, Mr. McGourin was United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Florida, which position he resigned when appointed Marshal.

He was appointed United States Marshal under president McKinley's administration and re-appointed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. McGourin has always been in close touch with the business and commercial interests of this district and is a director of the American National Bank, a United States depository, as well as a comparatively large property owner.

RIX M. ROBINSON.

Mr. Rix M. Robinson, who succeeded to the office of postmaster at the death of the late Dr. Pollock, is an extensive dealer in lumber and timber between here and foreign ports.

Mr. Robinson is originally from the North, but has resided in Florida for a number of years engaged in shipping cargoes of lumber and timber from Escambia county to foreign countries.

Mr. Robinson is perhaps the most unostentatious man in private or public life to be found in the community. It is universally conceded by those who have been brought in to business relations with him, in a business way or as a laborer, that he is most affable, generous and honorable in every relation of life. Mr. Robinson is a correct business man.

In politics, he is a Republican, consistent and fair to those who may differ with him, in the meantime commanding the highest respect from all men regardless of color.

JOHN E. STILLMAN.

Hon. John E. Stillman, U. S. Collector of Customs for the port of Pensacola, is of Northwestern birth but came to Florida in his early youth and resided in south Florida. Mr. Stillman is a graduate from East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, and his early training in the minutest details of business ventures, places him among men of successful business experience.

Mr. Stillman came to Pensacola in 1897 as an appointee to the office of collector of customs by President McKinley, and at the expiration of his term of office he was reappointed by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Stillman is one of the most popular men among business circles here, and his connections with large business enterprises in Pensacola, show very clearly that he fully real-



HON. JOHN E. STILLMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager Pensacola Investment Company
and U. S. Collector of Customs, Port of Pensacola.

izes a successful future for Pensacola.

The Pensacola Investment Company, incorporated, an enterprise composed of some of the most prominent business men of which Mr. Stillman is vice-president and general manager.

It is very seldom that we find men whose time is taken up in large business concerns, can adapt themselves to literary matters so far as giving the public their views in current literature, in this, Mr. Stillman may be regarded as an exception. His recent contributions to the special editions of Daily News and Journal of this city, are evidences of Mr. Still-

man's ability as a writer.

In both of these publications Mr. Stillman very ably discusses the subject, "Pensacola and Isthmian Canal" in one and "The Real Estate Business in Pensacola" in the other.

The least that may be said of Mr. Stillman, he is a valuable citizen in any community.

J. DOUGLAS WETMORE, ESQ.

Mr. J. Douglas Wetmore, whose portrait appears in these columns, is the youngest in age, not beyond his twenties, among the colored practicing lawyers in Florida.

Mr. Wetmore is a native Floridian,

receiving his primary education in Cookman Institute, among leading schools of the state for the education of colored youth, and educated in the principles of law in one of the best law schools North.

Not more than half dozen years have passed since the subject of this brief sketch opened a law office in his home city, Jacksonville, Florida. The success which has followed him at the bar of his state need not be commented on here. It is more than a certainty, that general opinion from men of both races in his city, whose opinions are worth something concede the fact, that the "boy" lawyer, J. Douglas Wetmore, measures arms before judge or jury, with his brother attorneys whose ages have reached the mile stone of middle life. Mr. Wetmore's courage, energy and a tenacity of purpose, together with his acquired theory of jurisprudence, makes him an ideal representative of the race both in law and statesmanship.

About four years ago he was elected from the sixth ward to the city council of Jacksonville, last year he was again elected for another term. The proceedings of that body show that Councilman Wetmore has made an enviable record as a legislator, allying himself at all times with the progressive ideas which have been characteristically developing the metropolis city of the state.

HON. W. B. SHEPPARD.

W. B. Sheppard Esq., United States District Attorney for Northern district of Florida, was appointed to this office early last year succeeding the late Mr. John Eagan, who held this post under Mr. McKinley's administration. Mr. Sheppard is from Apalachicola, Franklin county, where he has resided for a number of years practicing his profession. Mr. Sheppard has always held a very prominent place among the members of the bar of west Florida and the citizens as well identifying himself with every material interest tending to the development of his adopted city—Apalachicola. He has held some very important positions of trust and influence among them postmaster and U. S. collector of customs for the port of Apalachicola, and during his administration of these offices he has shown splendid business tact as well as executive ability in the discharge of his several duties.

At the death of the Hon. John Eagan, the Republican organization of Florida did not hesitate to give Mr. Sheppard its unqualified endorsement for his appointment to the position he now holds. Since entering upon the duties of the office, he has already won for himself the profound respect of the members of the bench and bar and the intelligent portions of the people throughout the district.

There is nothing that gives the publishers of papers more pleasure, contentment of mind and hope for the future, than an occasional hint from patrons of journals which they read, that their paper is alright and worth the price.

Don't forget to send for an extra copy of the 1904 annual edition of The Florida Sentinel, price 15c, postage prepaid. Hint to the wise settles it.



J. DOUGLAS WETMORE, ESQ., Jacksonville, Florida.

The Florida Sentinel

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M. M. LEWEY Editor

FLORIDA SENTINEL.

This is the tenth annual edition of The Florida Sentinel. How do you like it?

Waiving for a moment our well known modesty, we desire to say that since the publication of our last annual number, we have put in a 32x40 Cottrell & Babcock drum cylinder press, capable of giving us sixteen hundred impressions per hour, an additional C. & P. quarto-medium jobber, a 32 inch Rival paper cutter, all driven by a Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, new type, both body and display, an amply sufficient supply of Hamilton's wood goods, and to better facilitate our operations, moved into new brick quarters.

The work of this publication is the production of young men and women of the race of southern birth, education and mechanical training in the art of printing. Besides that of straight body type setting, every advertising line, make-up and adjustment of every page from cover to cover is the work of Negro workmen in an office owned, conducted and managed by a Negro.

We do not claim comparative perfection in passing through an ordeal of close criticism by the more refined printer, skilled workman and experienced journalist would pronounce, but we are immodest enough to lay claim to some merit that may justify the assertion that American Negro journalism has made appreciable advancement within the limited period of its existence.

There is no just reason why a Negro editor should constantly complain of his apparent failure or standstill in his efforts to publish a paper. All Negro journalists are from the masses of the race, the race is not universally a reading people, not by instinct nor nature, but for the want of a practical education on the one hand and money to pay for a paper on the other. Natures claims take precedence to newspapers, no matter how cheap they are; bread and butter, shelter, raiment and an occasional luxury, are first with the masses of any uneducated and poor people, and newspapers second.

The Negro, colored or Afro-American editor (we use all of these terms so as to avoid any objections or leave out any of our brethren of the press) who expects to succeed in journalism and is constantly complaining with the race for not subscribing or paying after he does subscribe, has got into the wrong channel of active life and the sooner he enters new fields of labor the better.

PERSONNEL OF THE FORCE.

The readers of this paper will very likely run their eyes over the faces appearing on this page, if for no other reason, that they represent the office force of The Florida Sentinel.

A brief statement of each of them is not out of place in a publication of this character.

W. H. Campbell, foreman of the office, and job department, was born in Augusta, Ga., thirty-one years ago, after learning the outlines of the printer's trade in his native town, he went to Jacksonville, Fla., and in 1890 worked on the Southern Courier until its demise and also for O. T. Jones and the Duval Printing Company, two white establishments. In 1894, he was induced by the publisher of THE SENTINEL to take charge of the mechanical department of this paper and he has been at the head of this department continuously since

that time. His workmanship on these pages speaks for itself. Mr. Campbell is a good English scholar, having graduated from one of Georgia's very excellent schools, Haines Institute, Miss Lucy C. Laney, principal. We are safe in saying, that he is a master craftsman, a credit to himself and an exceptional representative American Negro printer.

Chester A. Miles is a native of Macon County, Ga.—when a student of Morris Brown College, at Atlanta and on the Brunswick Herald, he acquired the rudiments of the printer's art. Mr. Miles has worked on several colored papers, among them, the Brunswick Herald, Savannah Tribune, and Gazette. Mr. Miles accepted a position in this office last September and has proven a valuable adjunct to THE SENTINEL'S force.

Mrs. Brenda L. DeVaughn is a native Pensacolian, acquired the art of sticking type from an apprenticeship in this office eight years ago, at that time she was Miss Brenda L. Jordan.

Mrs. DeVaughn on straight matter, and job work too, reaches the last line of her stick when others in the office are nearing the same end. Mrs. DeVaughn has already shown her capacity as well as accuracy in the mechanical department of the office.

Samuel T. Jefferson, our all-round pressman, has been a constant employee in the office for several years. He is just a youth in years, but equal to emergencies and as serviceable to the working force of the office as if he were many years older. A cylinder press making 30 revolutions a minute, has no terrors for him.

Mr. W. W. Wilson, local editor, an Alabamian by birth, is a graduate from Tuskegee Institute, has been on the paper for several years; his services have been most valuable in the local department of the paper. Mr. Wilson is also one of the general delivery clerks at the post office, being the only colored general delivery clerk in the South. At the civil service examination he was the only colored man successful. Altogether Mr. Wilson is a credit to the race and a respected citizen of the community.

The Pensacola Evening News and morning Journal of this city will kindly accept thanks for courtesies during the preparation of this edition.

The photographic scenes in this paper is the work of Mr. Chas. Cottrell, photographer of Pensacola.

WEATHER BUREAU.

In 1869 Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the Weather Bureau service and from that modest appropriation Americans are the beneficiaries of one of most delicate and scientific department of the government.

This service embraces an area comprehending the distance from the North coast of South America to the remotest Canadian habitation, and from the Atlantic to Pacific.

This service was thoroughly tested during the late Spanish-American war and now the gulf coast, West Indies and Bahama Islands, have the benefit of the operation of this government bureau.

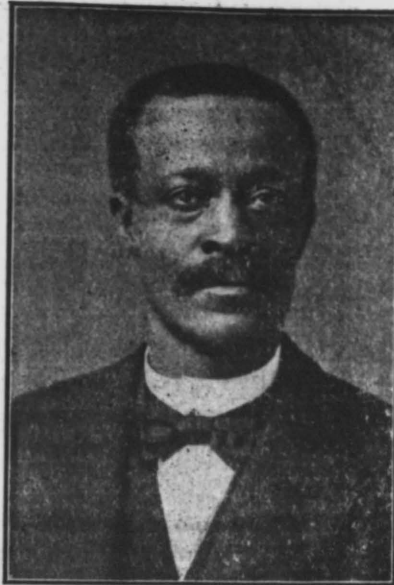
By co-operation with Mexico, we now exchange observations with that country and Europe. The many innovations of great maritime importance, for which they have sought for years have at last been attained.

All mankind is affected by the weather in some of its phases and it is the purpose of the Weather Bureau service to forewarn with a view of saving life and protecting property.

Faster and faster, more and more, constantly is this service and its results coming into public notice.

The general public, people of ordinary intelligence, are becoming to realize the utility of the service.

Pensacola has a local office operating under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. This office is located in the government building here, in charge of Dr. B. Bunnemeyer, ably and effi-



M. M. LEWEY,
Editor and Publisher Florida Sentinel



W. W. WILSON,
Local Editor Florida Sentinel

ciently assisted by Mr. Ross E. Pollock, son of the late postmaster of this city. Dr. Bunnemeyer is of German extraction and a ripe scholar. His connection with the Weather Bureau service dates back to 1878. He served with General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the U. S. Army during the Spanish-American war. Dr. Bunnemeyer was assigned to Pensacola station 1901. His intelligent efficiency in the discharge of official duties, gentlemanly bearing and cordial temperament, has obtained for him the most profound respect of the entire community. Visitors are welcomed into his department and every courtesy becoming a public officer is shown to the extent of demonstrating the use of the many instruments constituting the equip-

ment of the station. No less can be said of his assistant, Mr. Ross E. Pollock.

Pensacola is not the largest of the Weather Bureau stations, yet its equipment is adequate and records complete.

Very seldom a ship sails from this port, that the master of which does not take cognizance of the weather map, daily forecasts and storm signals at this station.

It is not at all unreasonable to forecast the establishment of a mid gulf station since the passage of the Panama Canal bill. The plans and building of this waterway being a certainty, it is evident that Pacific bound vessels via Panama Canal will be of vast importance to commerce as to weather conditions.

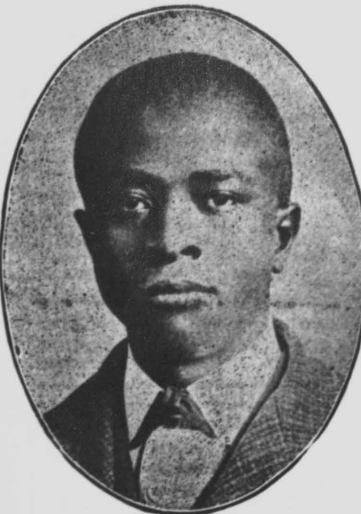
THE FLORIDA SENTINEL'S MECHANICAL FORCE.



W. H. Campbell, Foreman.



Mrs. B. L. DeVaughn Compositor



C. A. Miles, Compositor.



Samuel T. Jefferson, Pressman.

NEGRO JOURNALISM.

The following article is reproduced from the A. M. E. Church Quarterly Review, written by one of our very interesting newspaper correspondents, Willis T. Menard of Washington, D.C., for the October '08 Number

A hopeful sign of the times is the progressive and conservative spirit displayed by the greater portion of newspapers published by the colored people of this country. The race newspaper, properly conducted, should be a reflex of the character and opinion of its sect, and its editor a man of evenly-balanced temperament. The salvation of any race of people rests with the press, pulpit and schoolhouse and these agencies should be properly encouraged and sustained. In taking a retrospective view of the efforts of the colored people of this country along this line, the first newspaper published by them appeared in New York City in 1827, Freeman's Journal, with John B. Russworm and Rev. Samuel E. Cornish as editors. A copy of this paper is now in possession of the New York Historical Society. This was succeeded by the Colored American, in 1837, and edited by Phillip A. Bell and James McCune Smith. Later, Rev. Charles B. Ray became the editor of this paper, which suspended publication in 1842. In 1847 the Ram's Horn appeared in New York City under the auspices of Willis A. Hodges and Thomas Van Rensselaer. John Brown and Frederick Douglass were contributors to its columns. The North Star was published by Frederick Douglas at Rochester, N. Y., in 1847, and acquired a standing and circulation hitherto unattained by any of its predecessors. On a similar plane was the Anglo-African, issued in 1859, in New York City, by Thomas Hamilton, who was succeeded in the editorship by his brother, Robert Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet. Thus it is shown that at an early period in the history of the Negro race newspapers were established and successfully conducted by representative colored men.

Journalism among the colored people in recent years has suffered much by reason of the inadaptability and lack of ability of many men who assumed editorship. Like all other professional men, the editor must undergo an apprenticeship of some kind. The lawyer and physician are compelled to take regular courses of study along the lines of their chosen profession, and upon graduation enjoy the confidence and respect of the community in which they reside. The man who consumes midnight oil in writing short letters to metropolitan newspapers may some day develop into a regular correspondent or reporter, and after a reasonable season in the incubator of experience, reliability and tact, will be enabled to emerge from the chrysalis of apprenticeship and assume the proportions of a full-fledged editor.

The sea sometimes gives up its dead but Washington City will never surrender the remains of its numerous colored journalistic enterprises that have been consigned to untimely (sometimes timely) graves. Men have tried to conduct Negro newspapers in this city upon their own resources and oft times on the hard cash, borrowed and otherwise, of others; but



The Busy Corner in the Florida Sentinel's Mechanical Department.

invariably came to grief because of their inadaptability to the profession. Pseudo-editors have appeared upon the scene with just enough money to get out one issue and then "fake" the public for the balance, until the marshal or constable steps in and ends the comedy. Over twenty Negro journals have been interred in this city, and we bow our head in reverence and respect for the great departed. At present three colored journals flourish in this city—the Bee, Colored American and Record, the latter enjoying the distinction of having been issued daily in the early part of its career.

The general public is unacquainted with the great sacrifice made by the colored editor and publisher. Oft times he is compelled to mortgage his plant in order to issue his paper, while valuable space in his journal is devoted to so-called prominent citizens who air their views and parade their faces in print, and who are never at home when the collector calls. Oft times the struggling colored editor is compelled to leave his "forms" at the publishing house because of his inability to pay for press work. The colored people should support their capable newspapers. The white press should not be depended upon to champion their cause or fight their battles. It is a notorious fact that many colored people or this city subscribe and pay cash for the dailies published here, but dodge and criticize collectors for newspapers published by men of their race. Long-fellow aptly remarks—

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman.
Though she bends him, she obeys him
Though she drives him, yet she follows;

Useless each without the other."
Many colored people denounce colored newspapers, yet they are compelled to depend upon them for a record of social and literary events among the race. They criticize the colored editor, yet they depend upon him to champion their cause. The colored editor and his race are "useless each without the other," and they should strive to act in harmony and unison for the uplift of the race and the general welfare of the community.

Among the many phases of Negro journalism there is a certain class of sable-hued patriots that must not be overlooked. I refer to the class who stalk into the editor's lair and thunder out: "How much is your paper for

one year?" "One dollar and fifty cents," remarks the clerk meekly. How much for three months? "Fifty cents." "Put me down for three months, and don't fail to mention my visit." This fellow invariably fails to renew his subscription, and congratulates himself upon yeoman service rendered his race enterprises.

In a recent issue of George P. Rowell's Newspaper Annual, an authority upon the question of newspaper circulation in this country, the following figures are given: New York Age, circulation 4000; Richmond (Va.) Planet, 4851; Southwestern Christian Advocate, published in New Orleans, 5464; Georgia Baptist, (Augusta) 5704; Dallas (Tex.) Express, 7621; Colored American, (Washington, D. C.) 3500; Voice of Missions (Atlanta) 2250; American Baptist, (Louisville, Ky.) 1000; Freeman, (Indianapolis) 3500; Star of Zion, (Charlotte, N. C.) 1000; Christian Recorder, (Philadelphia) 2250; True Reformer, (Richmond, Va.) 4000.* The above figures are certainly not flattering when compared with the great numbers of colored people residing in the cities mentioned, the bulk of whom are able to read and write. In this city, containing nearly 90,000 colored people, the last census report gives a percentage of 26.1 as being illiterate, leaving nearly 65,000 able to read and write. It is perfectly safe to assume that the combined city circulation of the three colored local newspapers does not exceed 6000. If colored local papers are regarded as up to the standard of the modern weekly, then give them better support. If they are lacking, then demand improvement. If there is no improvement, then withdraw your support in favor of some up-to-date colored journalist who will present a spicy, readable, courageous and progressive newspaper. If the colored race desires success it must put its best men to the front and force the fake editor, immoral preacher, quack doctor, and shyster lawyer to retire to the extreme rear and be seated.

The Negro journalist also owes a duty to the public. He should be a man of character and unimpeachable integrity; he should aim to reflect the best thoughts in the columns of his newspaper; he should consign all libelous and scandalous matter to the waste basket; he should be careful as to the typographical appearance of his journal, and he should refuse to boost every curbstone orator and charlatan as a "representative man of the community." He must pay his

employees. A shoddy pay system means the employment only of shoddy workmen, and shoddy workmen contribute to a shoddy newspaper, and a shoddy newspaper makes a shoddy subscription list. There has been much speculation as to the real eight wonder of the world, but if I were called upon to name it, I would certainly bestow the honor upon some of the remarkable colored newspapers published in the rural districts. I say remarkable, for I have seen a few whose excuse for publication passeth all human understanding. I say remarkable, because they contain nothing and represent a cruel misuse of valuable white paper.

But after all, Negro journalism has not been a failure. The public generally has grown to appreciate race journals, and around many colored homes are to be found three or four colored newspapers along with the daily paper of their town. The Negro press of today is no longer regarded as an experiment. The representative and leading Negro newspapers of the country command the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens, both black and white. Freedom's Journal, the first Negro newspaper, published in 1827, had the appearance of an ordinary handbill. Today the race can boast of nearly three hundred newspapers, six magazines and four denominational publishing houses. Another feature deserving mention is illustrated colored journalism, best represented by the Colored American, of this city, and the Indianapolis, Ind., Freeman.

Is Negro journalism a failure? I opine not. It is the only means of heralding to the world the great strides in science, invention and art made by the Negro race.

It shows up the strength of our commercial enterprise, tells of our educational and literary progress, speaks of our handsome church edifices and property holdings, and stands as a mediator for the race. Negro journalism will be better supported by the race in this country, and in the near future the Negro journalist can exclaim, with Lord Beaconsfield—

"I am a gentleman of the press
And need no other escutcheon."

*We do not know how reliable some of these figures may be, but we should say that with regard to the Christian Recorder and Star of Zion at least they are entirely too low.—Editor of A. M. E. Church Review.

Inspiration to Negro Business Men.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON AND THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

(By Chas. Banks, Cashier Bank of Mound Bayou, Miss.)

Sometime prior to August, 1900, how much earlier I know not, there was conceived in the mind of one of America's greatest citizens, to use the language of Prof. Bassett, an idea to get together the business people of the race in order that they might better understand and know each other, as well as the methods of each doing business, and to stimulate and encourage those beginning or contemplating entering the same. To foster and undertake such a work for the bettering of the condition of a people is prima facie evidence that the author entertains deep concern for those who are to be benefitted by the movement. The effort to which I refer is the organization of the National Negro Business League in the city of Boston in August, 1900, by Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee. While it was not the good fortune of the writer to be present at the first meeting, I have attended every subsequent one and have an opportunity to study the man, as well as that worthy and timely product of his fertile brain, the League. That the race is under lasting obligations to him for so successfully bringing together so many of the business men of the race for such a purpose, but few will deny. Some perhaps will contend that they conceived such an idea years ago, but the fact remains that to Mr. Washington, alone, belongs the credit for having put the thought into practical operation. The question is often ironically asked "what beneficial results can accrue from the League?" well there are so many that can, have, and will follow, that I consider it an imposition on the columns of the Florida Sentinel to attempt to enumerate. The merchant who has been struggling for a long time to stem the tide and weather the gales upon the turbulent sea of merchandising without anyone to give practical hints how to succeed, has heard from the lips of his own brother in black just how he succeeded; the drayman who has hitherto contented himself with one horse and wagon, has learned from such men as T. W. Jones that there is more in the business, and awakened from his lethargy and small ideas, the man with one horse and wagon has determined to get more; the undertaker who has been doing business in the old path beaten way has learned from Preston Taylor, a more advanced way of owning burying-grounds, and etc. In order to make the business a success, the small money lender and old style secret order has learned from Cashier Hill and President Taylor, how it is possible for the true reformers to lead all banking institutions and secret orders in the United States, under the management of colored people, and so on through the list of business pursuits. Through the instrumentality of the League practical secrets of success have been gleaned from those who have in a measure succeeded. Men and women who have stood on the brink and feared to enter the business have seen and



President Booker T. Washington and Corresponding Secretary Emmett J. Scott, of the National Negro Business League.

heard that success can be attained where they have feared to tread. Another beneficial result is that the attention of our friends of the other race has been attracted to the success the race is making commercially evidencing to them that we will some day, sooner or later, play an important part in the commercial affairs of this country. The business organizations that have been in vogue so long among the business people of other races, really suggest that they must be essential to advancement and interests of business people. The tendency of the civilized world today is to so adjust matter that one part of the world will better understand the other and be on terms most beneficial to all. The League conference and international board of arbitration carry that idea, and our treaties, tariff enactments, reciprocity legislation are all to place us as a nation, on the best terms obtainable and compatible with the public good with other nations. The National Negro Business League aims to bring together the business men of the race that we may better understand and know ourselves and be of the most benefit, individually and collectively. The investor has an opportunity to talk with business men from all sections of the country and the projector can be assisted in finding one to help finance his project and so on would the results from maintaining such an organization as a league, the local leagues doing the work that comes within their scope. While it is true that the league promoters have been assailed and criticized yet the fact remains that our critics not only fail to offer a better substitute but fall miserably to offer anything as well. That its president, Mr. Washington, is a great man, has done and is capable of doing great things in a great way potentates, financiers, plebeians and serfs alike admit; that his achievements along the line of his work are without parallel in the annals of history, under like conditions cannot be successfully refuted; that he filled a vacuum already to long open by the organization of the Business League, all fair-minded persons will admit and coming generations will gladly acknowledge. It is poetically said, "Many

cities have claimed Homer dead, through which the living Homer begged his bread." That the organization will and already is a success so far as attracting the attention of a large number of the business element of the race is manifest from the increased attendance and membership from year to year; and that it has already its rights to live, is shown by the new business enterprises springing up here and there, the promoters of which got the major part of their ambition and stimulation by learning of others through the agency of this organization. Being himself the ideal apostle of the industrial development of our people, and yet not at the expense of his other training, it was but a natural consequence that Mr. Washington's thoughts lead him to the organization of a body that in itself represents the ends to which industrialism leads, viz. capital, commercialism and business activity. Industry and business are very close allies, one almost leading to or culminating in the other. A skilled tiller of the soil will make a real business of it; skilled mechanics, dressmakers, shoemakers, etc., and persons engaged in kindred pursuits will make real business of the same. What is to follow? It is but natural that after a course of time an organization composed of such business men along with the rest, becomes necessary. Under the circumstances it is clearly evident that Mr. Washington is very properly the right man for its head, for the present at least. The contention that our teachings tend to dwarf the manhood of the race cannot obtain. Yielding to no one in a sincere desire for the highest classical education of the Negro, yet the fact must be admitted that no race can be an important factor in the affairs of a country whose industrial development has been neglected. And then, not all of us, nor all of any people will make success in life with only a knowledge of the classics among them.

It is possible for a man to quote fluently Shakespeare, Milton and Byron and yet make more out of life as a farmer, merchant or doctor. The man who is particularly adapted to brick laying or carpentry will find little use for a knowledge of Blackstone

or McCauley and Franklin's Essays, when building the walls or squaring the timber, just the same as the president of Yale will find little use for a practical knowledge of the dairy business while sitting in his chair. There are some white men who will make better ditchers than physicians and there are some colored men who will make better shoe makers than lawyers and vice versa. The race must supply material for every honorable vocation, and that too, as efficiently as other people to obtain a proper and necessary footing, and the National Negro Business League lead by its undaunted and intrepid president, shall feel much gratification if it shall in any way be instrumental in encouraging and stimulating those already in business and awakening an interest and desire to engage in business among those who have not yet made an effort, or who have made an effort and failed. Our white friends in this country whose success almost passes comprehension have found it expedient to maintain local state and national leagues, finding it probably even further than we have, by having separate meetings for the bankers, merchants, lumbermen, etc.

Who can safely predict that the National Negro Business League will fall of the purpose for which it was launched. Its officers and principal promoters are in the main, men who have made some degree of success in their several pursuits, men who are ever anxious to give the benefit of their experiences to the beginner or struggler who is about to succumb to the trying ordeals of a business life.

The League very fitting offers no apologies to those who charge that there is nothing in the organization save a boosting of Mr. Washington. As its founder and chief promoter, the league acknowledges him, and justly so, as its guide and central figure. Does any one dare charge that he is not eminently qualified for the place, a place that is honored by the man rather than the man honored by the place? From present indications our next meeting which is scheduled to meet in the city of Indianapolis, August next, will surpass in point of attendance and general excellence the very splendid meeting at Nashville last August, when it was thought that excellent arrangements made by that prince among gentlemen, Hon. J. C. Napier, that superb financier and business man, Dr. R. H. Boyd, the medical genius D. R. F. Eoyd, and the host of other good men and women of Nashville who assisted them, together with the sweet singers, are only found in the city that rests quietly on its seven hills, by the side of the Cumberland, and whose fame for such has crossed the seas; the tender and acceptance of the use of the state capitol building in which were held the sessions of the League along with other courtesies, could be equaled by few and excelled by none. But with our friends, Hons. G. L. Knox and Manning and other good citizens in the Hoosier capital to prepare the way, and witness the increased interest in the organization throughout the country, we are inclined to look forward to another such record breaker at Indianapolis as we had at Nashville. To our critics we extend the hand of welcome, to uninterested we extend the hand of welcome, to our friends we extend the hand of welcome, to all we cordially invite you to come.



Residence of Mr. Joe H. James, Pensacola, Fla.



Residence of Cr. H. Alston, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN INVESTMENT AND BUILDING COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

(Organized in 1892.)

Within the past fifteen years the American Negroes in all sections of the country, South in particular, have made a creditable headway in the establishment of purely business enterprises. In almost every state of the South, in communities where Negroes are having a fair opportunity for acquiring a common school education, where exists a friendly relation between the races and a reasonable show for fair wages for an honest day's work—in these communities, enterprising colored men, either single handed or in associations have launched out in some character of a business venture.

It is not intended here to enumerate the various classes of public enterprises established, owned and managed by Negroes in the South, but to recite from actual observation and personal inspection, there are operating in the southern states today, millions of capital invested and handled in a detailed business-like way by competent men and women of the race. Colored men of the North are forging ahead with the same tenacity of purpose along business lines as found in the South.

Below is published a recent report of the Afro-American Investment and Building Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. The report is here reproduced simply to show business methods upon which the company is conducted.

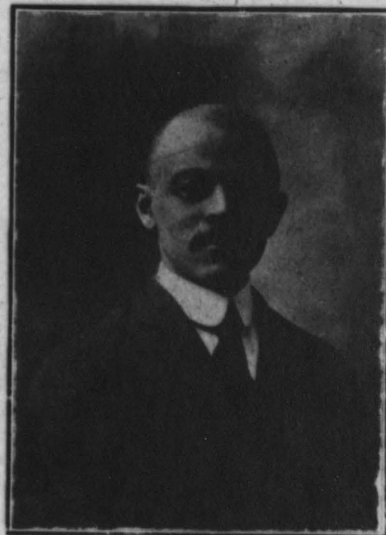
Mr. Fred R. Moore, president of this company, its administrative officers and directors, are all representative men of the race and stand for what they say in their effort to advance the race by encouraging business pursuits. President Moore is rendering the race an exceptional service in more ways than that of presiding over this company. By unanimous request of the Negro National Business League at its annual meeting, August, 1903, Mr. Moore accepted the very important position of National organizer and

in this, he is giving special labors in the interest of the league.

REPORT.

The Afro-American Investment and Building Company begs to present a summary of its transactions for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1903, and asks a careful perusal of the same.

We have been doing business for eleven years and have endeavored to merit the confidence of our membership by safe-guarding their interests through wise investments in first class mortgages in real estate. Each year has shown an increase



FRED R. MOORE,
President Afro-American I. & B. Co.

over the previous year. We hope for and should have a larger membership this year. We are hindered in our work through lack of interest on the part of our people in not connecting themselves with a worthy and reliable company. Our real estate holdings represent a value of \$25,000.

We invite you to subscribe. Our meetings are held the third Thursday evening in each month. Our membership fee is \$1.00. Our shares are \$1.00 each, payable monthly, the ultimate value being \$250. We have purchased six homes for our members and are very liberal in our treatment of them. We charge no premium, and our interest rate is the legal rate, six per cent. We ask you to look us up. We are always willing to give full information to any desiring same on receipt of postage.

E. Ward S. Lynch, Secretary.

We are required to make an itemized report to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York and are thoroughly examined each year by a representative of that department.

Assets.	
Loans outstanding	\$ 15,581.44
Cash in Bank	64.72
Installments due	396.00
Fines	12.00
Interest	301.70
	<hr/>
	\$16,357.86

Receipts.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1903	\$ 158.88
Dues on shares	2,318.66
Loans redeemed	799.70
Membership fees	14.25
Fines	3.16
Interest	693.55
	<hr/>
	\$3,988.20

Officers
 Fred R. Moore, President,
 Robt. R. Willis, Vice President,
 Sully R. McClellan, Treasurer,

Frank P. Downing, Accountant.

Liabilities.	
Due Shareholders	\$1,076.03
Dividends credited	645.50
Balance due on mortgages	3,525.00
Earnings undivided	112.33
	<hr/>
	\$16,357.86
Disbursements,	
Loans	\$ 2,218.00
Withdrawals	1,359.65
Dividends paid on withdrawals,	57.85
Interest	195.00
Expenses	92.98
Cash in Bank,	64.72
	<hr/>
	\$3,988.20

Directors.
 Samuel R. Scottron, Edward S. Lynch, Robt. C. Bullock, Frank P. Downing, Prof. Wm. L. Bulkley, Henry L. Kemp, T. Thomas Fortune, Wm. Russell Johnson, Robert R. Willis, Wm. Chadwick, C. W. Mulford, Fred R. Moore, Rev. Wm. V. Tunnell, Wm. H. Smith, Jr., Sully R. McClellan, Frank H. Carmand, D. Macon Webster, Attorney.

§ The Race in Pensacola. §

IT is seen in this edition of The Sentinel several pictures representing private residences of colored families of Pensacola. These properties belong to those whose names appear at the bottom of the portraits and occupied by the families of those mentioned. This reference is made here simply to show that the home life of the race, in all its phases of domestic conveniences and comforts, is being encouraged as well as the educational and material advancement of the Negro.

Having lived in the state for thirty years and in Pensacola for nearly one third of this time, it is to our mind in the publication of this edition, to briefly give a few facts relating to the status of the progressive men of the race in Pensacola.

Pensacola has near on, if not quite so, a population of 23,000. Of this number it is estimated that forty-five per cent are Negroes. If you include the creole population under the head of colored people, which in this case may be properly done without disturbing the appellation, creole, the colored people of the city will run up to one half its population. On first inspection, the question

may very properly be asked, are all the colored people of Pensacola a distinctive laboring class, whose families depend on their daily toil. If this was even so, it would speak well for a community of white people to furnish labor for one half of its population and that half being all colored.

Fully 1500 to 2000 men in this city are engaged in skilled and unskilled labor,—all of whom are more or less connected with union organizations. Among these organizations are, the Cotton Screwmen, Baymen's Protective No. 2, and Lumbermen's Aid No. 1, Associations; Local Assembly 1771, K. of L., Laborers Union, Carpenters' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Painters' Union and Naval Store's Union.

There are a number of similar white organizations in the city and the entire working population of Pensacola, black and white, work in perfect harmony under one system of government.

The average pay for a day's work among skilled and unskilled labor in Pensacola, can be safely put down at \$2.50.

The number of business colore

men here is not in proportion to the Negro population. We make this statement upon the hypothesis that the entire Negro population are the exclusive patrons of colored men in business, which is not so. There is not a business conducted in the city



H. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

by Negroes where white people do not give it a share of their patronage. To be more clear, we mean to have it understood that there is plenty of room in this city for colored men to do business with an assurance of patronage from both races.

To illustrate: The six professional colored men in Pensacola have no reasonable complaint to make as to success in their practice. The four colored physicians who are fixtures here, are doctors Chas. V. Smith, M. S. G. Abbott, H. G. Williams and Chas. S. Sunday. These physicians are graduates from some of the best medical schools in this country and their practice in this city and adjacent rural communities must evidently insure them fair returns, because of the outward evidences of their home comforts and conveniences and otherwise material prosperity.

This statement may imply that they are all married, so they are, but Dr. Smith is the only one who answers to the name of "papa."

Dr. H. G. Williams owns and manages a drug store here that will compare favorably with similar establishments; and his sales are not exclusively confined to the race; it is a common thing to see white people, male and female, patronizing this store and making purchases from every department of the house. Mr. H. W. Taylor, chief pharmacist, is an adept in his profession and his affability and courteous demeanor to the patrons commend him most favorably to the community.

The other two professional men are Lawyers Isaac L. Purcell and Chas. H. Alston, both southern men and educated in the South and the evidences of their professional success are as manifest as those attending the physicians.

With the exception of the mixed patronage of the drug store, the patronage which follows the professional men is colored, and along other lines of businesses engaged in by public spirited Negroes of the city, other than professional pursuits are few in number, as already intimated, when compared with the total Negro population.

The grocery line appears to be the most popular business among those

of the race who are commercially inclined, not only here, but southern communities generally. Within the past five or six years a number of such enterprises have appeared and disappeared, not so much from lack of patronage as from a lack of clean-cut business methods and management. There are but two really live, active and successful retail grocery stores, D. J. Cunningham, proprietor of one and Samuel Sunday of the other. Mr. Cunningham began the business in a very small way about six years ago, possibly with a stock valued about \$100. By close economy, strict attention to business, honest and fair dealing with all men, black and white alike, he informs us that his annual sales have reached the very handsome sum of \$25,000.00 to \$30,000.00. As to the amount of profits and expenses which arise from these sales, we don't know and we don't care to know, and very possibly it is none of the public's business to know. We have no data before us from which to make any estimate on Mr. Sunday's business, but we are satisfied he is doing a steady and profitable business in the grocery line.



C. V. SMITH, M. D.

Messrs. Wm. M. Golstucker and Chas. Baker, are in a similar business, small, perhaps, in proportion to those mentioned, but according to the amount of stock carried, are doing a very good business.

The Pensacola Economy Mercantile Company, a new enterprise, has just been formed and opened their doors to the public on the 25th of February, 1904. Rev. C. J. Hardy, one of Pensacola's most able divines, is general manager. The company will deal largely in grocery supplies.

Mr. Geo. B. Green the only colored wholesale and retail furniture dealer in this section of the state, possibly he is the only colored man in the state, who deals exclusively in this class of good. Mr. Green carries a large stock of furniture, including stoves, ranges and general household necessities. It is very likely that his stock in trade is worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Samuel Charles is the leading shoemaker in the city. He is not confined to shoe making and repairing, but carries a large stock of up-to-date footwear for men, women and childrer, in an establishment located on the main business street of the city. Aside from the very liberal patronage given him in the repair



D. J. CUNNINGHAM, Leading Colored Grocer of the City.

and sales department from all classes of people, his place of business is a veritable depot for furnishing unmanufactured leather to small artisans in the shoe repairing line and other concerns which have use for large quantities of leather. Mr. Charles' annual sales foot up in the neighborhood of \$15,000.00.

W. H. Harvey, represents the undertaking business, and the only colored man here fully responsible and equipped to furnish all necessary requirements for interring the dead. He carries a full line of caskets and is able to render satisfactory service on the shortest notice.

Dr. Washington Clark is the only colored man in this section of the state who is pronounced to be a very able and successful veterinary surgeon. He is a specialist in handling and treating all domestic animals.



C. S. SUNDAY, M. D.

He occupies large apartments on Jefferson street exclusively for the treatment of diseased horses. His practice is very extensive among that class of people who own fine stock.

Among a few of the most successful contractors in carpentry, masonry and painting are: The firm of Pons and Sunday, Henry King who owns and operates a mill, W. A. Watts and Lewis, S. S. Moses, Shadrack Holmes and W. R. Carter.

Special mention should be made of Watts & Co. dry goods and notion store; although operating with a small capital, yet they're to be commended for the effort they're making in this line of business.

There are three saloons owned and managed by colored men; Joseph H. James, Childs & Boyle and Moses Lyman. These establishments are not dives, but on the contrary they are fitted up in the most modern way and conducted in a business-like manner. The first two named occupy two story brick buildings, the former is fitted up with very costly pool and billiard tables and exceptional order is adhered to in all of them.

There are perhaps a hundred colored men and women engaged in various pursuits of a public nature, and who pay an annual occupational tax, such as shoe makers, restaurants, barber shops, blacksmithing, dress-making, hackmen, draymen, meat markets, etc.

Among the accommodations for the traveling public, special mention may be given The Log Cabin Hotel, opposite the Union Depot, run by J. H. Harrison, which not only has a very neat and accommodating dining establishment, but keeps for ready occupation, neat and well kept lodging apartments.

In closing this very brief review of the occupational and business status of the colored people of Pensacola, we desire to refer to Moses White, Sylvester Campbell and Benj. Dolphin of the Government reservation known as Warrington. While not a part of the territory of Pensacola, yet the proximity of the two places, together with social and business relations, make our mutual interests almost inseparable.

Mr. White is a baker and furnishes thousands of loaves of bread to the army and navy posts there. Messrs. Campbell and Dolphin are both prosperous grocers and general merchants



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