

Mr. P. K. Young

ANNUAL EDITION

... OF ...

THE  
**FLORIDA SENTINEL**  
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

*Containing a graphic account of Dr. Booker  
T. Washington's recent Tour of Florida*



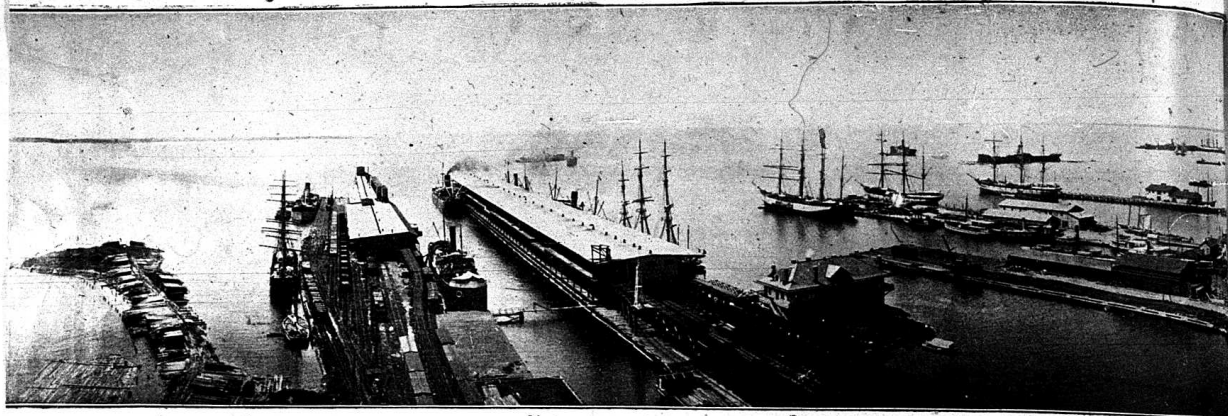
Facts and statistics which  
go to show the remark-  
able progress Pensacola  
has made during the past  
decade. Illustrated . . .

Negro institutions which  
reflect credit upon the en-  
tire race presented in il-  
lustrated form. Business  
announcements . . .

MAY, MDCCCXII.

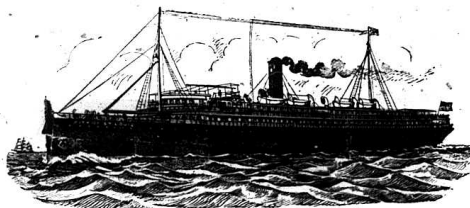
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CAPITAL \$300,000

Premiums Collected in Florida in 1911, \$258,536.65  
Claims Paid in Florida in 1911, \$109,310.85

The Peninsular is the only company in the South which gives its policy holders an increasing sick and accident benefit immediately upon satisfactory or death.

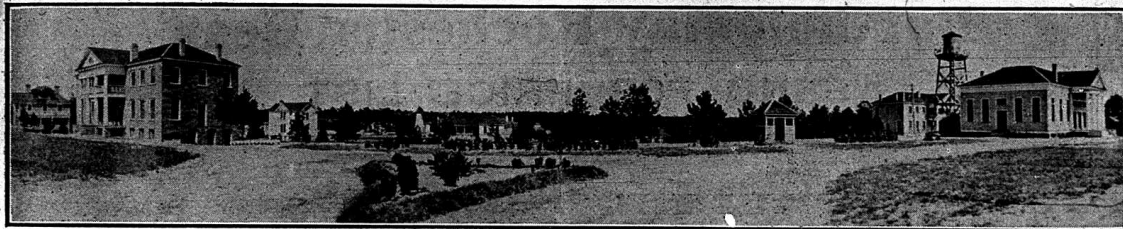
**THE PENINSULAR!**

ent Building, Pensacola, Florida  
EE, Superintendent



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1911

# National Religious Training SCHOOL



## DURHAM, N. C.

The Summer School will have on its faculty some of the ablest men and women now engaged in similar lines in some of the great Colleges. As will be seen in the daily programs, these cover courses for Pastors, Y. M. C. A. Workers, Evangelists, Y. W. C. A. Workers, Missionaries, Settlement Workers, Deaconesses and courses for laymen along Bible lines and special instruction.

### TEACHERS' COURSE

A special course looking toward the granting of a certificate at the completion of a course covering three years is established. Certificates will be granted to Post Graduates who complete the prescribed course in a particular subject and pass an examination on the same.

### BRANCHES TAUGHT

Nature Study	Drawing and Art
Sanitary Science	English
Pedagogy	Domestic Science & Art
Mathematics	Millinery
Manual Training	Music
Primary and Normal Methods	Commercial Branches
History	Religious Branches
Geography	Psychology

and many others not named above.

Why go north when you can find all that you desire at the National Religious Training School.

### LECTURES

One of the special attractions of the Summer School is the Chautauqua features. You will have the opportunity of hearing twice each day, some of the greatest lecturers in the country. No other Summer School presents such features.

### TEACHER TRAINING COURSE

#### Aim and Scope

The aim of the Teacher Training Department is to provide thoroughly prepared teachers for kindergarten, elementary and high schools.

The regular curriculum consists of a two-years course for kindergartners, primary and elementary teachers. A post graduate course of one year for those desiring to become supervisors or teachers of Normal Schools. In addition to these, opportunity is offered to students desiring supplementary work along any of these prescribed lines. These courses propose to give efficient scholarship and skill to those who wish to do professional work. The two main phases of professional work and the understanding of the process of education and skill in the art of teaching.

### SPECIAL COURSE FOR MINISTERS.

We are very desirous that ministers avail themselves of the opportunities offered in the Summer School. The instructors and lecturers in the Religious Department are among the best in the United States and in no school are there so many opportunities offered as are given by the National Religious Training school.

There will be two regular religious lectures daily, besides regular class room work.

We offer special rates to ministers and religious workers. It will be a delightful and yet profitable way to spend your vacation.

For special rates apply to the President.

### TERMS.

There will be no tuition charges to those boarding on the campus. Board will be \$3.50 per week or \$21.00 for the term.

To teachers not boarding on the campus, the tuition will be \$5.00.

### MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

We desire to ask the teachers of the country to interest their ministers in the conference of ministers to be held July 6th to 13th. All ministers in attendance upon the conference will be entertained for the week free of charge.

### LOCATION

Durham, North Carolina, is pleasantly located on the highlands of the central part of the State. The great Atlantic plain begins forty miles to the east and slopes to the Atlantic, the mountains lie a hundred miles to the west. It is in the midst of the great cotton and tobacco belt of North Carolina. The place has grown from 6,000 to a city of 18,000 within the last fifteen years.

The climate is healthy and pleasant. During the hottest part of the summer in most seasons there is a heavy rain late in the afternoon that makes the evenings and mornings cool even when it is warm in the first half of the afternoon.

### APPLICATION.

Application for admission should be made on a blank, at an early date.

Among the popular lecturers can be named Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Prof. Kelly Miller, Dr. D. Webster Davis and others

For further information address The National Religious Training School, James E. Sheppard, President

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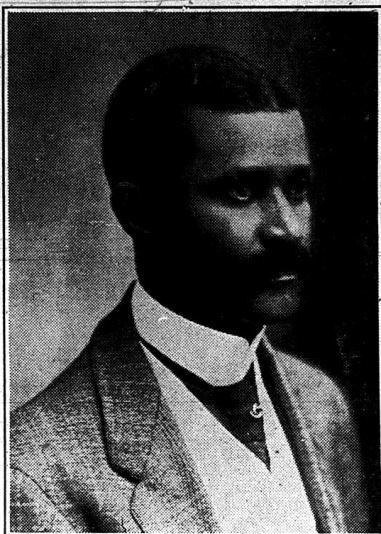
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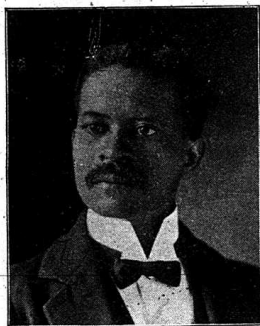
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Office 417 Bridge Street, Jacksonville, Florida

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of Florida

Charter Granted January, 1903

Original Capital \$5,000.00

**INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000.00**

Shares at Par Value \$10.00 per share.

Fully Paid and Non-Assessable



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Secretary



J. C. BAKER  
Treasurer

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Vice-President, D. TAYLOR  
Secretary, W. S. SUMTER  
Treasurer, J. C. BAKER



W. L. GIRARDEAU  
President

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I. L. PURCELL, Attorney



D. TAYLOR

The Officers and Directors of the Union Investment Company have been prominent in founding and the erection of some of our city's largest buildings, and they are acknowledged in business by all classes as progressive yet conservative and safe business men. The successful career of the company is attributed to their combined knowledge and careful and conscientious management . . . . .



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CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO  
W. W. PARKER**

DISTRICT MANAGER

20½-22½ South Tarragona Street, Pensacola, Florida. Phone 1956

Home Office, Jacksonville, Florida. Phone 2238

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THE FLORIDA SENTINEL

ESTABLISHED 1883

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F. P. GADSON, Proprietor

Commercial Bank Block, Ocala, Florida

New York Office, 549 Broadway



*We have on display all the New Styles in  
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*Every Department of The Bazaar is Complete in Every Detail!*

*We Make Clothing To Order for Men and Women*

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SAMPLES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

*FRANK P. GADSON, Proprietor*



By thrift and economy our people will be enabled to climb the ladder towards financial security and prosperity. By trading with us you save money and can have some left to put in the bank.

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At the smoker given at Tampa on March 7th in honor of Dr. B. T. Washington, our cigars were used and they received the stamp of approval of the entire party.

You get a two fold satisfaction when you smoke our brands—first a good, pleasant and delicious smoke; second, you are lending encouragement to Afro-American industry.

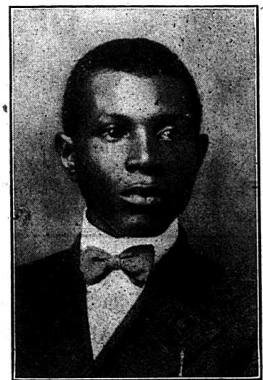
**Smoke Our Brands and Watch Us Grow**

Send a two cent stamp and we will send you particulars about the big inducement we are offering to parties who desire to sell our brands.

J. ANDREW WILLIAMS Proprietor

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The Mill is a \$100,000 concern. Buildings cost over \$40,000 Machinery cost over \$30,000  
No Mortgage. Stock selling at \$1.00 now; will sell at \$1.50 after January 15th  
Begun September, 1908; buildings finished September 1911; machinery fully installed. An operating fund needed to keep wheels turning. Write for information on deferred payments  
MOUND BAYOU OIL MILL AND MFG. CO., MOUND BAYOU, MISS

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College FOR NEGROES AT TALLAHASSEE

Founded by the State in 1887 as a State Normal School  
Moved to present location in 1891 as a Normal and Industrial College  
Present style given by Legislature in 1909

18 Buildings. 250 Acres of Land well stocked with Live Stock—grades and registers. Properly equipped Library and Laboratories, Shops and Class Rooms. 31 Professors and Instructors on Faculty. Trained in the best schools in the country. 363 Students in the Teachers and College Courses and courses leading thereto, who are also being trained in Agriculture, Industrial and Household Arts.

A modernly equipped Hospital for the training of Sick Nurses. Tuition free, except for Instrumental Music. Board and laundering \$8.00 per month. Summer Training for Teachers June 17 to July 26, 1912.

For additional information address NATHAN B. YOUNG, President, Tallahassee, Florida.

## Subway Drug Co.

Drugs, Medicines

And all kinds of Articles Usually Carried by a  
First Class Drug Store

We Extend a Cordial Welcome to the Public

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CAPITAL STOCK \$25,000

Lends Money. The Cost to You is Small. How Much Do You Want

It buys and sells farms, homes, business locations, etc. It will lend you enough money to start you in business. No request that is backed by security refused. Submit your application for a loan. If you want to sell property, see them, if you want to buy, see them.  
GEO. GILES, President, Ocala, Florida.



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**Metal Cornices, Ventilators, Skylights  
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**Slate and Metal Roofing**

**Guttering and Repairing a Specialty**

**Jobbing Promptly Attended To**

**HOT AIR FURNACES INSTALLED ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES**

Below are mentioned some of my recent large contracts:

San Carlos Hotel, copper work; Ray Hardware Co's Building, cornices, skylights, etc... Convent of Perpetual Adoration, copper cornice work; St. Michael's Rectory, tile roofing and cornices; St. Michael's Convent, slate roof and cornice work; Torre School, sheet iron work; Messrs Knowles' and Keyser's Residences, cornice ornaments and skylights; New County Jail, ventilating system complete; Swift & Co. Cold Storage Plant, tanks and other metal work. Lutheran Church cornice, etc.

510 South Palafox Street

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Pensacola, Florida

\$30,000

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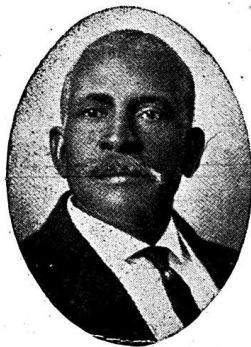
Wash Hampton  
Director

# The Afro-American Industrial Insurance Comp'y

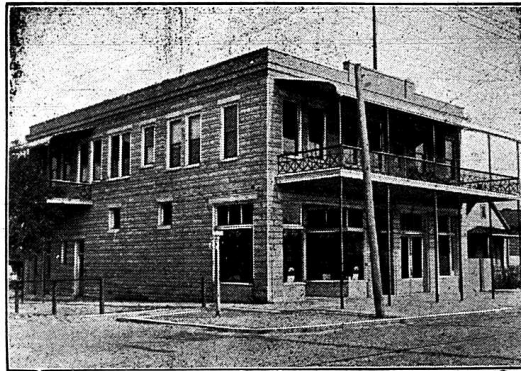
CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000



J. E. Spearing  
Director



A. W. PRICE  
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HOME OFFICE BUILDING  
105 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Florida



A. L. LEWIS  
Secretary and Manager

Branch Offices Throughout the State  
SICK, ACCIDENT AND DEATH BENEFITS PAID

It not only protects you in SICKNESS, ACCIDENT and DEATH, but it also makes a position for your son and daughter when they will have made themselves competent by preparation.

This company has in its employ throughout the state 150 men and women of the race, who are helping largely to solve the individual problems that now confront us.

The various classes of contracts are adjusted so as to meet the needs of every class and condition. Join today—Do not put it off for tomorrow, as "Procrastination is the thief of time."

## The Greatest Negro Insurance Company in the South

HOME OFFICE, 105 EAST UNION STREET  
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T. W. BRYAN, State Superintendent

Branch Office for West Florida, 315 West Wright Street

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

J. N. ENGLISH, District Manager



G. W. Branning  
Director



G. H. Ambrose  
Director



# THE FLORIDA SENTINEL

Vol. XXVI

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, MAY, 1912

Price 20 Cents

## DEEP WATER CITY

Pensacola, the metropolis of West Florida, is situated on the west shore of the best harbor in the entire South. The commercial wharves are seven miles from the mouth of the harbor and ten miles from the outer buoy, from which, to the deeper water inside the bay, the U. S. engineers are required by law to maintain a least depth of 30 feet across the bar. As a fact, the least depth maintained is always greater than 30 feet, and usually 33

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Only city on the Gulf coast with no swamp environments.

98 PER CENT PURE WELL WATER, rising to within a few feet of the surface. Columbia University said "The purest water we ever analyzed." Dr. Brink, in charge of the State Board of Health Laboratory, says: "It is ABSOLUTELY PURE from a health viewpoint."

Undulating land, with maximum elevation of 95 feet above the sea.

Abundant natural surface drainage, improved by 47 miles of sewers.

Well-shaded streets in residence section. Bay shore and bluff-banked bayous constitute beautiful residence sections and afford delightful boating.

Few mosquitoes, because of topography, drainage and lack of swamps.

Hunting is diversified and of a fine order, and the fishing is of the very best all the year.

Pensacola Bay, which is large enough to accommodate the navies of the world, is, in the opinion of many traveled persons, even more beautiful than the bay of Naples.

Only 448 acres of marsh in the 435,200 acres of Escambia county.

### SEWERAGE AND PAVING.

Sewerage and paving bonds were issued in 1906. The sewerage system then ordered was completed in 1909, and the paving, which was delayed by a clerical error in the legislature, was all done in 1909. It had then become evident that the city had outgrown the original sewerage and paving plans, and in June, 1910, an additional bond issue was voted by the tax payers.

This additional bond issue will double the mileage of both sewer and paving. As the city pays one-third the paving costs, the \$300,000 of paving bonds represent \$900,000 of street paving.

The city laid 30 miles of Schilling sidewalk in 1909 and 50 miles in 1910. Private development concerns and individual property own-

ers laid in 1909 and 1910 about 50 miles of similar sidewalk, a total of 130 miles at an average cost of \$2,400 a mile.

### INDUSTRIES.

Principal local industries are lumber, naval stores, fisheries, and the extensive shops of the L. & N. railroad.

### MANUFACTURES.

U. S. census, 1910, shows 60 establishments, an increase of 54 per cent in five years, with an aggregate capital of \$2,164,000. In the past five years there have been several new plants with an aggregate capital of about \$400,000, the more recent acquisitions being a sauce factory with \$100,000 capital and a drug manufacturing plant with large capital. The local plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company is being greatly enlarged. Pensacola has the only whiting factory in the South, and one of the few in the United States.

### PERENNIAL COMFORT.

Storms are infrequent and do little damage, as the city naturally rises from the water's edge to a maximum elevation of 95 feet above sea level, about a mile back from the water. This topography gives the whole city the benefit of the sea breeze, the lowest average velocity of which (based on 31 years of government records) is 7.6 miles per hour in August. There is always a night breeze, usually from the land. Still days and still nights are both unknown in Pensacola.

### HISTORICALLY

Pensacola's history prior to the capture of the city by Andrew Jackson, was the history of Florida under foreign flags. Of central importance in the life of Andrew Jackson, it is one of the most important historical points in America and abounds in places of historical interest. Lee Square, a mile from the bay, and 95 feet above sea level, is part of the site of the fort built by the British and named Fort George when Florida was ceded

to England after the French and Indian war. The British were later driven out by the Spanish and the name Fort George was changed to Fort St. Michael. Here again occurred a battle when Andrew Jackson blew up the fort in 1812.

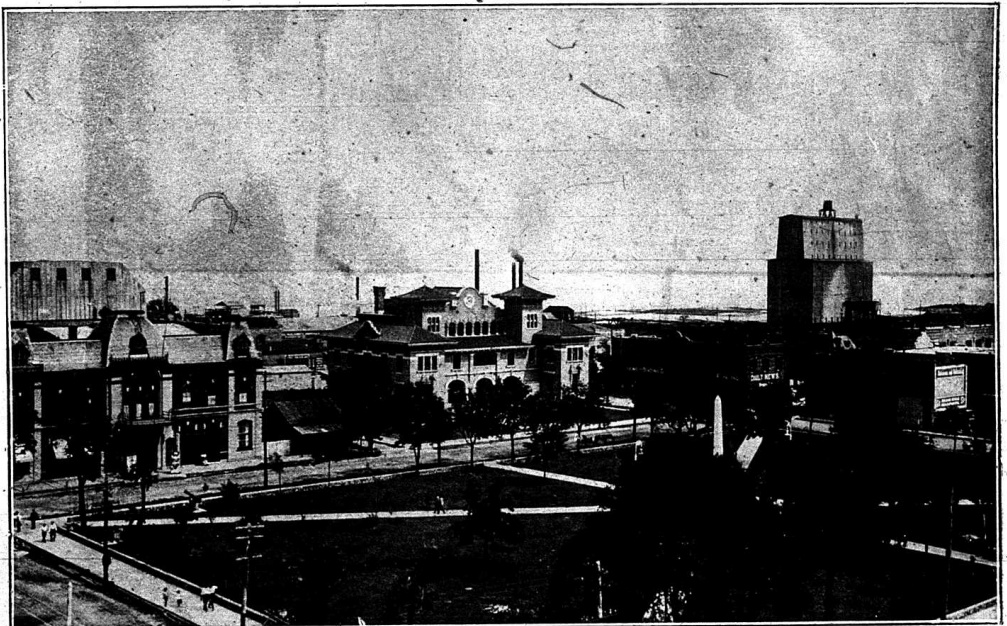
The forts at the mouth of the bay—Pickens, McRea and Barrancas—witnessed strife and bloodshed in the Civil war. Barrancas is now dismantled, but McRea and Pickens are thoroughly modern forts, with heavy masked batteries and auxiliary batteries, and the Navy Yard, which was Farragut's base in the gulf, is a fine one and has done a great deal of the most economical navy yard work done by this government. The Navy Yard wireless station established the world's record for distance of transmission.

### MODERN SPIRIT.

There is an old tradition that a Catholic priest, expelled from Pensacola, hurled a hundred year curse at the city as he left its limits. Be that as it may, Pensacola remained a mere village for a long time. As it happens, the spirit of modern progress showed itself about the time that the traditional curse was supposed to expire, and in the last few years Pensacola has done more in the way of internal improvement of public nature than any other city in the country. The value of public improvements for the five years ending with 1910 equals \$100 for every inhabitant according to the U. S. census of 1910. Pensacola today is one of the liveliest cities in the country, natural advantages being supplemented by intelligent personal efforts and well-directed organized movements.

### CITY BOND ISSUE.

(Both outstanding and authorized)	
(a) Old Debt .....	(a) \$ 240,000
Improvement Bonds:	
(b) City Hall and Jail ..	\$100,000
(b) Purchase Waterworks ..	250,000
(b) Street Paving .....	300,000
(b) Sewers and Drains .....	350,000—(b) 1,000,000
Total City Debt .....	\$1,240,000



PUBLIC SQUARE, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA



Speaking  
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Ambrose  
rector

(a) Bears 6 per cent interest. Refunded in 1911 at 4 per cent.  
(b) Bears 4 per cent interest.

**Real Estate:**  
**Highest Value**  
\$1000 per front foot in retail district; \$60 in wholesale district; \$50 in residence district. Market active in 1906 and 1910, quiet and strong in early part of 1911.

**Real Estate transfers by recent years and value are as follows:**

1906,	\$1,000,000
1907,	1,200,000
1908,	750,000
1909,	1,250,000

#### CITY STATISTICS.

**Population**—U. S. census '10 shows 22,984 as against 17,750 in 1900. Suburban population, including naval and army reservations, about 3,000.

**Street Car Mileage**—16 miles in city, 7 miles in suburbs.

#### PENSACOLA PROGRESS.

High-water marks of recent progress are: Half million dollar, San Carlos hotel, built by popular subscription; new City Hall; new City Jail, \$80,000 marble building for the First National Bank; 10-story American Bank building, 7-story Blount Building, Osceola and Progress club houses, Yacht and Motor Boat Club house, Brent building, and many private homes costing from \$20,000 to \$100,000 each, several new churches and a new High School.

Sewerage and drainage systems, and a second bond issue voted to extend same.

Acquisition of waterworks by municipal ownership and two reductions in rates.

Extension and improvement in street railway.

Modernizing of the local press, with one morning daily, one afternoon daily two weeklies and one monthly publication.

Concentration of organized effort by dissolution of three old commercial organizations and the creation of the Pensacola Commercial Association to perform their joint duties.

Systematic improvement of parks and thoroughfares.

One new bank (there are four in Pensacola) an increase in capital from \$50,000 in 1890 to \$400,000 in 1900 and \$1,000,000 in 1911. Deposits increased from \$98,000 in 1890 to \$1,705,000 in 1900 and more than \$4,000,000 average for 1910 and 1911 to date.

One of the greatest steps in progress has been the organization of the annual fall fair for Pensacola and vicinity, and special steps taken by the commercial organization to stimulate farmers to better methods of agriculture.

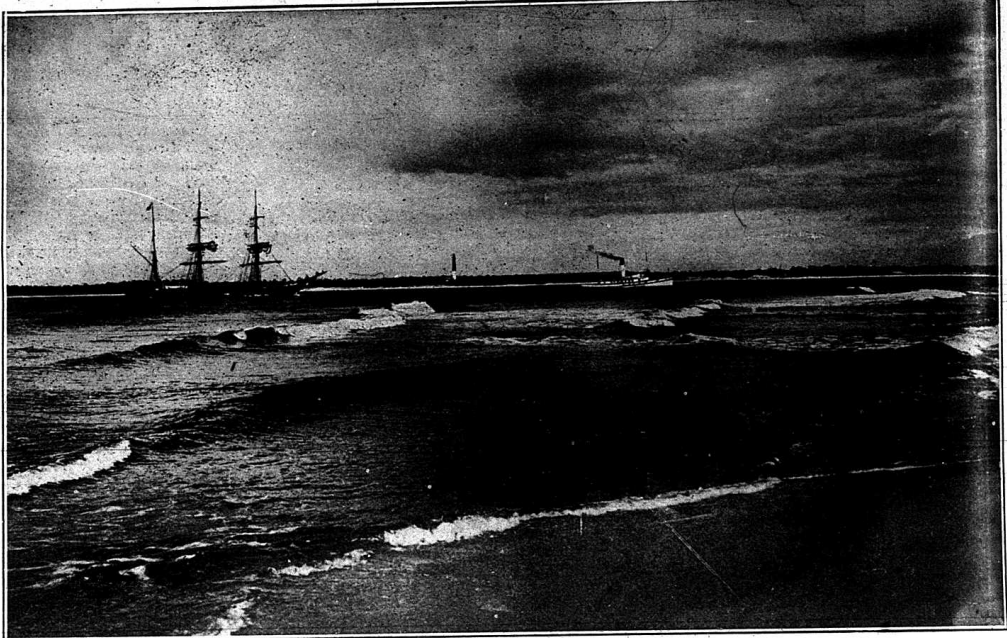
#### THREE RAILROADS.

The Louisville & Nashville enters the city from the north and the east, the road to the north striking the main trunk of the L. & N. at Flomaton, 43 miles from Pensacola, and the road east connecting at River Junction with the Seaboard Air Line into Jacksonville and the peninsular portion of Florida. The L. & N. is about to begin construction of a new passenger station to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing traffic.

**New railroads**—The Gulf, Florida & Alabama, promoted by Roy C. Megargle, of New York, and being built in part with Pensacola money, has begun construction work, working from Pensacola north. It will run to Jasper, Ala., a few miles west of Birmingham and in the heart of the coal and iron field, where it will connect with the Illinois Central and the Frisco tracks. Between Pensacola and Jasper, the G. F. and A. will cross the main line of the L. & N., the Southern, the Mobile and Ohio, and the Queen & Crescent.

The Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans, heretofore a local lumber and freight road operating to Muscogee on the western boundary of Escambia, Florida, is being extended to Mobile, where it will have connection with Memphis, St. Louis and Ohio river points by various roads.

The foregoing data is reproduced from the records of the Pensacola Commercial Association.)



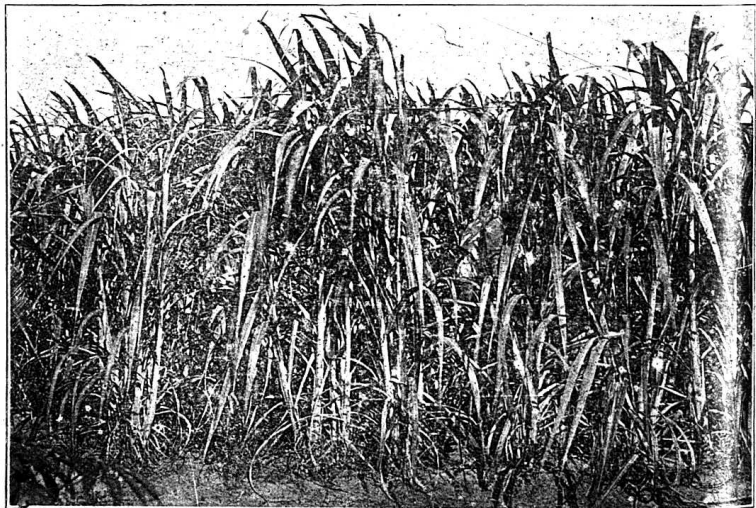
A PENSACOLA BAY SCENE

#### AGRICULTURE.

U. S. Soil Survey of Escambia county says: "There is unlimited opportunity in this area for the successful growing of early and late truck for shipment to the north."

Land which only a few years ago were regarded as hopeless now yield sugar cane richer than that grown on the famous Louisiana bottom lands; good corn at from 60 to 109 1/2 bushels per acre, and other crops as freely per acre, as follows, under practical farming conditions: Cabbage, 140 crates; strawberries, sold at \$300; Bermuda onion (net), \$650; green pepper (net), \$700; sweet potatoes, 200 bushels; Irish potatoes, 150 to 200 bushels; cauliflower, 300 crates, peas, 200 crates.

(The foregoing data is reproduced from the records of the Pensacola Commercial Association.)



Escambia County Field of Sugar Cane

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## FACTS AND FIGURES

### Relative to the Cost and Profits of Vegetable Growing in West Florida.

There are over 10,000 establishments in the United States having for their purpose the raising of vegetables under glass during the fall, winter and spring of the cold northern states. Round about Boston there are 2,000,000 feet of glass used for forcing vegetables. Near Providence, R. I., there are fully ten acres of glass used for the same purpose. Suburbs of New York, Chicago and other large cities have 6,500,000 square feet covered with glass for forcing vegetables, and the glass alone is worth millions of dollars, to say nothing of the cost of buildings and the installation of high-priced heating plants.

In the Florida Panhandle this expense is unnecessary, as vegetables grow out in the open country during the winter month as well as in the spring and summer. A truck gardener's farm in this country is equivalent to many hot houses in the north. It is much less expensive and can be made to comprehend as many acres as desired, without additional cost for heating and glass for protection.

While the blizzards are blowing in the north, the possibilities for truck farming on West Fla. lands are without limit. Men are working around in their shirt sleeves making their gardens, while their brother farmers in the north are hugging the stove.

There is no locality better adapted to the growth of winter vegetables than is Escambia County in the Florida Panhandle.

Three crops for the market can be grown on the same acre. The variety of products varies with the value of the soil and the desire of the person who owns the soil to work it, so as to assist in producing as varied a crop as is possible to do.

#### Strawberries

Two and a half acres planted to strawberries in Florida was made to yield \$2,000. The expense of growing and marketing the crop was \$100.00, leaving a net profit of \$1,900.00. One Florida grower has gone on record as stating that it is not unusual to secure 12,000 quarts to the acre. This shows the possibilities by using all of the advantages which Florida soil and climate give to man.

#### Peppers

The average cost per acre for producing green peppers is about \$90.00, and the net profit will average about \$700.00 per acre. The first crop can be followed with a crop of hay and the following a vegetable.

#### Bermuda Onions

At an average cost of \$65.00 per acre, a net profit of \$650.00 per acre can be obtained in Escambia County. As in all crops, the larger the area planted, the smaller the cost of production. \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 per acre is possible.

#### Tomatoes

An acre of tomatoes will cost \$60.00 to produce, and the net profit will average \$150.00. Two crops of tomatoes and a crop of hay can be grown on the same land in one year, which would bring the average of that single acre up to \$985.00.

#### Velvet Beans

This is a forage crop. Its value is \$10 per acre. One acre will sustain one cow one year. It is one of the leguminous variety of plants, and has the faculty of enriching the soil, while yielding a nutritious food crop for the cow and horse. An acre planted to velvet beans will place a humus on the land that the following year will be worth in net profit double the value of the land in producing power.

#### Cassava

This is also a stock food crop, and will

produce at the same rate as velvet beans, and has the same relative value in food properties. Tapioca flour, used for pudding, is made of cassava, and is very palatable.

#### Cantaloupes

This crop will produce 125 crates to the acre, which can be sold for about \$156.00 net per acre. The crop is of little trouble to grow and gather, and when raised on a small scale, produces splendid profits.

#### Sugar Cane

From eight to fifteen barrels of syrup can be produced on a single acre, and has a value of \$12.00 per barrel. Some growers use sugar cane as a forage crop.

#### Irish Potatoes

Florida Irish potatoes reach market at a time when there is absolutely no competition with other Florida products. The average cost is about \$90.00 per acre giving a net return of \$250.00 per acre. Another crop of vegetables and a crop of hay can be grown on the same acre.

#### Sweet Potatoes

It is not unusual to secure a crop of 350 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre. The average cost of producing is \$20.00 per acre, and a net profit of \$200.00 per acre can be counted on. This season's sweet potatoes are selling at \$1.00 per bushel. There are instances in the Florida Panhandle where sweet potatoes to the amount of 800 bushels to the acre have been grown in one season's crop.

#### Tobacco

Florida Tobacco is raised under a slab shed, and it is worth from 50c to \$5.00 per pound. It is used for wrappers, a pound frequently making as many as 2,000 wrappers. Average net crop of \$700.00.

#### Cucumbers

This is one of the best money making products grown in the state. It will easily turn up \$500.00 per acre profit. As compared with western lands that produce on an average of \$13.00 to the acre, one acre of cucumbers in Florida cleared \$3,000, producing as much as 230 acres would in the west; and it must be remembered that one crop is the limit out there, while in the Florida Panhandle two or more crops can be grown on the same land and then allowed to run to grass hay.

#### Egg Plants

One acre planted to egg plants will cost on an average of \$60.00, and the net profit about \$740.00. When the first crop is cleared off a crop of hay can be put in that will produce a net profit of \$35.00, and then a second crop of egg plants can be grown on the same acre.

#### Lettuce

A single acre planted to lettuce will cost on an average of \$90.00, and will produce a net profit of \$140.00. It is said that one 30-acre lettuce field in Florida



Escambia County Field of Japanese Sugar Cane

yielded 225 carloads in one season, and brought \$400.00 per car, making a profit for the grower on a single crop amounting to \$90,000.00. After this crop was marketed, other crops were grown that produced profits sufficient to pay all cost of making first crop, and the first cost of purchase of land lettuce was grown on.

One must not think that such instances are ordinary occurrences, but it shows the possibilities for a man or woman who will plan, and work, and try to get all the profit possible from the ground that is willing to yield it.

#### Beans

The average cost per acre for producing snap beans is \$56.00, and the net profit can be figured at \$315.00 under normal market conditions.

#### Cauliflower

This vegetable will produce at the rate of 300 crates per acre, and has an average of \$1.75 per crate or \$525.00 per acre.

#### Beets

This is a very early crop in Florida and has a net value of \$110.00 per acre. It can be followed by two other crops.

#### Watermelons

Escambia County is famous for her watermelons, which produce a profit of about \$70.00 per acre. The crop is easy to grow, gather and market.

#### Chinese Cabbage

This is a vegetable combining the qualities of celery, lettuce and cabbage, and will yield a net return of \$125.00 per acre. The crop is easily cultivated and can be followed by another vegetable crop, and then a grass crop.

#### Asparagus

An acre planted to asparagus will produce a net profit of \$110.00. This crop has in the past been little grown in Florida, because it has been little understood and a splendid field awaits those who care to enter this line as the climate will permit the sending to market of asparagus at a time when prices are enormous.

The following figures will give an idea of the best manner of distributing the cost of production for various crops. Fertilizer is mentioned for the purpose of showing the approximate expense of fertilizing land where the yield is desired to be large without weakening the soil. By growing velvet beans and grass products for a part of the year, fertilizer may be done away with to a large extent, and this cost, of course, removed.

Read these figures carefully; they are not guesses but are compiled from actual results.

#### Cabbage

Plowing and harrowing.....	\$ 4.50
Hoeing.....	3.00
Seed.....	2.25
Setting plants.....	4.50
Fertilizer, 800 lbs.....	14.40
Crates, 200.....	30.00
Gathering and packing.....	20.00

Total expenses.....	\$ 78.75
Sale of 200 crates at \$1.50.....	300.00
Net profit per acre.....	221.25

Time consumed in cultivating and harvesting about four months. When this crop is taken off another of any other variety of vegetables wanted can be planted, the second crop needing very little fertilizer, and when this second crop has been removed, a crop of hay can be grown that will pay for the fertilizers. The last two crops should pay the entire expenses of producing the first one, thereby giving the first crop free of cost.

#### Cucumbers

Plowing and harrowing.....	\$ 4.50
Hoeing and raking.....	9.00
Seed, 3 lbs.....	9.00
Fertilizer, 1,500 lbs.....	28.50
Baskets for packing, 350.....	43.75
Gathering and packing.....	52.50

Total expenses of one acre.....	\$ 147.25
Sale of 350 crates of cucumbers.....	700.00
Net profit of one acre.....	552.75

Time consumed in cultivating and harvesting three and one-half months.

#### String Beans

Plowing and harrowing.....	\$ 4.50
Seed, one-half bushel.....	3.00
Fertilizer, 800 lbs.....	12.00
Baskets, 100.....	12.50
Gathering and packing.....	12.50

Total expenses of one acre.....	\$ 44.50
Sales of 100 baskets of beans.....	200.00
Net profit.....	155.50

Time consumed in cultivating and harvesting, eleven weeks. The above are very conservative figures for a bean crop. It must be remembered that another crop of vegetables, melons, corn or two or three cuttings of hay can be secured from the same acre after the first crop of vegetables have been marketed.

#### Onions

Plowing and harrowing.....	\$ 4.50
Hoeing.....	9.00
Seed.....	6.75
Setting plants.....	6.00
Stable compost.....	15.00
Fertilizer, 1,500 lbs.....	27.00
Barrels for shipping, 100.....	15.00

Total expense.....	\$ 83.25
Sold 100 barrels onions.....	450.00
Net profit.....	366.75

Time consumed in making and selling crop from six to seven months. The above are very low estimates of the profit from an acre of onions.

Any information desired on Escambia County lands will be cheerfully given by  
**PACKARD LAND CO., Pensacola, Fla.**





## TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S EXTENSION WORK



THE extended and varied work that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is doing to improve the farm, the home and the school is not generally known. In addition to training the students who come to the Institution the school is systematically carried out to the people.

The best known of the school's extension activities is the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, which is held two days in every year in the month of January. The work of the Conference is divided into two parts. The Farmer's Conference, which meets on the first day, gives the farmers who come to the Institute from every part of the South an opportunity to report on conditions in their communities; to relate in a familiar way their difficulties and successes and the methods which they and their neighbors are making use of to improve community conditions. The Workers' Conference which meets on the second day is composed of teachers, workers and other persons wishing to get first hand information concerning conditions among Negroes and the methods which are being used to improve conditions.

At the coming conference the general subject for the farmers will be "How I Have Improved my Farm." At that time they will tell about the houses they used to live in and the houses they now live in and the conveniences which have been provided in and around the house. Other farmers will tell of the crude manner in which they used to farm the land and how they are now using improved up-to-date machinery. The general topic for the Workers' Conference will be "How We May Increase the Practice of Saving Among the Negroes." Suggestions will be made showing what Negro bankers, business men, preachers and teachers may do to increase this practice. Another important phase of this subject will be how surplus earnings may be invested to the best advantage.

Each year at the Annual Negro Conference, pamphlets are given out bearing upon vital topics. One year a pamphlet was given out containing suggestions about poultry raising on the farm, how to lengthen the public school term; and hints on healthful living. Ventilation, it said, should be given more intelligent and more constant care. Plenty of fresh air day and night should be given in public and sleeping rooms whether in hot or cold weather. Persons with pneumonia or consumption need plenty of fresh air. If one is about to have or already has consumption, it is best that he sleep out of doors." Another article in this same pamphlet was "Why Use Whitewash and Paint." In this connection it was said that plenty of whitewash and paint should be used because "It makes your place look well. It adds to the appearance of your premises just as new clothes add to the appearance of your family. At the expense of a few dollars you will be able to add one hundred per cent to the looks of your property."

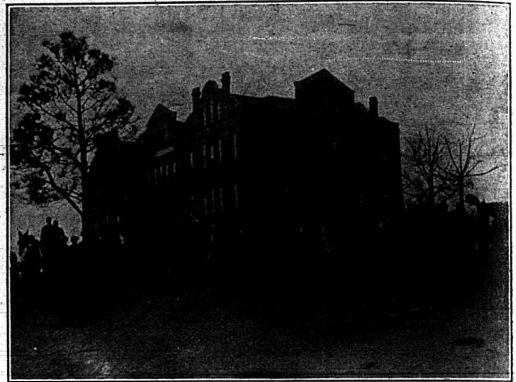
The pamphlet given out at the 1611 Conference contained a planting calendar in which the farmers were told what they should plant each month in the year; as for example it was suggested that in January the Spring garden be prepared by breaking the ground deeply and thoroughly; that all trash which might prove a hiding place or winter

quarters for noxious insects should be destroyed. "Before breaking, put on the garden a heavy coating of barnyard manure. Carrots, lettuce and turnips should be sown in open ground.

Early Jersey, Wakefield, Winingstadt, and Early York cabbage in cold frames on well protected places, such as the south side of buildings, embankments, etc. Grape vines, fruit trees, hedges and ornamental trees should receive attention as to pruning, fertilizing, etc. Both root and top grafting of trees should be done. Onion sets and shallots may be planted. Continue sowing in hot beds all the seeds recommended in December, and in addition sow tomatoes and egg plants; sow in open ground parsnips, parsley, radishes, kale, rape, kohlrabi, carrots, rutabagas; set onion slips and asparagus roots."

This pamphlet also contained a calendar of subjects for discussion at the monthly meetings of the Local Farmers' Conferences. Subjects suggested as suitable for discussion at January meetings were "Methods of Raising the Crop Without a Mortgage," "Plowing the Ground and Other Preparations for Planting Crops," "Why is Bookkeeping Necessary in Farming," "How Can We Use Our Rainy Days to Advantage," "Proper Methods of Preparing a Garden," "Why the Minister, the Teacher and the School Trustees Should Co-operate."

With reference to home owning this pamphlet says that every farmer should own and improve his home because "he owes it to his family, he owes it to his neighbor, he owes it to his country, he owes it to his God." It also said that some of the signs of a poor farmer are that "he only plants cotton; never looks very far ahead; never saves his planting seed, but depends on borrowing if he can and buying if he is compelled; keeps poor stock; has a lot of no account dogs on his place; finds plenty of time to attend to everybody's business except his own; cannot be taught anything; he raises a poor article and cannot



The Milbank Agricultural Hall, Tuskegee Institute Alabama

sell it; works just enough in his crops to fool the merchants and gets fooled; tries to dodge the man he owes and gets into trouble; fails to house every bit of his crop; he is too lazy to cut the grass and cure it for his horses, mules, cows and sheep; he will not attend any meeting to discuss farm topics; in short, he has no get up and get about him."

A number of suggestive "Don'ts" are given such as "Don't spend everything you make. Don't put off buying a home until next year. Don't fail to improve the house you live in. Don't allow yourself or family to waste time. Don't fail to give satisfaction, if possible to the man you owe. Don't plan to go in debt more than is absolutely necessary. Don't fail to work hard to keep the children in school. Don't fail to let whiskey, firecrackers and shooting alone Christmas and all other times. Don't forget that Christmas is the Lord's birthday. Don't fail to make your fertilizers (manures) on the farm. Don't fail to spend every moment you can putting trash on the compost heap. Don't fail to keep safely your planting seed for next spring. Don't fail to make a lot of hoe and axe handles at night. Don't fail to repair the old plows and farm tools on rainy days."

W. M. Rakestraw is regularly employed



THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE BATTALION OF CADETS

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Swine raising, which is one of the most profitable industries of the South, is being thoroughly taught at Tuskegee Institute. The above picture shows students at work in the Swine Raising Division.

by the school as Conference agent. His duty is to travel and organize local Conferences in different communities in Alabama and other states. He visits those Conferences already established and encourages them to direct their efforts to build up the local schools and to generally improve the farm and community life. Mr. Rakestraw has been very successful in getting the people to improve their homes, to have gardens, to raise more food supplies and to have better schoolhouses and churches. He will be pleased to visit any community that makes an application for him. Local Negro Conference Guides, which contains rules for organizing Conferences, a constitution for Local Conferences, planting calendar and topics for discussion in Local Farmers' Conference, will on application be furnished free to farmers.

On the grounds of Tuskegee Institute a number of Extension activities are carried on. For the past fifteen years the Farmers' Institute has been meeting monthly in the School's agricultural building. Simple lectures and demonstrations covering the principles of agriculture are given and the farmers in turn relate their personal experiences in applying these methods to the soil. At the December meeting of the Farmers' Institute the following topics were discussed: The Most Profitable Way of Spending the Christmas Holidays; Co-operative Dairying in Macon County; What is a Profitable Dairy Cow; The Cream Separator as a factor in Co-operative Dairying.

Each year for the two weeks preceeding the Annual Negro Conference, a Short Course in Agriculture or a school for the farmer is held at Tuskegee Institute. The coming short Course will open January 2d and continue until January 16. The following courses are offered:

For Men and Boys—1. Farming. 2. Live Stock. 3. Dairying. 4. Poultry Raising.

For Women and Girls—1. Poultry Raising. 2. Dairying. 3. Sewing. 4. Cooking.

All courses will be made practical and simple.

#### FOR MEN AND BOYS

1. Farming: Talk on soils

and fertilizers, plowing, cultivating, seed testing, hot beds, cold frames, garden crops and farm orchards.

2. Livestock: Talks on hogs, cattle, horses and mules; the diseases of livestock and how to treat them.

3. Dairying: Lectures on milking, care of milk; testing milk, butter making and cheese making.

4. Poultry Raising: Best breeds of Chickens for the South, testing eggs, hatching incubators and how to run them, brooders, the dressing and marketing of chickens.

#### ALL COURSES FOR WOMEN

will be taught by practical demonstration and talks.

1. Poultry Raising. Simple poultry house, breeds, selecting eggs for setting, building nests, care of setting hens, hatching chicks, feeding, dressing chickens, poultry diseases and how to treat them.

2. Dairying: Milking and feeding cows, treatment of cows, care of buckets and strainers, washing churns, setting milk, butter making, cheese making, ice cream making.

3. Sewing: Threading of hand and machine needles, basting, overhanding, stitching,

overcasting, gathering, patching, hemstitching, tucking etc.

4. Cooking: Selecting of cooking utensils, making fire, cleaning stove, getting breakfast, setting table, table manners, cleaning off the table, getting a dinner, getting a supper, serving a luncheon.

The Ministers' Association which is composed of all the ministers in the vicinity of the Tuskegee Institute meets four times a year at the school and takes up those problems which concern the moral and social welfare of the people in which the church and the ministers are directly concerned. It has done much toward getting the ministers to cooperate along denominational lines for community betterment. The Ministers' Association is giving especial attention to improving the moral conditions of the people and is cooperating with the officers of the law in suppressing intemperence and other vices that tend to flourish on the large plantation.

For the benefit of the people living in the town of Tuskegee, a library and reading room is maintained. A town afternoon cooking class is operated for the special benefit of persons in domestic service. This class meets once a week. The cooking teacher visits the homes of the persons attending the class and finds out how well they are putting into practice what is being taught them. In this way the quality of the domestic service in the town has been greatly improved. The town night school has been operated in the town of Tuskegee for the past fifteen years. This gives an opportunity for persons to secure an education who, for various reasons, are unable to attend the sessions on the Institute grounds. Eight teachers are employed, two of whom are academic teachers and six industrial teachers. Cooking, sewing, carpentry, brick-laying, painting and tailoring are taught. The literary work prepares the students to enter the Normal School as the Junior Class!

Another important feature of the Institute's Extension Work is the farm demonstration work, which is carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the General Education Board. The purpose of the Demonstration Work is



A scene in the Truck Garden, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.



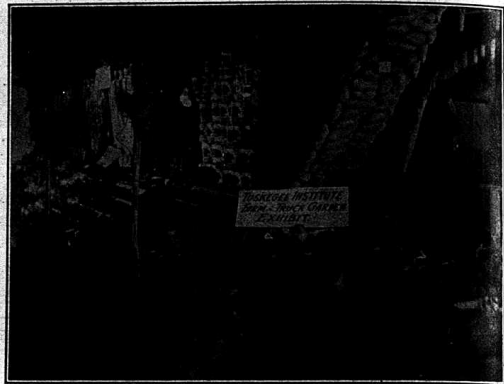
to get a farmer in a community to set aside a small portion of his land and to plant and cultivate it under the direction of a government expert. Other farmers in the community are invited to come and see how the selected plot is prepared, planted and cultivated. They are induced to put into practice what they have learned. Thus, by means of a single tract of land, the farming methods of an entire community are improved and the yield in products greatly increased. Where farmers formerly raised from five to fifteen bushels of corn per acre, they are now, because of the teaching of these Demonstration Agents, raising from thirty to seventy-five bushels of corn; where formerly from 150 to 200 pounds of lint cotton were produced per acre, now from 250 to 600 pounds are being produced per acre. The Demonstration Agents do not confine themselves to teaching improved farming methods, but they also assist the people in getting better live stock, having better gardens and improving their homes. The Demonstration Agent, as far as possible, co-operates with the public school teacher, often conducting a demonstration plot for the benefit of the pupils and assisting the teacher to raise money for the improvement of the school. The Demonstration Agents are also giving especial attention to the promoting of the Boys' Corn Clubs. They have been very successful along this line and have been able to interest a large number of boys in the raising of corn. Their parents have also become deeply interested in this subject and in many cases the sons have been able to produce more corn per acre than their fathers have been able to produce.

Tuskegee Institute has done much toward improving the rural schools. Mr. Clinton J. Calloway, the Director of the Extension work of the Institution, gives especial attention to rural school improvement. In Macon County, Ala., in which Tuskegee Institute is located, the colored people have, with some assistance, built forty-two up-to-date school houses. They have lengthened their school terms from three and five to eight months. During the past five years they have contributed over \$20,000 for the support of their schools. Money to lengthen the school term is usually raised by one or all of the following methods: Running a school farm, paying an entrance fee for each child, paying a small amount each month for each child and mass meetings. For running a school farm the following suggestions are given: Purchase or rent land for the farm as near the school as possible. Appoint a farm commit-

tee, the members of which, with the teachers, will arrange the work days and see after all the work pertaining to the preparation, planting and cultivation of the farm. Fertilizers, such as barnyard manure, muck and leaves from the wood, etc., should be furnished by the patrons and the friends and children to come on a set day to prepare the land or to plant and cultivate the farm. Sometimes it works well to have a particular family make itself responsible for a particular part of the farm, as a few rows or a part of an acre. The committee should sell the crop and place the money in the bank for withdrawal by the treasurer, signed by teachers and chairman of the school committee or Trustee Board. Experience has shown that cotton is generally the best crop to be planted on a school farm. In Macon County, Alabama, there were during the past year thirty-nine school farms. Their areas ranging from one to ten acres.

The Messenger, a monthly farm paper, published at Tuskegee Institute, is the organ of the various rural extension activities of the school and devotes itself to the upbuilding of communities. It endeavors to raise the moral, intellectual and material standards and to advance, in every way possible, the home life of the people. It devotes much of its space to giving valuable space to information as to the best methods of cultivating the farm, building up good public schools, splendid church houses and securing good teachers and devoted pastors.

An interesting experiment in education is being carried on in what is known as the Rising Star Community, which is a short distance from Tuskegee Institute. There a combined school and dwelling house has been erected, and two graduates of Tuskegee, a man and his wife, occupy and conduct a public school. The house contains five rooms—a sitting room, a bed room, a kitchen, a dining room and a special class room. There is also a barn and a garden, with horses, cow, pigs and chickens. The regular class-room work is carried on in this as in other public rural schools, except that instead of spending



An exhibit of farm products from Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, at the Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Fair, Montgomery, Alabama.

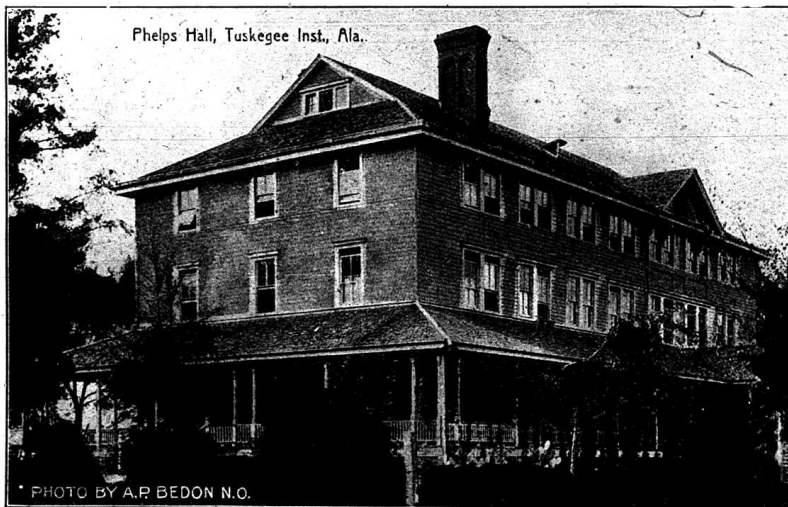
all the time in a class room, pupils are divided into sections and given instruction in the ordinary industries of a farm community. While some pupils cook, others clean house, others the yard, others work in the garden and others receive literary instruction.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington has established a number of extension activities. In 1897 she founded a plantation settlement on what is known as the Russell Plantation, eight miles from Tuskegee. This was an original attempt to adapt the methods of the University Settlement to the needs of the people who live in the primitive conditions that still obtain on the large plantations in the Black Belt. The work was begun in an abandoned one-room cabin. In connection with the work a school is maintained, which is supported by such funds as Mrs. Washington is able to obtain from friends. From the first, the parents of the children who attend the school have contributed as they could. For three years past they have been trying to pay a small monthly tuition. Fifteen dollars a month is received from the County toward the support of the teacher. This school is also a home, in which the household industries such as sewing, cooking, etc., are taught along with reading, writing and arithmetic. On the ten-acre farm connected with the school, pupils raised thirty bushels of corn, thirty bushels of potatoes and twenty bushels of peas, in addition to other garden truck, cabbages, onions, beans, tomatoes, etc.

The mothers' meetings established in the town of Tuskegee by Mrs. Booker T. Washington have extended their influence to other portions of the county and beyond, to small communities in other parts of the state. More than 20 such communities in Macon County, Alabama, and elsewhere maintain meetings of this kind. About 2000 women on the farm are reached through the medium of these meetings.

One of the most important of Tuskegee Institute's extension activities is the National Negro Business League, which was founded by Dr. Booker T. Washington in 1900. It receives his personal attention. The National Negro Business League has perhaps done more than any other agency to promote the business interests of the Negroes in the United States. There are now State Business Leagues organized in all the states where there is any considerable number of Negroes. Over three hundred Local Business Leagues have also been organized.

When the National Negro Business League was organized in 1900, it was estimated that the delegates to this meeting represented about \$1,000,000 worth of property. A conservative estimate of the total wealth represented by the National Negro Business League at its 1911



THE PHELPS HALL BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALABAMA  
The Bible School seeks to train young men and young women to better understand the teachings of the Bible, for work especially in rural communities.



meeting, at Little Rock, through the individual delegates, the national organization, the various state organizations and the local organizations, placed it at not less than \$200,000,000. When the National League was organized there were only four Negro banks with a combined capital of less than \$200,000. At the last meeting of the League, sixty

banks were reported with a combined capital of over \$1,000,000 and with clearings amounting to over \$20,000,000.

Another very important feature of Tuskegee Institute's Extension work are the tours which Dr. Washington from time to time makes through various Southern States, meeting large numbers of both white and

colored people and having heart to heart talks with them concerning Negro education, the relations of white and colored people and other matters pertaining to Negro uplift. In the recent tour through the State of Texas it is estimated that over 100,000 persons heard Dr. Washington speak. Large audiences greeted him wherever he stopped.

## FESSENDEN ACADEMY and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

JOS. L. WILEY, A. B., Principal

FESSENDEN, FLORIDA

UNDER AUSPICES OF A. M. A.

Fessenden Academy is located in one of Florida's most healthful localities.

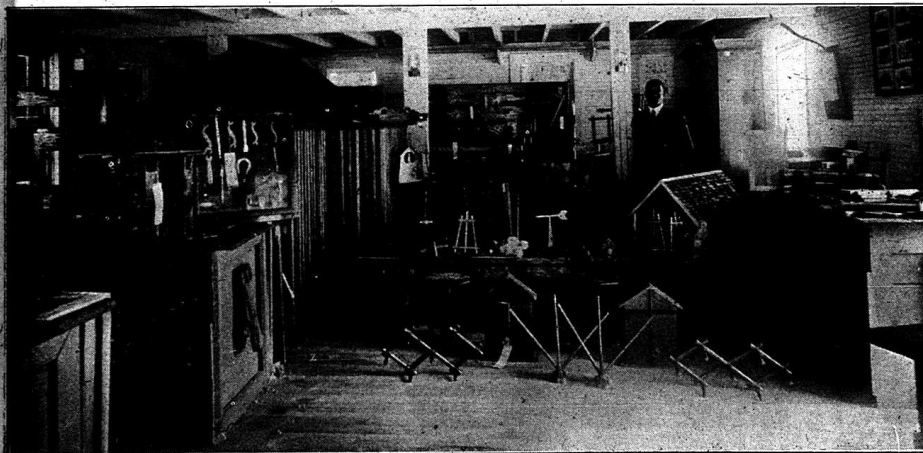
The perfect drainage, elevation, invigorating pine woods air insures the best of health, a most necessary thing for those who study. The school is on the Coast Line one mile south from Martin.

The school has a faculty of well trained teachers who are earnestly training the colored youth up to standards of usefulness and thoughtfulness.

The graduates from Fessenden have found ready and remunerative employment along the lines which they have pursued. Young people can make no mistake by making Fessenden their school.



FACULTY OF FESSENDEN ACADEMY



INTERIOR OF SHOP, FESSENDEN ACADEMY

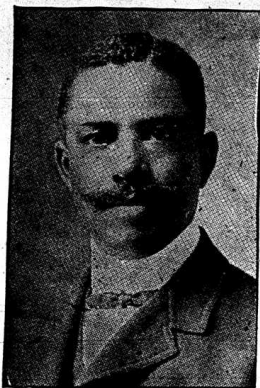
Instruction is given in High School branches, sewing, cooking, laundering, agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing and music.

The boarding facilities are limited and those contemplating coming to Fessenden should write early to secure accommodations. The cost of board, room, fuel, lights and tuition is only nine dollars per month.

Parents desirous of careful supervision and thorough training for their children are invited to send them to Fessenden.

JOS. L. WILEY, A. B., PRINCIPAL

FESSENDEN, FLORIDA



JOHN MERRICK  
Founder and President

## THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL AND PROVIDENT ASSOT'N

The Largest Negro Insurance  
Company in the World.

Founded 1898. Incorporated 1899

Home Office Durham, N. C.

It is wise to be sure  
It is wiser to be insured  
It is wisest to be insured in

The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association

### BECAUSE

They haven't a single unpaid claim  
They have never knowingly mis-  
treated a policyholder.

They can prove what they say or  
print.

They write Sick, Accident and

Straight Life Insurance from \$15  
to \$500.00

They have 14 years experience  
They do business on the SQUARE  
They are employing your sons and  
daughters.

They are making it possible for  
generations to come.

They have the confidence of their  
policyholders.

They are operating in North Caro-  
lina, South Carolina and Georgia  
They show an average of 85 mem-  
bers received benefits amounting  
to \$1,134.00 for each working day  
during 1911 and 96 new members  
written during each day.

Prem. Collected, 1911	\$253,327.87
Rents and interest	6,302.79
Other collections	373.92

Total collections	\$260,004.58
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Benefits paid during '11	\$108,762.23
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Total admitted assets	\$122,012.82
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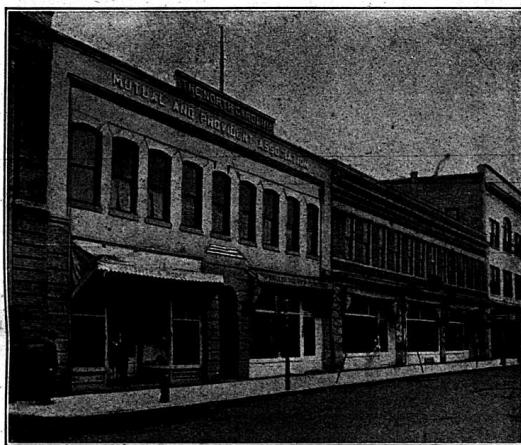
Liabilities	\$15,000.00
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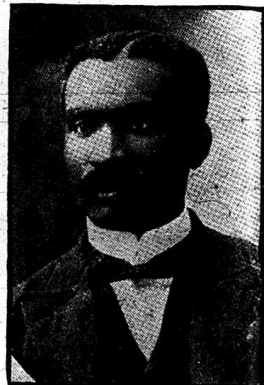
C. C. SPAULDING  
Secretary and General Manager



DR. A. M. MOORE,  
Secretary and Treasurer



HOME OFFICE AND BUSINESS BLOCK  
Of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, Durham, N. C.



J. M. AVERY  
Assistant Manager

## A DISTINGUISHED FLORIDIAN

Rev. James Dean, D. D., whose cut is here shown, is one of Florida's native sons. He was carefully educated at Cookman Institute, being the first graduate of that institution. He afterwards attended Howard University in Washington City, graduating with honors from the Law Department.

Dr. Dean located in Key West after his graduation at Howard, and admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and was elected County Judge of that county. He early entered the service of his church, the African Methodist Episcopal, and has served in all capacities, from Sunday School pupil, teacher; superintendent, class leader, exhorter, pastor, and presiding elder.

He is an able speaker, and a forceful gospel preacher. As a theologian he ranks with the foremost. Naturally fervent, and from boyhood possessed of a zeal for the promotion of African Methodism, he is one of the best posted men in the traditions history, and polity of his church.

Dr. Dean is Florida's candidate for the bishopric. His aspirations are the outcome of strong solicitations from his brethren in his native Florida, and from prominent ministers and laymen of the church in other states, including bishops on the bench and general officers.

It cannot be said that the candidacy of



Dr. Dean is a small matter, supported only by a few local friends, for the contrary is proven by the strong combinations already made in other states by candidates who are his personal friends and have shown every anxiety to combine chances with him. South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, with their large delegations and their candidates endorsed for the positions which their choices are booked for at the General Conference which will meet at Kansas City, next May, have all combined with Florida and will vote as a unit for Florida's candidate for the bishopric.

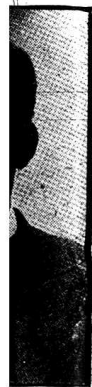
It is a known fact that the board of bishops has repeatedly made known the need of really legal ability among the members of that board. It was for this that Dr. Dean has been importuned to become a candidate. He is a delegate to the General Conference, a body at which he has been a familiar figure for three quadrenniums, serving on the judicial committee, before which often come intricate questions, involving ready knowledge of the civil, as well as ecclesiastical law.

Dr. Dean is personally known to all of his Florida brethren, and his candidacy is prayerfully considered by them. He has not, and will not be found resorting to any unholy means to reach the eminence to which his brethren assure him he must attain; and for which he is so richly endowed spiritually and intellectually.

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DR. WASHINGTON AND A FEW MEMBERS OF THE TOURING PARTY IN AN ORANGE GROVE AT DAYTONA

Names of the group from left to right: A. R. Stewart, Tuskegee; Dr. Geo. C. Hall, Major R. R. Moten, Dr. Washington, Dr. M. W. Gilbert, Register J. C. Napier, Allain LeRoy Locke, Dr. J. A. Kenny, Tuskegee; a member of the local committee, and J. B. Bell of Texas



# Dr. Booker T. Washington's Tour of Florida

Beginning March 1st at Pensacola and Ending March 8th, at Jacksonville

At the July meeting, 1911, of the Florida Negro State Business League in the city of Live Oak, a resolution was unanimously adopted, inviting Dr. Booker T. Washington to make a tour of Florida. Following this resolution, President M. M. Lewey of the State League, was requested to inform Dr. Washington of the action of the League and was further requested to make all necessary arrangements to carry out the purposes of the resolution. Dr. Washington accepted the invitation and March 1st, 1912, was designated for the tour to begin.

The most arduous task confronting Mr. Lewey in the preparation of the itinerary was the adjustment of the railroad schedule to meet, as far as could be, within the time limit of the tour, the wishes of the communities listed in the stopping points of the tour. The character of railroad travel in Florida, the long distances between stopping points in the itinerary coupled within the time the tour must terminate, necessarily made the trip in some degree a hurried one.

It was very much regretted that Quincy, Live Oak, Gainesville, Sanford, Braideatown and Key West could not be included in the tour, notwithstanding many of them had deposited means for defraying expenses of the trip.

The few inconveniences in railroad travel during Dr. Washington's educational pilgrimage through the State, must not be contrasted with the concrete results of the tour. Indeed, his coming in the State in the manner in which he did, plain, unostentatious—has wrought a wonderful change in sentiment among black and white people in cities where he spoke. It is frequently asked by members of both races, is it possible to repeat the tour.

## THE TOUR BEGINS.

Friday, March 1st, at 5 o'clock p. m., Dr. Washington and party reached Pensacola over the L. & N. R. R. in a private car. Accompanying him and those who were expected to make up the party were:

Hon. J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, Chairman Executive Board of the National Negro Business League; Dr. M. W. Gilbert, President Selma University; Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute; W. T. B. Williams, Field Agent, Anna T. Jeannes Fund and John F. Slater Fund for promotion of Negro Education in the Common Schools; J. B. Bell, member of the Executive Board of the National Negro Business League, Houston, Texas; Bishop G. W. Clinton, A. M. E. Zion Church; Richard Carroll, Editor, Southern Ploughman, Columbia, S. C.; Charles Banks, Cashier, Bank of Mound Bayou, Mississippi; Dr. Bradley Gilman, of the Congregational Unitarian Parish, Boston, Massachusetts; Horace D. Slater, General Newspaper Correspondent, Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. T. Andrews, Vice-President, National Negro Business League, Sumter, S. C.; John Merrick, President North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association; Dr. George C. Hall, Physician and Surgeon, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. S. G. Elbert, Physician, Vice President National Negro Business League; R. L. Smith, President, Farmers' Association Bank, Waco, Texas; Dr. R. E. Park, Boston, Mass.; Emmett J. Scott, Secretary to Dr. Washington and of the National Negro Business League; Nathan Hunt, Stenographer to Dr. Washington; Dr. J. A. Kenny, Resident Physician of Tuskegee Institute; C. C. Spaulding, Sec'y-Treas. North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association; A. R. Stewart, Real Estate, Tuskegee Institute; Authur P. Bedon, Expert Photographer, New Orleans, La.; and Alain LeRoy Locke,



Dr. Booker T. Washington addressing a large crowd of people at Tallahassee.

## Rhodes Oxford Scholarship.

A committee of one hundred citizens, headed by Dr. C. V. Smith, President of the Local Business League, assisted by Secretary of the League Dr. S. W. Jefferson and Dr. H. G. Williams, with automobiles and carriages, met the party on their arrival. They were taken to private homes where every preparation had been made to entertain the guests during their stay in the city.

At 7:30 p. m., the opera house was literally packed with people. Nearly every seat in the balcony set apart for white people was taken, in fact, the white people of Pensacola greeted Dr. Washington in larger numbers than at any other point in the State where he spoke, except at Daytona where the audience was practically all white, on account of Dr. Washington having addressed the colored at a previous meeting.

On the platform sat all the members of the touring party and many prominent citizens, colored and white, among them Mayor Frank Rielly.

M. M. Lewey, president of the State Business League, after briefly stating the purposes of the tour, introduced the Mayor of the city, Hon. Frank Rielly, who expressed in choice language a warm welcome of Dr. Washington and party to the city and rehearsed in words most fitting to the occasion, the achievements of Dr. Washington in his efforts to inculcate in the minds of his race, elements of character which underly exemplary manhood and patriotic citizenship. Mayor Rielly's address was eloquent and loudly testified to by approval of an audience which crowded the opera house. In his introduction of Dr. Washington several minutes elapsed amid applause before he began.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Washington said:

"Within the last half-dozen years I have made trips, on the invitation of both white and colored people, through Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas similar to the one I am making in this state. I am glad to come into this state through the invitation of your Negro Business League, at the head of which is my friend, Mr. M. M. Lewey. Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than to have this excellent opportunity of going right

into the midst of the sections of the country in the South where our people live in large numbers.

"I come into this state for the sole purpose of seeing for myself something of the progress of the colored people and of the relations existing between the white man and black man. I want at the same time, wherever I go, to say a word of the friendly relations between the two races. I am perfectly aware that the average man who was not born in the South, or has never lived here for any length of time, often misunderstands and misjudges the South. One living outside of the South hears of the worst things that occur between white people and black people, but seldom hears of the best things that occur. One living outside of the South hears of the burnings, the lynchings and the work of the mob, but he rarely hears of what white people are doing in nearly every community of a state like Florida to help and encourage the colored people. The worst that occurs between the races is flashed by telegraph all through the world, while the best that occurs is seldom heard of outside of our immediate local communities. In no other part of the world can there be found white people and black people in so large numbers who are living side by side in such peaceful relations as is true in our Southern States. This I say despite much that is wrong and unjust, despite the work of the mob that often disgraces both races.

"I want to impress upon my people in the state of Florida the advantages that you have in a state like this. In the first place, you have the opportunity before you in one of the best climates in the world—a climate which is adapted to your condition and to your needs. In addition to that you have the opportunity of being able to secure land in large quantities while it is reasonably cheap, but I warn you that land in a state like Florida will not always be cheap. The average value of farm land in 1900 was \$7.08. In 1910 it was \$17.83; an increase of 153 per cent. At this rate of increase, if our people do not secure land in Florida within the next few years, they will find it very hard to do so in the future.

"We not only have the advantage in a state like Florida of securing land, but the



The parade accompanying Dr. Washington arriving at the Fair Grounds, Ocala, Florida.

further advantage of finding plenty of work. I will guarantee to say that few if any members of our race who have spent any considerable length of time in seeking labor. Instead of having to seek labor, labor seeks them. Our condition is different from the laboring people in many parts of the old world where they have to spend days and sometimes months in seeking labor and then are not able to find it. And then after they do find work in many parts of the old countries, they receive a wage that is many times smaller than the wage paid to the average Negro man or woman in the state of Florida.

"While we may have disadvantages in other directions, we should, however, bear in mind that the soil in Florida draws no color line; its soil will yield as much of her riches to the touch of the blackest hand in Florida as to the touch of the whitest hand in Florida. The rain draws no color line. The sun draws no color line. In all these fundamental respects we have the same advantages that the whitest man in Florida has.

"In Florida, like many other Southern States, the Negro is the main dependence for labor. I want our people in the first place, to get rid of the idea once for all that an educated man or woman should not work in the fields, in the shop, in the kitchen, in the laundry. We must impress upon our people everywhere that it is just as dignified to work in a field or in a shop or in a kitchen or laundry as it is to teach school, preach the gospel or write poetry.

"I do not want it said of our people anywhere in Florida that they are merely tolerated as laborers. I want to hear it said that the Negro is used as a laborer in Florida because he renders such excellent service that people feel that they do not want to dispense with his services. If we would retain our place in the world of labor, in an increasing degree everywhere, we must make our labor reliable. If we give our word that we will be at a place of labor at a certain hour on Monday morning, we must be right there, not a half-mile away or not five minutes late. We should not let our temptation to go on an excursion or the temptation to go to town on Saturday pull us away from our places of labor. As a race, we waste entirely too much time in idleness on Saturday and in going on useless excursions.

"And then, if we are employed as laborers, we must learn to improve in our methods of labor. The kind of labor that would satisfy a few years ago, would not satisfy today. Progress is being made in methods of cooking and serving food, in laundering; in every one of these respects, the Negro must make progress or he will find himself in a few days without a job.

"Everywhere, especially in the large cit-

ies and towns of Florida, we must get rid of the idle man or woman of our race. Wherever there is idleness, wherever there are people hanging around on the street corners and railroad stations, or loafing around barrooms, here you are likely to have crime and to have racial friction. From the pulpit, from the school teacher's desk, from the fireside, everywhere, we must impress upon our people the fact that the idle man or woman must be gotten rid of; that an influence must be brought to bear on them that will make them go to work and earn an honest living and cease disgracing our race with their idleness.

"I will guarantee to say that the average colored man who is a farmer in Florida, does not work more than 140 days in a year. This means then that half of the farming year is thrown away. Suppose the merchant or the lawyer or the doctor only worked half a year in what condition would they find themselves? In a climate like Florida, in a soil such as you have here, the farmer can find work every day in the year.

"In connection with getting rid of the idle man and woman, we must bring about an influence that will prevent so many of our people from going about the country loaded down with pistols in their pockets. The pistol carrier in Florida is a disgrace to the race, is a disgrace to any race. Instead of the pistol keeping one out of trouble, in-

nine cases out of ten it gets him into more trouble than it keeps him out of.

"We must get rid of immoral leaders everywhere, whether they are ministers or teachers, and let them understand that our pulpits and our school teachers' desks must be clean.

"The white man in every part of the South has a great responsibility. The Negro patterns his life very largely after the life of the white man in the community where he lives. If the white man is law-abiding, virtuous and sober, the Negro is likely to lead something of the same kind of life. On the other hand, if the white man in any community breaks the law, is a drunkard or gambler, the Negro is likely to lead the same kind of life, so the white man has a great responsibility to see to it that he sets an example before the Negro which shall help him to make of himself a stronger and more useful citizen.

"As I said in the beginning, when we get down beneath the surface in every Southern community we will find that notwithstanding what the sensational newspaper may say or the political demagogue may utter, when we get down beneath the surface we find that in every Southern community that as individuals the Negroes and white people live on friendly terms with each other. Every Negro has a white friend and every white man has a Negro friend, and the relations between the individual Negro and the individual white man here in the South are often closer and more sympathetic than they are in any community outside of the South. There is going to be no social war. There is going to be no emigration from the South. Both the black race and the white race are going to live here, in my opinion, for all time in peace and in harmony.

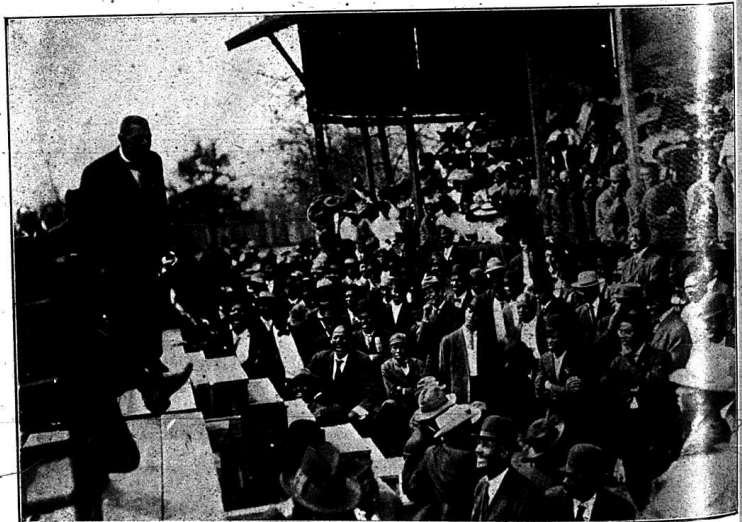
At the conclusion of the address, women and men, black and white, rushed to the platform to congratulate the distinguished Negro.

Prof. M. N. M. Bennett, with a chorus of nearly a hundred voices, played a few selections of excellent music.

During the stay of the visitors in Pensacola, the Tuskegee Club specially entertained Dr. Washington and party.

## DEPARTURE

Leaving Pensacola Saturday morning March 2d, the car attracted attention all along the route to Tallahassee, a distance of more than 200 miles, and in many instances, he was compelled to come to the rear platform in order that the crowds might get a chance to see the distinguished Negro. Many an old woman or man who had seen slavery



Dr. Washington addressing a large crowd at the fair grounds, Ocala, Florida.



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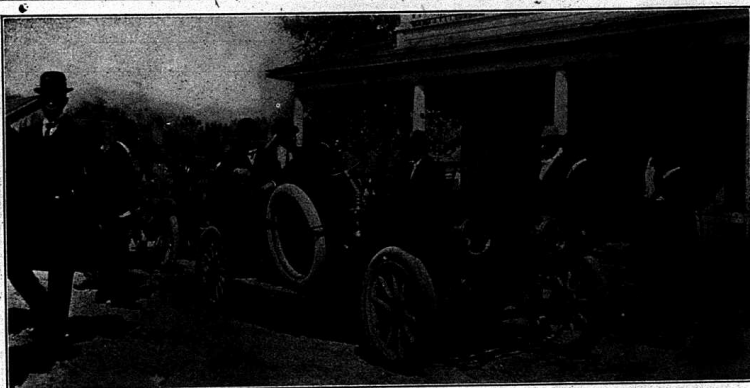
shouted for joy on beholding what time had brought forth in the person of the distinguished leader of the Negro race. At Quincy, where a twenty-minute stop was made, the entire student body of the Dunbar Graded School met Dr. Washington, the children waving flags, singing America. Little Altia Hart, a young miss of about ten years, presented Dr. Washington a beautiful bouquet of flowers, in very choice sentiments to which he responded gracefully and appropriately. W. A. King, principal of the Dunbar School led the delegation that greeted the Doctor.

Fully 3,000 people had gathered at the station to meet Dr. Washington when the train reached Tallahassee. A parade made up of Negro farmers, artisans and professional men, headed by the brass band from the State Normal School was quickly formed, leading the party to the public square where Dr. Washington spoke to a very large audience. An informal reception was given in honor of the visitors at the State Normal School, presided over by Prof. N. B. Young, at which short addresses were made by all the members of the party.

Prof. N. B. Young, president or the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Rev. C. F. Sams, Dr. A. S. Jerry, M. G. Gardner and others spared neither pains nor expense to make the visiting party's coming a successful one. President Young and members of the faculty, had the entire visiting party to view all departments of the college and expressions of praise were given of what they saw. Indeed it was surprising to many to learn of the fine facilities afforded the Negro youth to acquire an academic as well as an industrial education at this college.

## AT LAKE CITY.

Sunday, at 8 a. m., the party arrived at Lake City. Dr. Washington was met by a large committee, headed by Mr. B. J. Jones and Rev. Rogers. After a well prepared breakfast at the home of B. J. Jones, several of the churches and Sunday Schools were visited and addressed by members of the party. Later, a large concourse of people of both races assembled in the court house, where Dr. Washington spoke for one hour or more. At first sight, there was not that expression of welcome which characterized the faces of the white people at previous points visited, but Dr. Washington's address was of the kind and character which gradually drew from his white hearers repeated applause during his entire address. White and black men warmly greeted him at the conclusion of the speech and members of both races spoke of the benefit which he had conferred upon them by his presence and his



Dr. Washington and party preparing to make a trip to Fessenden Academy, 8 miles from Ocala

wise and conservative advice to both races.

## ARRIVES AT OCALA.

Ocala was reached about 1 o'clock a. m. Monday. Great enthusiasm was manifested on reaching this city. Here the moral atmosphere appeared to be more wholesome on arrival. The number of business men who met the party at the depot were owners and managers of the well-to-do enterprises, such as drug stores, big farms, grocery stores, department establishments and manufacturing concerns. The committee awaiting the arrival of the train, numbered among its leading men, Dr. W. P. Nelson, J. D. McDuffie, Dr. W. P. Wilson, F. P. Gausen, J. W. Alexander, R. S. Smith, C. H. Steward, Levy Alexander, Jos. L. Wiley; Geo. Giles and many others of like position.

Early in the day Dr. Washington and party were driven in automobiles to Fessenden Academy, eight miles north of the city, where a ten minutes address was delivered by Dr. Washington, then followed a hasty view of all the modern arranged departments of the college, by the party.

Returning to Ocala, a long line of parade was formed with carriages, automobiles etc., headed for the fair grounds where there general speaking took place. Fully 5000 people were on the grounds.

The exercises here were under the direction of Dr. W. P. Wilson, president of the Local Business League. Here Dr. Washington was introduced by Judge W. S. Bullock in an address that for sincerity and highest praise can have no equal.

## JUDGE BULLOCK'S ADDRESS

"My Fellow Citizens of Marion County:

"Man, made in the image of God, is the instrument through which He manifests His divine will. In the evolution of time, when His purpose was to be accomplished He stretched forth His hand, laid it upon that man that He had set apart for the purpose. When He wanted His divine will made known He found a Samuel. When the condition of servitude and oppression of His chosen people demanded a leader and law-giver, He raised up a Moses. When the signs of the times must be explained to His people, He brought forth a Daniel. When the exigencies of war were present, a David was found; when the plan of salvation, through the atoning blood of a crucified Savior was to be expounded, the magic touch of the finger of God opened the eyes of the great Apostle Paul, and the world that sat in darkness was made to understand. When, in our own day, a little band of patriots, desiring to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, sought refuge in our liberty loving land, and when in due season, it became necessary to shake off the yoke of oppression that hindered the free exercise of this right, He rambled amidst the mountain ranges of old Virginia and presented us the father of our country; when, beneath the galling yoke of bondage, the bitter wail of the poor, ignorant and superstitious Negro found its way to the throne of grace, the Christian spirit of an intelligent nation provided us the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

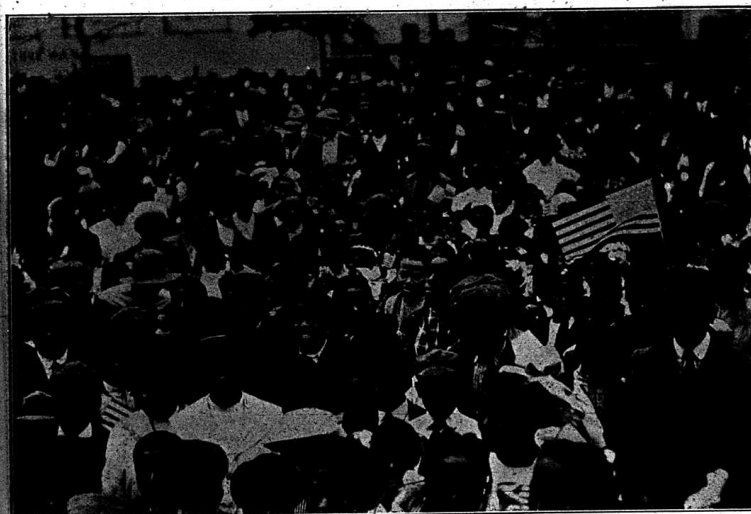
"Thus, a condition has arisen, one truly described as 'without precedent or parallel.' What are we to do with the Negro? This must be answered by the intelligent Christian spirit of the people of the nation. We of the Southland are most vitally interested in the solution of this question. This is our land, the land of our fathers and our children. Beneath these vine-clad rocks and citrus groves rests the ashes of our dear ones. Beneath these sunlit skies and cotton fields, we must live, and our children after us. This is the home of the Negro. These are his lands. These are his skies. We must live together. The prosperity of the one is the advancement of the other. The failure of the one is the discouragement of the other.

"Our future peace, happiness and prosperity rest within our keeping. God grant that we acquit ourselves as men; men worthy of so great a charge.

In presenting to you, my friends, this distinguished citizen. Dr. Washington, I feel that I speak with prophetic vision when I say that God has again rambled amongst the hills and dales of the Old Dominion and produced a leader of this benighted and unfortunate race of people according to His own choosing.

"Dr. Washington needs no introduction to you. His fame has far preceeded his coming in our midst.

"The few paltry words of commendation



School children at Jacksonville greeting Dr. Washington and party







Dr. Washington and party, teachers, pupils and citizens on the campus of Stanton Graded School, Jacksonville, Florida

to him that I might utter would be a poor tribute to his real worth. His great work in the interest of the Negro erects a monument more lasting than tables of stone. His precept and example to the Negro race stands as a beacon light whose luster cannot be dimmed, snuffing the bogs and sandbars, logs and snags across the channel of their advancement.

"We must esteem ourselves most favored to have such a man come in our midst. He is an inspiration to every Negro in this land and a benefactor to this nation. His wise counsel to the Negroes of this nation is known, his words of wisdom are imperishable and will endure forever.

"In presenting you to the people of this section, you are in a country where peace, amity and good will between the races prevail. I do not speak as one without knowledge of the fact. I was born and raised in this town, amongst the Negroes of this state, on my father's plantation, now a part of the corporate limits of the city. I have sat and listened to the old ghost stories of ignorance and superstition; how the old witches tied knots for their stirrups in the horses' manes and rode them at night; and that a certain old granny was a witch and could conjure you. With the boys, we would chase the old cotton-tail on moonlight nights down the cotton rows and over the old fields; planted the corn, picked the cotton, milked the cows, wrestled with the boys and grew along to manhood; so 'When I was a child, I spake as a child; I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things.' When the responsibilities of manhood came upon me, with other southern born and raised men, not 'nigger lovers' for political gain, but out of the promptings of a sympathetic heart, and the discharge of a duty, I undertook an associate trusteeship for the schools, thereby bringing me in close relationship in the educational line. My people have honored me with a judicial position and for a dozen years I have been brought in close relationship with the criminal nature of the Negro.

"I testify to you with knowledge of the fact, that the Negro receives a fair trial in the courts of this state. I have seen a Southern gentleman on a jury in a circuit court over which I presided, trying a Negro for rape; a man who shouldered his musket at the age of sixteen and made a gallant and brave confederate soldier during the whole war, but

stacked his musket when General Lee surrendered, rather than join in a verdict of conviction when the evidence did not convince him, lay on the bare floor of the court house two nights, when the weather was at freezing temperature.

"I would not have you believe that there have been no instances in which there had not been a miscarriage of justice and wrong done. When ignorance, viciousness and vice have, by misfortune, occupied the seat of reason and justice, and gained a temporary supremacy, the Negro has been wronged. Similar conditions have had like results where white men were involved.

"In this community the Negro is given an equal show in the race of life. He enters into the industrial contests and exhibits the fruit of industry, and is awarded first prizes at our county fairs. As a merchant he is liberally patronized by the white people, and when his wares and merchandise entitle him to it, he is given the preference in trade. As a mechanic and contractor, witness what he is doing in our city.

"In the educational and industrial lines

we are not ashamed. The grand work at Fessenden academy, under the able management of Prof. Wiley, justifies our proud boast.

"Dr. Washington, you are engaged in a great work. We sympathize with you in your delicate and arduous undertaking. The intelligent patriotism of this country is sustaining you.

"My countrymen and friends, I commend you to our distinguished guest on this occasion. He comes upon a mission that we welcome. He is the leader of the Negro race in America. In our fair land, he destroys the idols that have been erected by demagogues and unworthy politicians and is erecting in their stead schools of industry and intelligence. He is taking the benighted, vicious, ignorant and superstitious Negro from his condition and clothing him in the garments of industry, intelligence and morality. In short, he is qualifying the Negro for citizenship. His work entitles him to our aid and co-operation. I commend him to your intelligent consideration, and ask that you extend to him in this great work the hand and heart of encouragement."



Dr. Washington and party at the Depot, St. Augustine, Fla., on the road to Jacksonville.

The Daily Judge Bullock "Dr. Washington's magnificence."

"He said debtedness that race and free man could be that were under he said that the Negro race ex of song; that n songs as well could sing the. Then he the Hampton l of some of tho rarely been he a day.

"Dr. Wash very much aff given in his h his speech sca extracts only lack the fervor ment given his introduction a thousand who

Dr. Washi the most keen lived during Mayor Ro T. Monroe, M the Banner, s men occupied

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Monday a party reached very large rec G. S. Middleto ton, Hon. C. I A. Perrin, J. Green, C. W Bryan.

At 7:30 ne Tampa Bay C N. Clinton pr United States port, made th Mr. McFarla When referri achievements Negro, the a sponded in a of a hearty w itor. Dr. Wa was accorded characterized

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At 6 o'clock, the part the north bot land. At thi were met by

The Daily Ocala Banner, referring to Judge Bullock's address, said:  
"Dr. Washington responded to Judge Bullock's magnificent introduction as one inspired."

"He said that he acknowledged the indebtedness that the Negro owed to the white race and freely acknowledged that the white man could beat the black man in most things that were undertaken by the two races, but he said that there was one thing in which the Negro race excelled and that was in the gift of song; that no race could sing the Negro songs as well as the Negroes themselves could sing them."

"Then he called upon Major Moton, of the Hampton Institute to lead in the singing of some of those songs, and such singing has rarely been heard in this community in many a day."

"Dr. Washington seemed to have been very much affected with the demonstration given in his honor, and the extracts given of his speech scarcely do him justice. These extracts only cover the general topics and lack the fervor and the inspiration of the moment given him by Judge Bullock's splendid introduction and the applause of the five thousand who were present."

Dr. Washington's response was one of the most keenly touching that had been delivered during the series.

Mayor Robertson, Judge Bullock, Mr. T. T. Monroe, Mr. Z. T. Chambliss, editor of the Banner, and many prominent colored men occupied seats on the platform.

#### REACHES TAMPA.

Monday at 5 o'clock p. m., the touring party reached Tampa and was received by a very large reception committee, among them: G. S. Middleton, chairman, Hon. J. N. Clinton, Hon. C. H. Alston, J. T. King, Rev. D. A. Perrin, J. Andrew Williams, Rev. J. B. Green, C. W. Patterson, and Prof. C. A. Bryan.

At 7:30 nearly every seat in the spacious Tampa Bay Casino was occupied. Hon. J. N. Clinton presided. Hon. M. B. McFarlane, United States Collector of Customs at this port, made the formal introductory address. Mr. McFarlane made an eloquent address. When referring to Dr. Washington and his achievements in the uplift of the American Negro, the audience, black and white, responded in a warm manner, that left no doubt of a hearty welcome of the distinguished visitor. Dr. Washington spoke for one hour and was accorded a similar reception as had characterized previous audiences.

The population of Tampa is largely composed of Cubans, many of whom speak English very fluently and very naturally, manifested a great deal of interest in making the occasion a success.

At the conclusion of the meeting, automobiles and carriages moved the party off to Ybor City, about one mile distant from Tampa proper.

Here Dr. Washington and party were banqueted at a Spanish supper. Covers were laid for three hundred. Cubans, Spaniards and Negroes spared neither pains nor money to make the festivities the liveliest witnessed during the entire tour. Toasts were responded to in Spanish and English.

The schedule allowed the visitors to stop over night at Tampa. Here was shown the most cordial welcome and hospitality at the homes of the race.

#### AT LAKELAND.

At 6 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, the party left Tampa on the north bound train for Lakeland. At this point the party were met by a citizen's com-



Dr. Washington and party leaving Daytona for Jacksonville

mittee, headed by Prof. W. A. Rochelle. The speaking took place at the fair grounds, possibly a mile or more from Lakeland. Platform and seats had been put in good order for the accommodation of the mass of people who had assembled.

President of the State Business League M. M. Lewey, called the vast audience's attention to the purposes of Dr. Washington's visit. Dr. Washington was then introduced by Gen. J. A. Cox, an ex-Confederate soldier who represented the County school board. Dr. Washington here received the most remarkable tribute of his life. Gen. Cox is a typical Southerner of the old school, venerable, white haired, shoulders stooping, yet he stood erect in soul as he poured forth sentiments of good will and cheer to the Negroes in the audience. He referred in a feeling manner to his experiences with the slaves on his plantation while a boy, and afterwards as he became a man, and to the fidelity of his own slaves when he went to war. The General declared that when he set forth to war, there was a fight amongst six of the slaves about his own age as to which of them should accompany him, and that to the herculean efforts of his Negro aide, he now owed his life. This boy, he declared, bore him off the field wounded while the Federal soldiers were within fifty yards of his body, and that while no white person save his wife, aged father

and child were on the plantation during hostilities, they were tenderly cared for by the thirty odd slaves left behind. "God forbid, that I should now say one word or do one thing against the Negro," he said in closing his address.

The crowd was not as large as had been at other places, yet the cordial welcome and enthusiasm of both races were equal to, if not surpassing other gatherings in the itinerary.

#### AT EATONVILLE.

Tuesday, late in the afternoon, the party reached Eatonville by special train from Lakeland. The Tuskegee Student referring to the stop at Eatonville, says:

"A special train was secured to conduct the party from Lakeland to Eatonville, the seat of the Robert Hungerford school, begun several years ago by R. C. Calhoun, a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute, and in many respects has grown to be one of the most useful schools that have come out of Tuskegee. Since the death of Mr. Calhoun, the principal and founder, the work has been carried on by Mrs. Calhoun and an able corps of assistants. Some misunderstanding in the itinerary lead the people of Eatonville and surrounding territory to expect Dr. Washington at ten o'clock in the morning, and several thousand colored people as well as a number of tourists who make their winter homes in the community, had gathered to hear him. The crowd had not in the least abated at five o'clock when Dr. Washington and his party arrived at the grounds." Some old time plantation singing was done by the students in a creditable manner, and after Dr. Washington had concluded, several other members of the party delivered short addresses.

#### IN PALATKA.

The party left Eatonville after midnight, arriving at Palatka Wednesday 4:30 a. m. Notwithstanding the early morning hour, special committee was in waiting for the arrival of the train.

Prof. T. E. Debose, Dr. W. T. White and Rev. E. Wells, were the first to approach the car. Dr. Geo. C. Hall of Chicago, the only member of the party awake, notified M. M. Lewey, who immediately had a conference with the committee, on arrangements for



During short stop at DeFuniak Springs Dr. Washington converses from car window





Dr. Washington at Lakeland. Bishop G. W. Clinton opens the meeting with prayer

the day.

At 7:30 o'clock the party was comfortably located in the houses prepared for their guests. At 10:30 Howard Opera House was the scene of an enthusiastic gathering of both races. M. M. Lewey made the formal introduction of Dr. Washington.

When the speaker arose he was received with repeated applause. Dr. Washington's address here was not as long as on other occasions, for the reason that the remaining points had to be made within schedule time.

#### ARRIVES AT DAYTONA.

The party reached Daytona late in the afternoon and was immediately driven to the Girls' Industrial School, of which Mrs. Mary Bethune is principal. Dr. Washington made one address in the evening at the First Presbyterian Church to a large audience of colored people, and the next morning at the theatre, to an audience composed for the most part, of white people, winter tourists and natives of the community.

One remarkable fact about Florida which was noted by all members of the party was the difference between the East and West Coasts. The West Coast of Florida is thinly settled and is largely given over to lumbering and to the manufacture of turpentine. The country is sparsely settled and frontier like. The East Coast had been largely settled by the people from the North and occupied by winter tourists. The result was that in the course of the journey the party had an opportunity to meet many different types of people and to visit communities where the feeling between the races was very different. In spite of this, Dr. Washington was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm by members of both races.

#### TO JACKSONVILLE BY SPECIAL TRAIN.

To reach Jacksonville at a convenient hour, or earlier than the regular announced schedule, a special was provided.

Dr. Washington and party arrived in Jacksonville at 5 P. M., on the 7th, and were met by a committee in automobiles, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Blodgett, A. L. Lewis, W. H. Thompson, Dr. A. W. Smith, C. C. Manigault, Dr. M. F. McEary, W. S. Sumter, George Kirkpatrick, M. Blocker, W. J. Geter, Dr. J. Harvey Smith, G. Fred Douglas, L. L. Pratt, J. D. McLendon, C. H. Anderson, S. E. Schell, and others. All were driven to the Richmond Hotel, save Dr. Washington and his private secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott who were entertained at the residence of Mr. A. L. Lewis. Hon. J. C. Napier, Dr. J. A. Kenney and M. M. Lewey were entertained at Dr. J. Seth Hills. An elaborate program

had been arranged for the speaking which took place at the Duval Theater. Mr. W. S. Sumter presided, and introduced Mr. J. H. Blodgett who in turn introduced Mr. G. C. Bedell, a prominent attorney and member of county school board to introduce Dr. Washington.

An audience greeted Dr. Washington that filled every seat in the theater. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. Patterson, and a chorus was rendered by the students of Stanton High School, and a selection by the male quartette from the Florida Baptist Academy.

Dr. Washington's address was listened to with the greatest interest, many of the white citizens being present. Frequently was he applauded and all present showed that his coming was a benefit. A big collation was given in honor of Dr. Washington and party, in Odd Fellows Temple, and many attended, men only. The next day was entirely used showing Dr. Washington and party about the city, visiting the schools and places of business owned and operated by colored citizens. At each of the schools the party was received with youthful enthusiasm, and Dr. Washington delivered an address, followed by members of his party. The day was closed at the Fla. Baptist Academy, where a good dinner was

served in the dining room of the institution. Dr. Davidson, all of the food being prepared in the school kitchen under the supervision of the teacher of domestic science.

At Jacksonville, an original song was sung in honor of Dr. Washington by a chorus from the Clinton Graded School.

Throughout the State, from Pensacola East, then South to the land of oranges, lake and flowers, again up the East Coast to Jacksonville, Dr. Washington received ovation, from white and black alike, as if the whole populace was responsive to his efforts to promote further progress among the colored people and to bring about more friendly relation between the races.

## WITH THE FORTH ESTATE

Signs of progress in the field of Afro-American journalism, with crisp comment thereon. ❧ ❧ ❧

By R. W. Thompson.

The Nashville Globe has been enlarged.

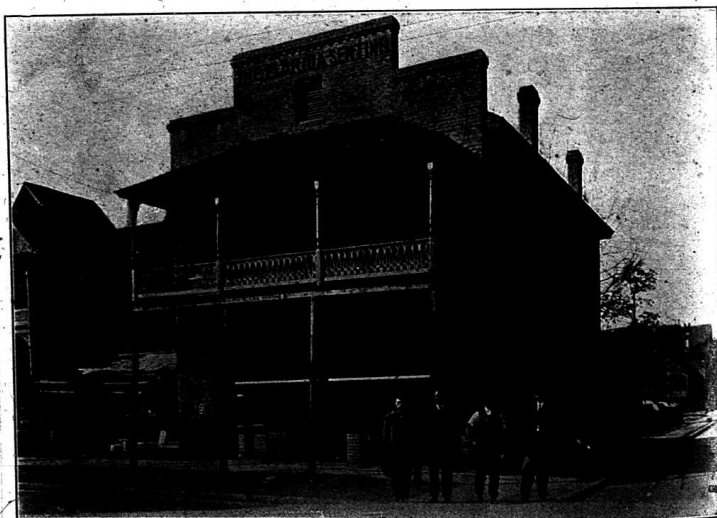
An exchange says: "Hardin Tolbert, a former student of the Kentucky Normal Institute, is proving to be one of the best newspaper correspondents among the colored race. His headquarters are at Frankfort, Ky."

C. D. Sadler, a hustling young newsgatherer, represents the Baltimore Times in Washington.

Capt G. W. Blount, the competent and painstaking assistant to Major R. R. Moton at Hampton Institute, has installed a machine, at a school, sending out some effective news notes and graphical written reports bearing upon the extension work of the school.

Dr. W. J. White, who, for more than thirty years, has edited the Georgia Baptist on a high plane, says, in a recent letter: "The battles of the Lord and the oppressed people have engaged my time, my thought and my deepest concern. Personalism has no charms for me. In journalism I take pleasure in saying a good word for any good man or woman, and rarely speaking disparagingly of any. If I cannot help a fellowman I prefer to let him alone rather than keep him down. Right you are!"

Dr. W. M. Davidson, the head of the public school of Wysshington, is a firm believer in the power of the press, and among many other good things he has done since he went to the capital, is to point out to his teachers the value of impressing upon the minds of the students that they should devote some part of each day to reading the newspapers and thus keep posted upon the current events and current thought of the world and of the community in which they live. Re'ring to the mutual interdependence of the schools and the press



Exterior view of The Florida Sentinel Building





much of her time in Paris during her sojourn abroad. She is an accomplished linguist, a connoisseur in art, and is achieving success as an instructor in languages at the State University, putting in her time largely because of the good she can do, rather than because of any pecuniary benefit she may derive therefrom.

The Dallas Express and the Calvert Bugle, as a result of a friendly controversy over the number of Negro journals published in Texas, have "dug up" twenty-five or more, and it is stated that even this long list does not embrace them all. The people of the country would like for the Express and the Bugle to take up the matter seriously and give a complete list of the colored papers now being issued in the "Lone Star State."

Dr. J. E. Wood, of Danville, Ky., who edits the scholarly "Danville Torchlight," in connection with his other activities as a Baptist minister, undertaker, job-printer and grand master of the Good Samaritans, gives the modern journalist a broad hint as to how to reduce the high cost of living. He offers to accept as payment for subscriptions, chickens, potatoes, meats, fresh or smoked, butter and eggs, and wood. Brother Wood may be reviving some of the ancient practices once restricted to "ye country editor," but who can say he is not "onto his job?"

The year 1912 offers the race press the opportunity of its life to be of real service to its constituency. Seize it ye men of the quill!

Both political parties will utilize the services of the colored news bureaus, to secure wide publicity for their "wares." The syndicated news system is the best medium yet devised for the broad dissemination of information about people and events. Only the narrow-minded and "back number" newspaper man refuses to grasp the new order of things.

The veteran T. Thomas Fortune is chief editorial writer on The New York Age.

Time was when the public depended upon announcements from the pulpit for their knowledge of what was going on in the Iowa. Now they read the newspapers to get the facts. This denotes genuine progress.

Cary B. Lewis, the energetic young editor of the Illinois Chronicle, recently made a tour of the South, to study the educational and commercial situation there, in its relation to the Negro. His observations appeared in the Chronicle. Mr. Lewis is a fine type of the brilliant young Negro of the South, who, outgrowing local opportunities, has gone to a metropolitan northern city and "made good." Visitors who go to Chicago and fail to see the effervescent Lewis, have not seen Chicago.

## MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

### Dr. Daniel H. Williams Ends Fifteenth Annual Visit to the Institution.

By Cary B. Lewis.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—What may well be termed an epoch making event in the annals of surgery among Negroes in this country took place at the Meharry Medical College here when the fifteenth annual surgical clinic was held in Hubbard Hospital for the benefit of the senior and junior classes of the medical school, the internes of the hospital, and medical graduates from over the South who desire to witness the operations, thereby becoming more skillful themselves by practical illustration. The clinic lasted one week, during which time thirty seven major operations of every kind known to the surgical profession were performed with delicacy, skill and technique such as a born wielder of the knife as the noted Chicago surgeon, Dr. Daniel H. Williams, is recognized to be all over the world. Dr. Williams is chief clinical instructor at the Meharry Medical College, the largest Negro medical institution for the education of Negroes exclusively in this country and pays a visit each year there for the purpose of giving to the students the newest and best that modern surgery imparts.

No little credit is due to a number of the Nashville doctors for the part they played in the great event who assisted Dr. Williams with the operations. This city's two lending surgeons, Dr. F. A. Stewart, who is professor of surgery at Meharry and Dr. R. F. Boyd, who is perhaps the best known Negro surgeon in all the Southland, were very important factors. His every act was minutely explained while the surgeon was in action by these two surgeons, even to the motion of his hands and those witnessing the work were so eager to hear and learn that it was indeed an interesting sight to see. Other Nashville physicians who were active in the operating room were: Dr. C. V. Boman, the specialist; Drs. J. H. McMillan, J. H. Hale, H. T. Noel and Dr.



DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS

G. H. Bandy. The latter administered the anesthesia, and this was done in a manner that bespeaks much for his knowledge in this particular. One of the most noticeable things about Dr. Bandy's work was that at no time during an operation did he appear to see, hear or pay attention to anything but the condition of the patient who was being operated on. There was not one brief instant at any time during the entire week when an operation was being performed that Dr. Bandy could not tell the operating surgeon the exact condition of his patient. The internes and nurses come in next for their share of praise for the part they took in the clinic, the conduct of each showing that their training is thorough. J. T. Givens, Samuel Cottrell, Samuel Utley and Mrs. Francis, were the internes, who performed their duty well and the manner in which the great mass of instruments were handled by Misses Minnie D. Woodard, Mattie D. Fletcher and Eliza Parrish, nurses who had charge of the sterilizing equipment, was not only a great help to the operator, but made the onlookers feel during the critical periods a sort of confidence that was particularly pleasing to all, and left no doubt in the minds of those present that the experience and training which had been given them, under the leadership and guiding hand of Miss C. C. Hunt, the Head-Nurse of the Hubbard Hospital, together with that assistance received by Dr. Josie E. Well, Superintendent of the hospital, is all that could be expected.

When those noble, philanthropic, Christian gentlemen, the Meharry brothers, all of whom have long since passed to their reward, made it possible for a Negro institution where medical science could be taught, they could not have had higher hopes for the success in the attempt to give the Negro men and women medical education than is now realized at this institution. Advancements have been made each year along all lines, and step by step, Meharry has gone higher until at present not only is it the largest Negro medical school in the world, but is recognized as being one of the leading institutions of its kind in point of proficiency, in existence, according to a statement recently published by the Carnegie foundation. The fifteen hundred or more physicians, dentists and pharmacists who are graduates of the institution constitute more than one-half of the men and women of these professions in the South and they have established good records, professionally and financially, as well as having been well received by the professional men of the white race throughout the South.

To such men as Dr. Daniel H. Williams, who has just completed his fifteenth visit to this institution is due, in a large measure, the great success of the graduates. The knowledge and inspiration received from such a noted expert in his line is compelled to have a salient influence upon the future career of a senior who witnesses his skill and fires within him an ambition to reach the highest standard and maintain it. To have come in personal contact with and receive the inspiration which must be felt from such personal contact, as comes from such a man as Dr. Williams, a recognized authority, and who has been mentioned as having reached the heights of his profession, is indeed a privilege of which any medical student might feel proud.

In connection with the new hospital which will, when completed, cost more than \$50,000, is the nurse

training school, which was carried on before the erection of the Hubbard Hospital, at Mercy Hospital, and managed by R. F. Boyd. With the increased facilities which the new hospital gives for clinical instruction, the nurse training school is rapidly rising to a point of proficiency. Graduate nurses have no difficulty in obtaining employment, there being a great demand for colored trained nurses throughout the South.

The new hospital stands as a monument to George W. Hubbard, Dean of the Meharry Medical College, who has, for nearly forty years, been engaged in the medical education of the Negro race. His gentle and kindly disposition, faithful service and sacrificial spirit, has won the admiration of every man, woman and child whom he has come in contact with, and to never failing devotion to the welfare of the school, the best part of his life of which has been spent in its interest, is due, in the main, and certainly more than to other individual, the greatest credit for the upbuilding of such a wonderful institution as the Meharry Medical College.

## GEO. GILES & COMPANY COTTON FACTORS

One of the unique institutions of Florida is the Sea Island Cotton Factory, at Ocala.

This factory is owned and operated by Mr. Geo. Giles, one of the level headed business men of the thrifty colored population of that splendid city. Mr. Giles has a large story factory filled with the latest gin and other machinery devoted to caring for Sea Island Cotton. Last year he shipped to Northern and European mills nearly a thousand bales of this high class fibre. He employs often as many as thirty men and the prospects are bright for larger business.

This industry has been greatly aided by the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Giles. He is ever encouraging the farmers to plant the staple that does not spoil and is always ready to help. This large business is run most systematically and is appreciated, as it puts into circulation thousands of dollars to the benefit of the section in which it is located.

In addition to being large cotton factors the firm of Geo. Giles & Co. is the largest dealer in the world selling the far-famed velvet bean. Last season this firm sold 100 bushels of velvet beans and the prospects are bright for business quite as large next season. The firm has promoted most liberally farmers' conferences for the instruction of farmers, to the end that they might share more fully in this fortune-making plant. The firm is now filling orders and some shipments are going to foreign countries as well as to many southern states.

In addition to the cotton and velvet bean interests, Mr. Giles is a partner in a general merchandise store that is otherwise owned and operated by his excellent wife Mrs. Geo. Giles.

The cotton factory is the center of great activity and is general headquarters for cotton planters. For information address Geo. Giles, Ocala, Fla.

## Money Will Work For You.

Make your money work for you. It will earn all day, all night and does not stop on Sunday.

Buy stock in the Metropolitan Real Estate Company of Ocala, Fla. Capital \$25,000, incorporated under the laws of Florida.

Last dividend declared was 18 per cent. You can buy shares at \$12.50, 10 shares will cost only \$125. You can buy one or more. Your money with other money will make you more money. Stop and wait for stock. Buy NOW. Wait no longer.

Responsible business men manage M. R. and I. Co. GEO. GILES, President F. P. GADSON, Treasurer

(Cotton Factor) Merchant  
REV. S. D. STEWART, Secretary  
HOME OFFICE OCALA, FLORIDA



# The FLORIDA SENTINEL

Entered at the Postoffice at Pensacola, Florida as Second Class Mail Matter.

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M. M. LEWEY, Editor and Publisher

In the extended information given on Florida lands located in Escambia County in this edition, lands in other counties in the State could have been referred to as being as equally fertile in the production of rich commercial vegetation. From reliable sources we note, that Walton County, about one hundred miles west of Pensacola, in which is found Defuniak Springs where thousands of northern and western people spend months on account of the healthy condition of the location—as we started to say—Walton County is among the most productive counties in the State. Its soils are loamy, rich and fertile and capable of high cultivation.

The very best approval of this particular publication by the friends of the Sentinel, is one year's subscription to this paper, sent at once direct to this office. This sort of encouragement leads on to better Negro journalism.

This annual edition of the Sentinel is the product of Negro brains and hands. Even the photographic artist who furnished the photos for engraving work is a Negro. We do not say this because white men could not have accomplished the same work, but we are simply saying it, because Negroes did it and we are proud of it.

The publisher of The Florida Sentinel would gladly give reliable references to any one seeking information about Florida lands. Postage is always expected as a prerequisite to prompt answers.

Says the Durham Reformer, with absolute verity: "Dr. Thirkield's elevation to the Bishopric leaves a vacancy at Howard to which any colored man might feel honored to aspire. To say that there are no colored men capable of filling such a position is a mistake, which none but the most prejudiced would dare make. There are men among the colored people who possess the qualities which would tell for the advancement of Howard University. Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of our own city, is possibly the best all-round man that could be relied upon to keep the school up to its present progressive pace." If Dr. Sheppard can see his way to take up the work at Howard University, he would make an ideal president for that great institution.

The colored waiter has a fine chance to "make good" while the frenzied labor agitators are struggling with the hotel owners. When the black man secures his place in the dining rooms of the best hosteleries, he is simply taking back the place that belongs to him by the logic of events. He need feel no compunction about being a "strike-breaker" for the unions have no compunctions about denying him the right to earn his bread in any of the callings they control. The Negro has no use for the labor unions for the simple reason that the labor unions have no use for him.

## THE ADVERTISERS

The advertisers who occupy space in this edition are among the most prominent business men, white and black, in the country. We congratulate ourselves for so exceptional a consideration given us by the business communities represented on these pages.

The thousands of inches of advertising space in these columns, represent millions of dollars, honestly and justly earned through

the medium of legitimate trade, and we take the position, that newspapers which enter into a contract to assist in the development of trade are morally and legitimately bound to render value for value in an effort to increase the earning capacity of every advertiser with whom the publishers have contracted to give publicity for the sale of specific goods offered to the public.

We wish to make it known, therefore, that the thousands of this edition we are sending out, it will be gratifying to the publisher of this paper if those who may have occasion to ask or write concerning the goods or wares offered for sale found on these pages, they will mention the fact of having seen the offer in the annual edition of the Florida Sentinel.

## CORRECTION.

The picture at the top of page 12 is Edward Waters College at Jacksonville and not Stanton Graded School as published.—Ed.

## "THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT"

The trail of the serpent can be detected by the slime and venom he exudes as he worms his way along. The trail of the two-legged—or human—serpent is likewise determinable by the lies, foul gossip and malicious misrepresentation that invariably marks his travels. He visits the church, the school, the parlor of fashionable society, the newspaper office and stands in the market-place haranguing the confiding multitude.

Industrious as the bee, he makes no honey. His sting is all he leaves behind. Ubiquitous of person, lithe of tongue, fertile in evil imagination, he scatters false reports, whispers veiled innuendoes and purveys scandal, to the confusion of one's friends and to the delight of his enemies. He thrives on a fictitious importance, self-constituted, and fostered by the manifest fear of the vulnerable who shrink from his black-mailing threats. He is tolerated, flattered and cajoled, in the hope that his fangs may be lulled into inaction.

Abusing everybody else, this serpent is furious when given a dose of his own medicine by a warrior worthy of his steel as a slinger of mud. Yet he wilts when he meets his match and betrays himself as a vainglorious bluffer. Tyrannical toward his vassals, he is a whining sycophant in the presence of his superiors. He is indeed "all things to all men."

Have you such a serpent in your home town? Is his slimy trail followed by a perceptible "sloughing-off" of weak-kneed "friends," made doubtful of your genuineness by his artfully-administered poison? Have your enemies been heartened by the sneaking comfort offered by this wolf who comes in the garb of the lamb and gloats fiendishly as he stabs you in the back? Has your onward march been impeded by the miasmatic atmosphere generated by this two-legged serpent, who retails cheap gossip while you are engrossed in the duty of earning a living for your family?

If so, what are you doing to rid the community of him and all his kind? What can you do to neutralize the baleful influence he delights to exert?

There is a rich reward in waiting for the fairy prince who can relieve society of this two-legged serpent's slimy presence, driving them into the sea, as St. Patrick is said to have driven the snakes that once infested the Emerald Isle.

Every page of this edition was set up and made up under the supervision of Mr. Wm. H. Campbell, who has been at the head of the mechanical department of the Florida Sentinel office for more than sixteen years.

What the skilled Negro printers need is an opportunity.

The entire edition is the product of our own plant; the presswork being in charge of John F. Lewey.

## NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

To Be Held in Chicago—Delegates From Nearly Every State in the Union to be Present—Local Chicago Committees at Work.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the National Negro Business League will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 21, 22 and 23, 1912. The Local Negro Business League of Chicago has secured the Seventh Regiment Armory for the sessions.

Delegates intending to be present should, as early as practicable, notify W. D. Neighbors, Secretary Chicago Negro Business League, 3517 State Street, Chicago, of such intention, so that proper accommodations may be reserved.

Last year, nearly every state in the Union was represented at the annual meeting held in Little Rock. Officers of the organization are now earnestly at work to secure at Chicago an even larger gathering. The Little Rock meeting set a high standard in point of attendance, attractiveness of program, and hospitality of its citizens, but the Chicago League is striving to have the coming meeting surpass all previous ones. The Chicago Chamber of Commerce joined with the Local Negro Business League in inviting the National Organization to meet in Chicago, and is co-operating to welcome and entertain those who may attend.

Very low reduced rates will be offered from all parts of the country, and especially from the South, for the meeting. Local Leagues are urged to elect delegates at once. Experience has shown that the railroad authorities in every section of the country are willing to arrange for Special Pullman or Tourist Car parties. It is earnestly desired that plans for such parties be arranged for as early as practicable.

Some of the strongest men and women of the Negro race will be present and speak at the coming meeting. These gatherings annually bring together a group of hopeful, energetic, aspiring and successful men and women who are doing their part of the world's work. Sessions of the following affiliated organizations will be held at the same time: The National Negro Bankers' Association; the National Negro Funeral Directors' Association; the National Negro Press Association, and the National Negro Bar Association—a group of the strongest organizations in the country among the Negro people.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Pres.,

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Cor. Secretary,

J. C. NAPIER, Chairman Ex. Committee.

You will find elsewhere in this edition the names and locations of a few of the professional men of the race who are actively pursuing their professions in Florida. In the practice of law, medicine and dentistry, Florida is represented by men educated in some of the best colleges as well as professional schools in the country. It is remarkable, too, to know that in the apothecary line of business, you will find in all important centers of the State the most attractively arranged and modernly equipped drug stores owned and managed by colored men, supplied with pharmacists thoroughly skilled in the art of compounding drugs.

With all that we have said, the field for the practice of the several professions is only partially occupied in this State.

There yet remains many communities in Florida in which the educated, level headed and common sense Negro engaged in any of the professions could locate and prosper with the growth of the town.



### THOSE WHO DIP THEIR PENS IN INK.

Washington, D. C. is to have a new race paper, 'tis said.

The Star of Zion and the New York Age have new presses.

The National Negro Press Association is to have a big meeting at Chicago in August, in connection with the session of the National Negro Business League. Cary B. Lewis, the Illinois member of the executive committee, will have general charge of the local arrangements, and all of the Chicago papers will cooperate enthusiastically in making the affair a success.

Sylvester Russell, the well-known dramatic critic, is making his home in Chicago with Dr. W. H. Davis at 3226 Prairie Avenue. His matter is in demand by many of the leading journals of both races, and great weight is attached to his opinion upon the merits of actors, singers and productions of every kind.

S. Tutt Whitney, the star luminary of the Southern Smart Set, is not only a character actor of marked ability and a playwright of originality and force, but is also a poet of quality.

Lew W. Henry, manager of the S. H. Dudley Theatre, Washington, D. C., is writing a history of the Negro on the Stage. Mr. Henry is personally acquainted with every artist who has since the early beginning of the race in the theatrical world, and will tell many hitherto unpublished things about such stars as H. H. Koranda, Sam Lucas, James Bland, Tom McIntosh, Wallace King, the Hyer Sisters, Ernest Hogan, George Walker and Bob Cole, and give a forecast for the future through interviews with such top-liners of today as S. H. Dudley, Bert Williams, Alda Overton, Walker, S. Tutt Whitney, Mme. Sissieretta Jones, Rosamond Johnson and others.

Editor W. T. Andrews, in a recent issue of the Sumter (S. C.) Defender, administers a few stunning uppercuts to professional editorial blackmailers and journalistic highwaymen.

The Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark., edited by Chester E. Bush, is putting up a bluff fight against the adoption of the "grandfather clause" by the vote of the people of Arkansas. It is jubilant over the refusal of the Democratic state convention to go on record in favor of measure and is "rapping" all Republican mossbacks who dare to give aid or comfort to the program for Negro disfranchisement.

Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke, of Washington, D. C., is planning to incorporate his miscellaneous essays and papers into a book.

Cyrus Field Adams, editor of the Chicago-South Appeal, is said to have the most comprehensive scrap-book owned by any man of the Negro race in this country.

Former Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, while in Louisiana, was editor and proprietor of a live race journal, which wielded great influence in political affairs during the reconstruction period.

R. R. Wright, Jr., who was re-elected editor of the Christian Recorder by the Kansas City General Conference, has completed the manuscript of "A History of the Negro in Pennsylvania," compiled from original data. Dr. Wright's latest report to the publication board of the A. M. E. Church shows that under his administration the Christian Recorder has nearly doubled in circulation.

John C. Dancy is writing the closing chapters of his "Life of Joseph L. B. Rice." This is to be a busy year for Mr. Dancy, as he has just been elected secretary of the Church Extension Board of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and will be a conspicuous figure in the presidential campaign.

Miss Annicholas Chiles, daughter of Editor Nick Chiles, is a skilled linotype operator on the Topeka Plaindealer, owned by her father.

Miss Myrtle Tolliver, business manager of the Pythian Monitor, Cincinnati, Ohio, is one of the ablest newspaper women in the land, and is an indispensable helper to Gen. Joseph L. Jones, the organ of the Knights of Pythias, and is given credit for a very large share of the work of bringing to the attention of the Supreme Court and President Taft the obnoxious discriminations of the white Pythians of the South against the black brethren of the order.

Miss Genevieve B. Maxfield, for a number of years the chief paragrapher and assistant editor of the Washington Bee, has been appointed a comparer in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

J. C. Glimmer, the editor of the high-class Charleston Advocate, is Librarian of the State of West Virginia, and is the only colored man in the country holding a state office. His assistant, J. Arthur Jackson, is also colored. Both are powerful factors in the political life of the mountain State.

"Phil" Waters, is clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Charleston, W. Va., is the official correspondent of popular journals.

W. T. Menard, son of J. Willis Menard, the first colored man elected to Congress, is now located in New York City, and will take an active part in the coming campaign as a citizen of the Empire State. For many years he was connected with the Government Printing Office at Washington, and besides being an expert linotype operator and rapid hand compositor, is a writer of force and brilliancy.

You cannot be the "whole cheese." There is always bound to be others.

President Taft deserves full credit for "strong-arming" peonage out of the Southland.

Jim Corbett will never be happy until he discovers a "whore" who can out Jack-Johnson out of business. Corbett should take something for that grouch he exhibits every Sunday in his letter on the sports of the day.

Mound Bayou, the Negro's model town, is pre-

paring for adequate fire protection. Fire limits will be established, within which no frame buildings can be erected in the future. It is being found that brick structures can now be put up almost as cheaply as frame buildings, lasting longer and offering a larger degree of safety.

Our Journalists and magazine writers are hearkening unto the recent warning of Dr. Booker T. Washington not to be "too learned" in their style. The offering of today show marked improvement in literary method. Simple language is the rule and the theme is handled directly and strongly, without elaborate introductions or tiresome conclusions. "Cut across the lots and say what you have to say at once," advise the Tuskegee "Wizard."

National Organizer Charles H. Moore is laboring hard to make the Chicago meeting of the National Negro Business League a record-breaker. There should be 10,000 people in the "Windy City" in August to witness the proceedings of the race's greatest organization for commercial advancement.

The newspaper men of Chicago, whatever their local differences, will be a unit in welcoming the National Negro Press Association. Cary B. Lewis, W. D. Neighbors, Julius F. Taylor, R. S. Abbott, S. B. Turner and the rest of the fellows of the "fourth estate," will be there with the "glad hand" extended.

These are the days when political comrades of years are parting company. "Every man to his own notion" is the watchword of the hour. "Brains will tell," regardless of color. T. J. Randall, a colored lawyer, wrote the inscription that is to be placed on the new City Hall in Oakland, Cal.

Keep your best eye on William Jennings Bryan at Baltimore.

The worst enemy you can have will run out of ammunition after a while. If you are the "real thing" your castle will stand the impact without serious consequences, and you will emerge from the ordeal stronger than ever.

Safety and sanity in politics, religion and society are the sheet-anchor of our American republic. It doesn't pay to go into frenzies about anything or anybody.

The energetic financial secretary of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Dr. J. S. Jackson, has figured out a plan whereby he can raise not less than \$150,000 per annum for the church, and place the church on a firm basis during the coming quadrennium. This will guarantee a prompt meeting of the expenses of the schools and benevolences under Zion, make possible the election of four Bishops in 1916.

Stick to the Constitution. Our liberties depend upon our refusal to take liberties with this sacred document.

The "hobble-skirt" is passing—unworn, unadorned and unsung.

Polse is a sign of intellectual power. The level-headed man never exults and unduly over-estimates, and is not visibly depressed by disappointments.

Judge M. W. Gibbs, at 90, is one of those noble men who have passed from shadow to Light. May his days be long in the land.

"Little Bay Beach," on a cozy bay near the Atlantic Ocean, just out of Norfolk, owned by L. W. Bright, the genial "mine host" of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Norfolk, gives promise of becoming one of the most popular summer resorts on the coast south of Cape May. Mr. Bright has enlarged his facilities for fishing, boating, crabbing and bathing, and a steady stream of visitors is expected there during the next three months. "Lem" Bright is a prince of good fellows, and holds his friends in the hooks of steel because he "meets everybody on the level and parts with them on the square."

The office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury was vacant such a short time that neither W. Sidney Pittman nor his son Lanford got a chance to put in a bid for it.

Congratulations are in order for Mr. George W. Harris, the energetic editor of the Amsterdam News of New York City, who has recently united in marriage with Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, one of Brooklyn's most graceful and accomplished society factor. Mrs. Harris is likewise one of the nation's most useful women, being ever ready to help any worthy movement for the uplift of humanity, and her beautiful home has been the rendezvous of the forces that have led in the constructive work for social redemption. After a brief honeymoon on the Atlantic coast, Mr. and Mrs. Harris will make their home in a cozy suburban villa at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Harris, who needs no introduction to the country, is known far and wide as one of the ablest most courageous and most scholarly journalists the race has produced in this country. He is a graduate of Harvard University, and is a master of all of the arts, sciences, "ologies" and letters. Besides molding sentiment through the opinion-page of the Amsterdam News and assisting in boosting its circulation to the top-notch in New York City, Mr. Harris contributes glib-edged space to the Brooklyn Eagle, the Boston Manuscript and other metropolitan dailies of the Caucasian race. He and his lovely bride have the best wishes of the craft for a long life and happiness unalloyed.

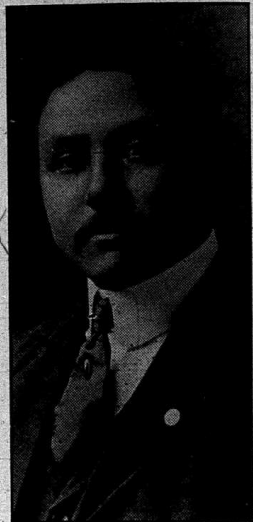
Crumb if comfort to Zion candidates: "Won't take long for four years to roll around."

A few Odd Fellows may go to the Atlanta B. M. C. to elect somebody. More will go to keep somebody from being elected.

Editor C. C. Clement, of the Star of Zion, aptly describes the recent Zion conference as a "negative" body. It will go down in history for the things it declined to do. The re-election of Editor Clement, however, is one of the right things the Conference did.

There are people who do not accept noise, bluster and brag as a substitute for logic.

Although the cost of living steadily increases, there are still a lot of folks who have nerve enough to indulge in matrimony.



R. W. THOMPSON  
By Cary B. Lewis

Richard W. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., is the race's best known national correspondent. Reaching an audience of not less than a million readers each week, it is but simple justice to declare that he stands in the front rank of those who are making history for the Negro people of this century. Believing that there is a field for the exploitation of the higher aspirations and the laudable achievements of the Negro race, he established a news bureau as the nation's capital. From this fountain has been sprea to the ends of the earth a continuous story of the triumph of colored heroes and heroines in the arena of education, religion, politics, business and industry that cannot fail to imbue posterity with a saving pride, generating an inspiration that will yield golden results for the future. In "making big men more influential and little men worth noticing," Mr. Thompson is a native of Kentucky, but was educated in Indianapolis, and much of his later life has been spent in Washington, where he located in 1894. At an early age he evinced a remarkable aptitude for public affairs. At school he was especially proficient in such studies as political economy, civil government, history, literature and social science.

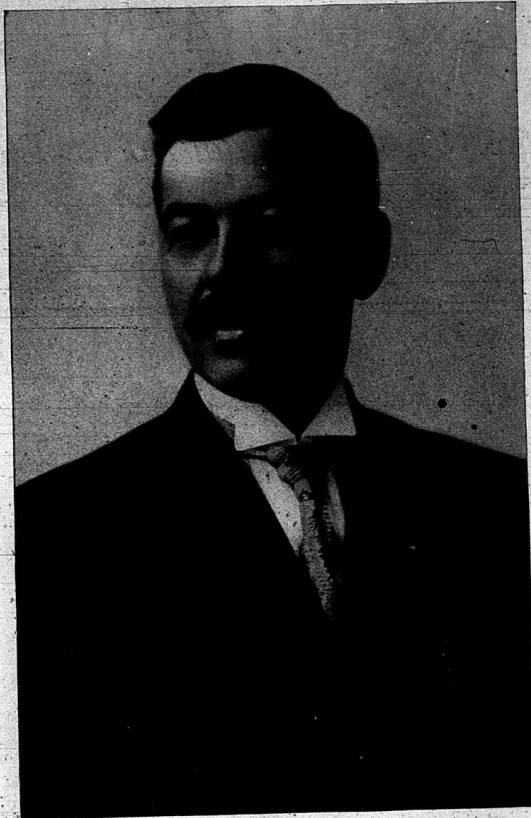
In 1879, Mr. Thompson became associated with Bagt & Co., in the publication of The Indianapolis Leader, the first journalistic venture launched in the Hoosier State leading the printing trade in its office. Taking as naturally to newspaper work as a "duck to water," he made himself an indispensable quantity in the Leader staff, and at seventeen was city editor. When the Indianapolis World was started in 1883, with Edwin F. Horn as editor, Mr. Thompson took charge of the city department, and during its palm days, held every position on it from work at the "cass" to foreman of the mechanical department, traveling agent and managing editor.

In 1889 he joined with the late Edward E. Cooper in founding The Indianapolis Freeman, the race's first illustrated journal, and occupied the editorial chair during its picturesque formative period, achieving a marked success in that unexplored field. From that time to the present, scarcely an issue of The Freeman has been without a contribution of some kind from Mr. Thompson's prolific pen. In Washington, as editor of The Colored American, founded, like The Freeman, by Mr. Cooper, Mr. Thompson, in the nation's spotlight, won even a greater distinction as an accomplished journalist. The critical, yet appreciative literateurs of the nation's capital acknowledged him to be a graceful, forcible and courageous thinker upon all the questions that affect the Negro's manifold development.

In his later career as a general correspondent and syndical writer, Mr. Thompson has maintained the same enviable reputation, and has established a lasting fame as a logical reasoner in sustained articles, a spicy paragrapher, an originator of attractive news-features and a keen observer of things worth while, with few rivals and no superiors in the realm of the "fourth estate."

In the matter of official recognition, Mr. Thompson has been quite fortunate, even if none of the so-called "big plums" have come his way. At fourteen he was a page in the Indiana Legislature, the first colored boy to serve in the capacity. He has been a clerk in the Marion County Auditor's Office, a letter-carrier in the Indianapolis post-office and at Washington has held responsible positions in the Government Printing Office, the Census Bureau, the War Department, and in the Treasury Department, being now attached to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In every assignment he has given eminent satisfaction.

Busy as Mr. Thompson has been, he has always found time to "dove-tail" with his official and newspaper labor some service for the general uplift of the race. For seven years he was president of the Second Baptist Lyceum, a debating forum of national fame; assisted in founding the Pen and Pencil Club, and was the founder and first president of the National Negro Press Association.



JOSEPH L. WILEY

Principal Jos. L. Wiley, the head of Fessenden Academy has been at Fessenden for fifteen years. He has worked most faithfully in behalf of the institution and has refused many tempting offers, greater in salary, in other sections, so that he might put the school on a strong foundation, financially. One of the features of the school is the business methods. The school's commercial rating is A 1.

## NOTES OF PROGRESS AMONG NEGROES

75 colored men met a few days ago at Columbus, Ohio, and formed an organization to encourage industry and thrift among the race.

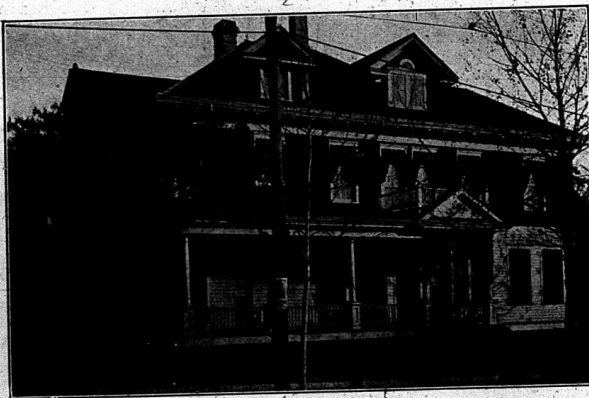
Mound Bayou, Miss., is to take steps to secure adequate fire protection. Fire limits are to be established within which no more frame buildings can be erected. It is found that substantial brick buildings can now be put up almost as cheaply as those of wood, and are far more durable, safe and economical.

William Clarence Matthews was recently appointed

assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, a place paying \$2,500 per annum.

N. B. Dodson's page of syndicated news concerning the progress of the Negro is carried by over 100 of the best colored papers in the country.

The Star of Zion and the Christian Recorder issued daily editions during the recent sittings of the general conferences of the Zion and the A. M. E. churches, of which they are respectively the official organs.



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. SETH HILLS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

## THE AFRO-AMERICAN ADVANCE.

## Signs of Progress All Along the Line of Human Helpfulness.

Tom Jackson, one of the best business men in Columbia, has about completed a \$12,000 brick building. The entire buildings and grounds are valued at about \$25,000. He is a first-class blacksmith and runs a shop in his building.

A few of the well-to-do colored residents of Atchison, Kan., are Dr. W. H. Hudson, rated at \$40,000; Messrs. John Kelly, \$50,000; George Irving, \$20,000 and J. D. Colbert, \$10,000.

Dr. J. T. Walton, real estate dealer in San Antonio, Texas, has handled business in his line within the last two years amounting to \$150,000. His weekly pay roll averages \$500.

Texas has more newspapers—twenty-nine in all—published by our people than any other state in the Union. These papers represent nearly 200,000 copies during a month. It is estimated that close to half a million of readers are reached every month. These periodicals represent an investment of nearly \$100,000 and give employment to about 300 persons.

The only complete electric light and power company in the United States owned, installed and operated by colored men, is located in the town of Boley. This company operates a plant which supplies the town with light and power, and this feature alone has been the means of attracting new and more substantial lines of investment into the town of Boley. The streets and



GEO. KIRKPATRICK

Proprietor of the Diamond Cafe, Jacksonville, Florida

buildings of the town are lighted by electricity from the plant of this company. The success of the plant is now assured, and the company will put in an ice plant and manufacturing establishment as soon as the arrangements can possibly be made for the machinery.

A full-blooded Negro, born in Germany, educated in Germany and Rome, and speaking 21 languages, recently called on the mayor in Columbus, O., and made application for employment in the service of the city.

An unusual case in Reno County, Kansas, recently was that of a colored woman, Mrs. Martha J. Marshall, who was examined as to her sanity by a jury of Negro men. Chas. Fulton, deputy probate judge, remarked that he never saw a finer set of men on a jury than those six colored men, one of them a doctor, another a minister and a third a law student, and all of them men who have good education and character.

Nashville, Tenn., is to have a \$20,000 colored library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who made the donation at the urgent request of Hon. J. C. Napier. The city council has agreed to make a regular appropriation for its maintenance.



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TABLE MEAL AND STOCK FEED

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA



## Those Who Dip Their Pens in Ink.

(Continued from page eighteen)

When Prof. John R. Hawkins captured the financial secretaryship of the A. M. E. Church at Kansas City, and Ira T. Bryant walked off with the A. M. E. Sunday School Union job, that settled the claims of the latter for official recognition, for the ministerial fraternity just had to have all of the plums that were left. Dr. C. V. Roman was sacrificed in the crush that followed. No layman, however able and talented, could have withstood the "flying wedge" that the brethren of the cloth immediately formed for the final rush at the "pie-counter."

Since that astute statesman, W. Murray Crane, insists upon retiring from the nation's Upper Chamber, what is the matter with the Hon. William Henry Lewis for United States Senator from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts? It is whispered that the Senatorial bee has been buzzing softly in Mr. Lewis' bonnet for some time. Hence, his hat may be considered to be in the ring. Mr. Lewis would fill Senator Crane's seat with becoming grace and dignity.

Notwithstanding their piteous pleas for relief, Missionary Bishops W. H. Heard and J. Albert Johnson had to go back to their posts in Africa, in keeping with the requirements of the compact entered into at Norfolk Conference in 1908. The eminent prelates are now on the second lap of their twelve-years' term of servitude in the Dark Continent.

Did you ever know John C. Dancy to fall to land on his feet?

If the over-ambitious gentlemen who figured in the "scattering" column at Charlotte had thrown their strength to the leaders in the Bishopric race, the Zion church today would have had a full Bench, and two very able divines would have been spared a four-years' wrestle with the pangs of "hope deferred."

A near-statesman, who utilizes the title of "The Sage of the Potomac" to conceal his identity, is still inflicting a job-lot of insane drive upon the readers of the Washington Bee.

The national emancipation celebration, for which the Senate has voted \$250,000, seems to have gone by the board, for the same reason that the original proposition failed. Too much "vest-pocket leadership."

One cannot rid himself too soon of the selfish friend (?) whose attachment stays put only as long as you can be used to grind a personal axe.

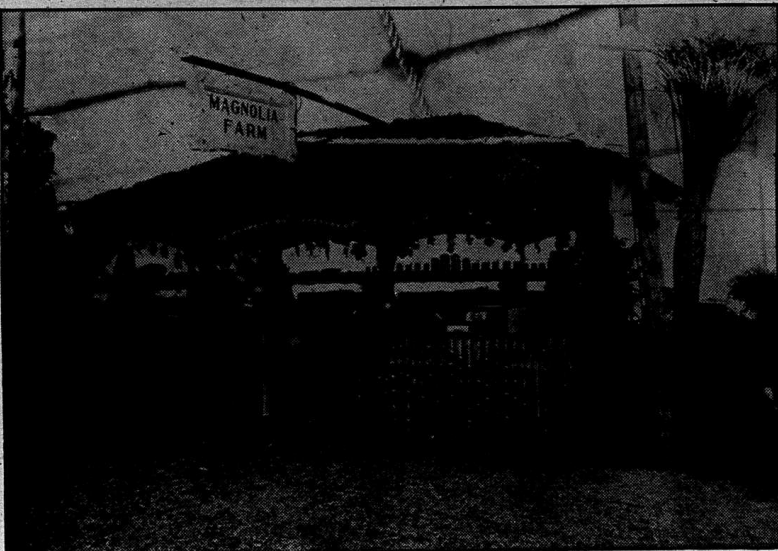
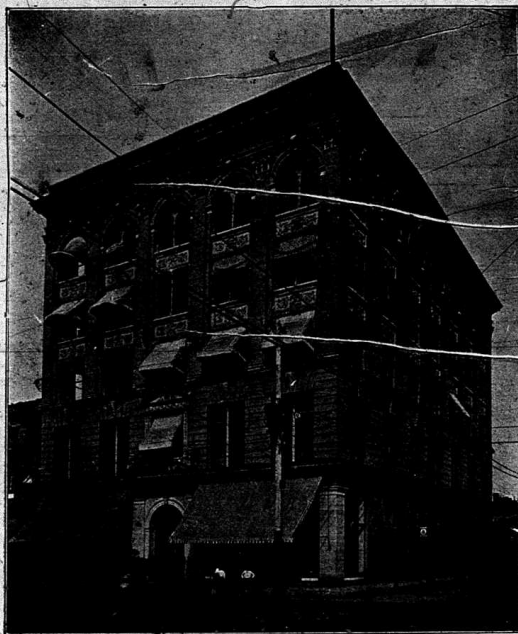


Exhibit from Southern States Lumber Company's "Magnolia" Farm at Inter-State Fair, 1911



THE THIESEN BUILDING

The above picture represents the first modern business block built in Pensacola. Mr. C. Thiesen, one among the progressive business men of the city, erected this building about ten years ago on the corner of Romana and Palafox street. Since then a number of similar business houses has gone up. Mr. Thiesen, however, is credited with breaking the ice in the erecting of sky-scrapers in Pensacola.

PROF. AARON BROWN

A prominent young man of Pensacola who was recently honored by the Zion Methodist General Conference at Charlotte. He is the President-Secretary of the V. C. E. Union

The PREMIUM LIST of the  
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This group represents the organizers of the Florida State Negro Business League, Jacksonville, June 1906.

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Our R. L. W. Cigar has a good aroma. The flavor and burn of these cigars gives them qualities superior to most 5c cigars on the market.

We will pay express charges on all cash orders amounting to \$5 or more to be shipped in the State of Florida.

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Office Phone 735 Residence Phone 396

### SIMUEL D. MCGILL

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

120 West Bay Street

Rooms 1-4 So. Ex. Bldg. Jacksonville, Fla.

### I. L. PURCELL

Attorney at Law

120 W. Bay Street Jacksonville, Fla.

### DR. M. S. G. ABBOTT

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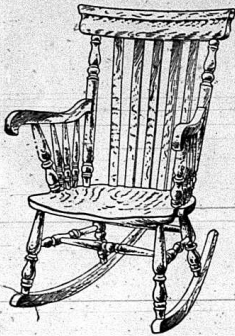
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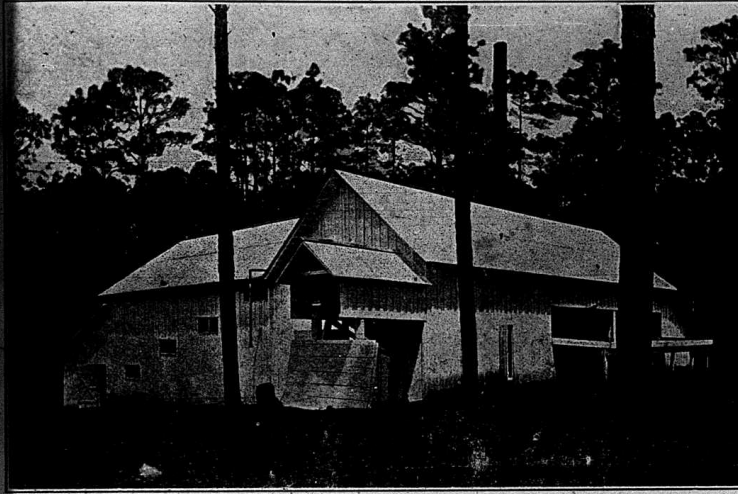
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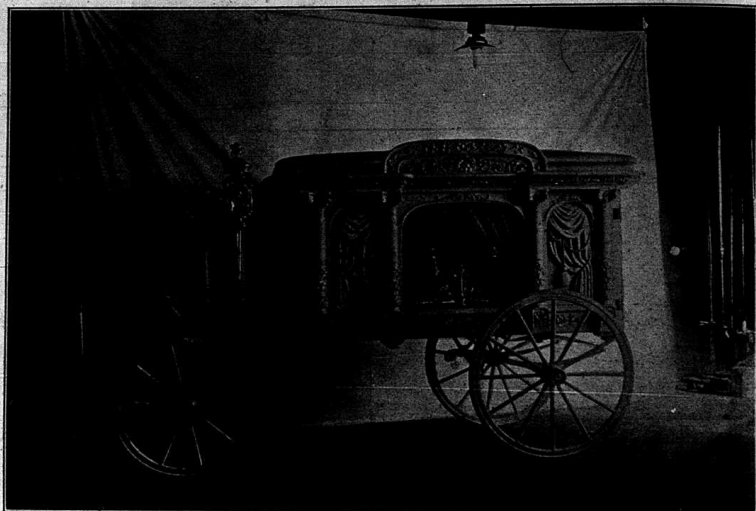
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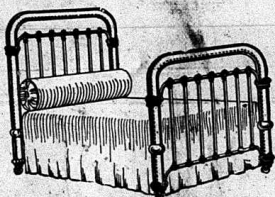
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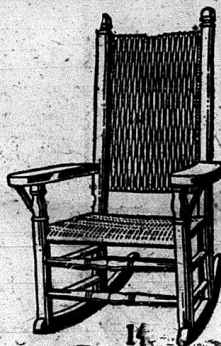
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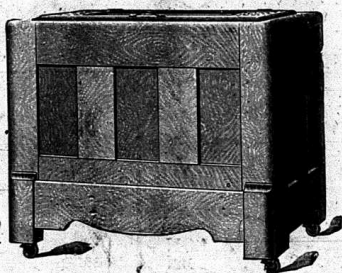


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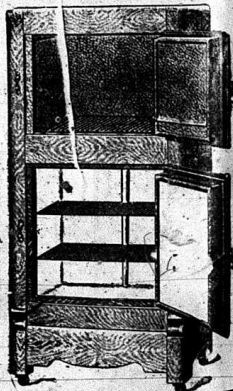
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