

## CLASSIFIED Advertising

All Local Advertisements  
Under This Heading THREE  
CENTS a Line For Each  
Insertion. Minimum Charge,  
25 Cents.

**WANTED AT ONCE** Old Rags at the  
HERALD OFFICE. Rags Must be  
Perfectly Clean. Will Pay THREE  
CENTS a pound for same.

### FOR SALE

For Sale—Five acre farm, half cleared  
fenced, cultivated. Strong flowing well.  
Half cash balance on terms. Box 867  
Sanford. 25-14

For Sale—Wholesale and retail fish  
business, including boats, nets and  
lunches and one large wood lighter, at  
a bargain. C. L. Vincent, Sanford, Fla.  
42-14

For Sale—Black saddle and driving  
mare. Inquire of J. D. Roberts, a  
grocery. 42-14

For Sale—Good upright piano, in  
good condition. Exceptional value.  
Enquire Herald. 44-11

For Sale—Thoroughbred White Indian  
Runner Duck Eggs for hatching  
\$2.00 for 15. A. B. Johnson, R. 2, San-  
ford. 48-8tp

For Sale—Four water front lots  
Close in, very cheap! See Connally,  
109 Magnolia. 49-14

A Bargain—A seven room house, not  
entirely completed, good location;  
\$100.00. A. P. Connally. 49-14

For Sale—City lots and homes. See  
Connally. 48-14

For Sale at Cost—Six rooms and bath.  
Worth your looking into carefully. A. P.  
Connally, 109 Magnolia avenue. 48-14

For Sale—Very fine orange grove,  
1120 bearing trees. Let the crop pay  
for it. See A. P. Connally. 48-14

For Sale—One horse power gasoline  
engine, good condition. Saw it desired.  
Sandford Bottling Works. 65-14

For Sale—Three lots between 11th  
and 12th streets on Oak avenue. Cor-  
ner and east front. Inquire of owner,  
218 French avenue. 60-8tp

For Sale or Rent—5 acre farm, good  
house, flowing well, good barn, has been  
cultivated for three years. Only two  
miles west of Sanford. Inquire owners,  
218 French avenue. 60-8tp

For Sale—Big bargain to quick buyer.  
We have on hand one 1911 E. M. F.  
"30," which has been thoroughly over-  
hauled and painted. New tires all  
around. Will sell for \$150. Also one  
2 cylinder Rambler in good condition  
for \$100. Call at Seminole Garage  
50-8tp

For Sale—Eggs for setting, Plymouth  
Rock, Buff Orpington and White Leg-  
horn. Reasonable. Mrs. G. H. Ed-  
wards, East Side. 61-8tp

### TO RENT

For Rent—Nice furnished room  
\$1.25 per week and up. At Stinson's,  
318 E. Fourth St. 44-14

For Rent—Furnished room, with or  
without board. Mrs. R. L. Jones 200,  
Park avenue. 61-2-14

For Rent—Seven room house at 206  
Laurel avenue after February 1st. In-  
quire of J. Parrish at the Fairview.  
44-14

FOR RENT—6 room house at 111  
Commercial St. Apply J. S. Secord at  
same number.

For Rent—The Castle Garden 7 acres  
on traction line and near loading station.  
All tiled and bean farmed, several years.  
Just the place for late potatoes. Cheap  
for cash. Call or address Mrs. Cora Hol-  
linger Sanford House.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WHY NOT try an advertise-  
ment under this heading. It will  
only cost you THREE CENTS a  
line each issue and will surely  
bring results.

WANTED—Empty sacks. Will  
pay 3 cents each for them. Ship  
to O. G. Wolcott, at Oviedo, and receive  
cash for same. 48-14

Wanted—Position by experienced sten-  
ographer. References furnished. In-  
quire at Herald office. 52-2tp

Wanted—Prices on 100 or 200 round  
cypress fence posts delivered in Sanford  
or at my place. Mrs. H. L. DeForest.  
52-2tp

Wanted—To rent or storage a good  
map. Address Box 491. 52-2tp

### NOTICE

As I have charge of the business of the  
Title Bond & Guarantee Co., East San-  
ford Land League, and W. A. Whit-  
comb, I can be found in the Tax As-  
sessor's Office in the court house.

THOS. K. BATES

## COUNTY HAPPENINGS

### Budget Of Interesting Items

#### From Correspondents

## EVENTS OF SEMINOLE COUNTY

### Efficient Staff Of Reporters Weekly

#### Covers The Territory For

#### The Herald

#### LAKE MARY ITEMS

Mr. Allen of Longwood, is stopping  
at the Martin House, looking after the  
interests of the Overstreet Turnpike.

A. J. Nye has purchased the fruit on  
Mr. Carter's grove, also that of Mr.  
A. W. Keely and a force of men are  
picking and shipping them.

J. G. Martin's mother and brother  
of Charleston arrived Sunday on a visit.  
J. A. Bradcock and wife of Person  
visited their daughter, Mrs. H. D. Du-  
ranch of this place last week.

Mr. E. Hester with Mr. and Mrs.  
Webb spent the day here Sunday with  
John W. Evans.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
H. D. Duranch has about recovered from  
her fractured ankle and is able to be  
up again.

Messrs. Entzinger of Longwood and  
one of Massachusetts motored to  
our town one day this week.

There will be song services at the  
Presbyterian church every Thursday  
evening at 7 p.m. All are invited.

#### ENTERPRISE

Urial Seely of Newark, N. J., was  
the guest of friends here.

Henry Forrest Lake, R. J. Holly and  
Mayor Thrasher of Sanford were busi-  
ness visitors here last Tuesday.

Mrs. Louise Vooches of Patterson,  
N. J., who has recently arrived in town  
is quite ill at the home of Miss Sarah  
Davis.

Mr. N. Gamble of Cincinnati was a  
guest of the hotel last week.

Misses Emma and Tish Tucker left  
last week for Macon, Ga., to be absent  
about two weeks.

The board of directors of the Christian  
Assembly held their annual meet-  
ing at the hotel last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Howard left Mon-  
day for Coronado Beach, where they will  
spend several weeks.

Frank Cozzens of Carmel, N. Y., was  
in town last week. Thirty-five years  
ago he was a guest at the Brock House,  
which is now Epworth Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. DeBary with Mr. and  
Mrs. Geo. D. Cross of New York city  
will arrive at DeBary Hall next Monday.

A. C. Acker of Bridgeport, Conn., has  
arrived in town for a visit of two months.

Miss Louise Stork of the Orphanage  
has returned from a business trip to  
Orlando.

On last Friday night the Oviedo Band  
gave a concert in the auditorium of

Mr. Julian Carlisle and Master Man-  
son Shippard of Leeland spent Sunday  
with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Quackenbush.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Wright of Lake  
Helen were guests of Mr. mother, Mrs.  
John Stiles last Sunday and Monday.

R. J. Allen has purchased the Sanford

Enterprise ferry boat and business.

Time schedule will remain the same as  
follows:

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

Leaves Sanford 9 a.m., 12 m., 4 p.m.

Leaves Enterprise 8 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,  
and 3 p.m.

# PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY THE SANFORD HERALD

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF SEMINOLE COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE WORLD.

ON TUESDAYS  
AND FRIDAYS

IN SANFORD—Life Is Worth Living

Number 54

Volume V

## COMPARISON OF OTHER CITIES MADE BY DeLAND COMMITTEE

WILL BE INTERESTING TO  
SANFORD AND OTHER  
CITIES

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

COST OF UTILITIES AND KINDS OF  
PAVING FORM AN INTER-  
ESTING TOPIC

A delegation of Deland citizens recently left their home town for a tour of inspection of different Florida cities to study the plans of street paving and public utilities and the comparison of the different cities inspected is worthy of more than a passing glance. In order to give our readers an idea of how other cities are progressing we give below the comparisons drawn by the DeLand committee:

"We started from DeLand on Saturday and visited Sanford and Orlando; Saturday night we spent in Lakeland; Sunday we motored to Tampa and from there to St. Petersburg by boat. We spent Sunday night in St. Petersburg and returned to Tampa Monday noon. Monday afternoon we visited Plant City and spent the night at Bartow; Tuesday morning we inspected the Florida acreage plant, and Tuesday afternoon visited Kissimmee; returning home at 6 p. m. Tuesday. We were going four days, visit seven towns traveling 330 miles by auto and 60 miles by boat.

To say we were amazed at the remarkable progress of the towns visited is putting it mildly. Our only wish is that every citizen of DeLand could see beautiful Lakeland, with its storm and sanitary sewerage, its beautiful paved streets and its brilliant white way, the electricity being turned on for the first time Saturday night.

We found that every town visited has had bonds, that these bonds have been used for sanitary and storm sewerage, street paving, water works, electric lights, etc.

We found that vitrified brick was the material mostly in use, in fact, generally used in all towns with the exception of Lakeland, where all the business streets are vitrified brick and the residence streets asphaltic concrete. There appears to be a great advantage in the latter material—for several reasons: (1) Its cleanliness, (2) Its noiselessness, (3) Its beauty. Whether or not the material will stand up under our climate remains to be proven. We believe that it will. It looks to us an improvement over brick.

We submit the following results of our investigations of the several towns:

**Sanford**: Town, Sanford; population 19,134; 4,500 to 6,000.

Governor, mayor, seven councilmen.

Mayor appoints chief of police, city clerk and collector, treasurer, and assessors.

Police: Bond, voted \$50,000 not yet sold to take up, vaults outstanding, interest 6 per cent. Bonds floated \$165,000 probably, run in southern states east of the Rocky Mountains.

The next disturbance to cross the country will cross the great central valleys about Wednesday and the eastern states Thursday. The disturbance will be attended by snow in northern and probably rain in southern states east of the Rocky Mountains.

**Washinton**: For Sewerage, \$45,000; streets, \$167,000; street paving, 8 or 9 miles (20 blocks); material, brick, cost per yard, \$1.90, width 9 to 14 feet. Sand foundation; cost per yard, \$1.25, by local contractors.

All assessed to abutting property owners now; formerly city paid for one-third cost.

Contractors: Hand Bells of Sanford, City Clerk, preheat blocks.

Sewerage and drainage system into Lake Monroe.

Asia, 20 blocks. Cost construction \$10,000. Cost maintenance \$4,700 per year.

Remarks: 665 buckets, \$1.25 per quarter, \$4,700 per year; also, street lighting.

Sanitary and drainage runs into Lake Monroe.

Seminole County—Bonds, \$200,000 at 6 per cent (settled 5 per cent with premium).

Taxes: \$14 million in Sanford; assessment value, \$3,000,000; 20 per cent permitted.

First brick laid in 1910. Only excuse of up-keep, one man raising brick and putting sand under to bring to level cost about \$100 per year.

Vitrified brick pays for itself.

Paving \$1.93 per front foot; 21 feet for each shelling. Larger laid flat 190. Brick laid down here—\$28.75 from Birmingham (no. 1 A. M. Co.). No competitive prices.

On site cubing—straight, \$1.60 per cubic foot; single 26¢ per running foot; the rough end of it and they will have to take their two year term and be satisfied with same.

(Continued on Page 8)

## CLAIM MODERN DANCES ARE IMMORAL AND UNHOLY

### MINISTERS OF GAINESVILLE DENOUNCE THE NEW DANCE STEPS

### ONLY WALTZ AND TWO-STEP

### WILL BE ALLOWED UNDER THE NEW RULINGS OF CHURCH AND STATE

Gainesville, Feb. 23.—The "modern dance" was the theme or basis upon which several local pastors made strong addresses Sunday morning, and the congregations were among the largest of the winter season. A few days ago a petition, signed by the pastor and official board of the First Baptist, First Presbyterian, First Methodist and Second Advent churches, passed by the Episcopal and Catholic churches, the presidents or principals of a number of educational institutions, the superintendent of the board of public instruction and others who are endeavoring to mould sentiment for the betterment of humanity, was published in the Daily Sun, the petition being addressed to the young people at large, requesting them to refrain from participation in the so-called modern dances. The sermon Sunday morning were in furtherance of that petition, and the sentiment of the congregations, among whom were noted some who have, it is said, been devotees of the tango, etc., was shown.

\$9 voting votes, to be very strongly in favor of the tango, etc., was shown,

such worldly pleasures. The votes were practically unanimous. There are several dance halls here or halls which dances are held from time to time and it is believed that hence the waltz and two-step will hold sway in Gainesville.

The pastors of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic churches made very strong discourses in denunciation of the new dances, which were characterized as unnatural, immoral and unholy.

The Weather Forecast

Washington, Feb. 23.—A violent storm sweeping the continent tonight, according to the weather bureau, will cause rains in the south, the lake regions and the North Atlantic states tomorrow and Tuesday.

This disturbance, the bureau bulletin said, "will be followed by a pronounced cold wave which will over-spread the Mississippi valley, the southeastern states and the lake region Monday and the eastern and southeastern states by Tuesday." Following this storm the weather will be fine and remain so for several days in the region east of the Rocky Mountains.

"A general change to warmer weather will set in over the northwestern states about Tuesday, spreading eastward over the great central valley by Wednesday and the eastern state by Wednesday or Thursday.

The next disturbance to cross the country will cross the great central valleys about Wednesday and the eastern states Thursday. The disturbance will be attended by snow in northern and probably rain in southern states east of the Rocky Mountains.

One of the most important if not the largest, land deals in DeSoto counties was consummated in Arcadia last week. We say one of the most important for the simple fact of the proposed development to be made and carried out by the purchasers of 400,000 acres of land acquired by the new company from the Arvada Land and Improvement Co. Their lands are known as the Thomas tract and lies between Nocatee and Ft. Ogden on the eastern side of the A. C. L. Ry. The tract consists of the very highest grade of citrus fruit and trucking lands and are considered by experts to be the finest in South Florida. Many orange groves and well developed farms scattered throughout this section bear out the claims of the owners of these lands to be fully up to the standard as wonderfully producing section.

DeSoto News.

The county surveyors of the state of Florida met in the city of DeLand on Saturday, January 31, in convention and established a permanent organization.

The name adopted for the new organization is Florida Association of County Surveyors and the following officers have been chosen: President, George Fuchs of Hillsborough county; vice president, A. F. Harley of Duval county; treasurer, Hobart Crabtree of Dade county; secretary, A. Snodder Miller of Columbia county. These gentlemen, together with three others, Messrs. James T. Hancock of Polk county, Randall Wells of Putnam and J. W. Patton of Alachua county compose the executive committee.

All Officials Will Run

The report started some time since that the four year term officials would not run in the spring primary but would hold over until 1916 was quashed by a wire from Governor Trammell, who emphatically stated that he had appointed the Seminole officials to hold office until January, 1915, which will make it incumbent upon all the officials to run for office again. The question arose on account of the four year term men who if elected at the spring primary will have to make the race again in two years, when in fact they are supposed to hold office for four years, but being appointed in the middle of the term gives them the rough end of it and they will have to take their two year term and be satisfied with same.

Florida's new constitution makes

the papers of the state were never fuller of interesting matter concerning the development of Florida than they are now. Every section of the commonwealth seems to be enjoying an unprecedented wave of prosperity, judging from the buying and selling, clearing and drafting, building and planting, and the general improvement in towns and cities in the introduction of modern conveniences. Live boards of trade are doing wonders for a number of Florida's most progressive communities, and the

## EXECUTION OF ENGLISHMAN MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS

### JINGOES ARE ANXIOUS RE- GARDING ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

### NO STATEMENTS MADE

### PRESIDENT WILSON AND SEC- RETARY RYAN ARE PROCEEDING WITH DUE CAUTION

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan today conferred briefly on the Mexican situation. No announcements were made after the conference but it is understood a complete report on the execution of Judge of William S. Benton, will be made before the view of this government towards the incident is made known. It is understood that the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, has expressed to the British Foreign office his pleasure at the promptness of the American government in seeking to put out the truth of the killing of the British subject. Full details of the execution are not in the hands of the state department officials, but they are being gathered rapidly. It is generally admitted the case hinges on whether or not Benton went to General Villa's headquarters armed. That he was high tempered and had had previous difficulties with the rebels is known, but the single fact whether he had a revolver when he crossed Villa depends a great deal on the judgment of the whole affair. Benton's friends deny he carried weapons.

Basket Ball

The basket ball team of the Sanford High School took two games last week, one from Daytona High and the other with the Sea Breeze High.

The Daytona game was hard fought and it was only with apparent hard work that the locals were able to finish with the victory.

The local team was at a slight disadvantage by not being used to floor, but this was made up for by their fast and skillful team work. The game opened with Sanford taking the lead, which kept up during the first half but in the last half Daytona team rallied and for a few minutes looked as though the locals would get the little end of the deal, but the Sanford team took a stand and when the game ended the score was 27-23.

After the game the Sanford team was entertained by the girls of Daytona High and each player was presented with a box of candy made by the Domestic Science class of that school.

The line-up was as follows:

S. H. C. H. S. C. H. S.

Gill, 31. Center Taylor, 2.

Feld, R. G. Horn, 7.

Reyn, L. G. Michigan.

Rector, 2. L. F. Gardner, 13.

Hilltop, 6. R. F. Drake.

Shatory, R. F.

The Seabreeze game turned out to be not much more than a good practice for the local boys, and at no time did the opposing team show any of the play expected of them.

The game ended with the score 41-34.

The line-up was:

Colbert, 31. Guard, 4.

Hunting, 8. R. F. Brown.

Rector, 31. F. Hart.

Feld, R. G. Stratton.

Reith, 2. L. G. Keeting.

At present the local team has no more games on its list but the manager will be glad to hear from any team that would like a match game.

The record of the team reflects great credit to their coach, Prof. Wildman.

He has been regular on the job since last November. Prof. Wildman also has our confidence and has the reputation of being one of the best in the state. There has been no question about one of his decisions, the entire season which certainly shows that both the team entirely satisfied. Even the girls of Daytona shook hands with Prof. Wildman and complimented him on his refereeing, although they did not like his calling a foul.

Quiet Quack.

When in New Smyrna the basket ball team was in danger of losing their captain. He caught sight of a French drake and it was only with great difficulty that he was persuaded to go on with the team.

When a person wants to know anything about charon just ask the left guard, as all information as to what things for a member of a team may receive from him.

Mrs. O. W. Brady Entertains

On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19th, Mrs. O. W. Brady entertained the Auction, Every Week and Camel Bridge Clubs in the parlor of the Sanford House.

The game was greatly enjoyed by a number of Sanford's ladies, the first prize, a box of hand embroidered linen handkerchiefs, was won by Mrs. Dr. Puleston.

The second prize, a small alabaster vase was won by Mrs. Goncalo, and the third prize, a beautiful novelty fan was won by Mrs. Flanagan.

Refreshments were served at the close of the game.

Easter Star

The Eastern Star will meet at Masonic hall, Friday, Feb. 27th, at 7:30 p. m.

Candidates will be initiated.

Other business of importance to come

before the chapter.

Members please attend promptly.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Allen's agents, however, indicate a desire to keep the last ditch.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed to the influence of Frank's forces—although they deny it.

Positive denial that he has ever been guilty of official misdemeanor during the twenty-nine years he has held office is made by federal Judge Emory Speer of the So. Dist. of Georgia.

Also the decision of Detective William J. Allen to investigate all the circumstances of Mary Phagan's death is generally attributed

## EUGENICS FOR FLORIDA

BY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

wanted, even demanded.

Such men and women are doing the world's work today. Yet when it comes to the basic relation of the world's progress, the sound parentage of the race, society, the state, permits the widest latitude of personal selection.

It limits only to the requirement of legal age, and this may be offset by the written transmission of the parent or guardian of the under-aged person, and to the statement that neither party to the marriage contract is already married. And in some states, not all, the marriage of first cousins is prohibited.

The subject of eugenics is being well received, occupies a large share of public attention. All efforts, meaning having been directed to include the bettering of the improvement of parentage. In several states laws have been enacted to limit such things as unfit parents. The breeders' code has to consider only physical qualities, but in human kind the mental and even emotional qualities are elements of fitness.

The subject of eugenics is being well received, occupies a large share of public attention. All efforts, meaning having been directed to include the bettering of the improvement of parentage. In several states laws have been enacted to limit such things as unfit parents. The breeders' code has to consider only physical qualities, but in human kind the mental and even emotional qualities are elements of fitness.

This is not a matter to be dismissed by the people of Florida as a subject for mere theoretical speculation.

It is a serious problem of the near future, that is already being thoughtfully considered elsewhere. The neglect in the past and the practical absence today of all but technical regulations can prove their fitness financially and mentally, we believe.

So far, Florida has no such legislation upon its statute books and such movements have been strongly opposed elsewhere, and for several reasons.

The right of the state to regulate such matters, considered by many as unconstitutional, but the lack of regulation being a large expense to the state. The right of the state to fix a minimum age limit is recognized as a means to secure the same. This is an authority which is given to each state to regulate its own affairs, and should authority be given to make divorce laws, it is not probable that the loss of the state to make certain further regulations in the matter is uncontrollable, if it can be established that such may be for the public good.

Another cause for opposition lies in the fact that such regulation appears to be discrimination when measured by the American idea of the freedom of the individual. To many the idea is even abhorrent that government may interfere with the autonomy of the individual as marriage. But its very sacredness should inspire the effort to keep it pure.

In the fundamental idea involved in eugenics, which is being so widely discussed by men and women of the highest intelligence, based upon existing conditions that warrant the further regulation of the marriage relation?

Do conditions exist in Florida that call, or should call, for action by its legislature?

In its application to conditions in Florida, it must be remembered that the circumstances which may, or may not, warrant such legislation generally throughout the United States, are emphasized to a greater degree in this state by a low average state of intelligence, due to the ignorance of ignorant negroes, and the popularistic condition common throughout the southern states.

What cannot be prevented or diminished by regulation of the right to marry?

These in general may be divided into two classes:

First, the inheritance or the possibility of transmission of physical diseases; and second, the instance of the transmission by the parents of parent and child of social deficiencies. One half the world does not know how the other half lives, especially it doesn't care. Not because they realize that half the human race in the United States has come because the parent, or both, had in his or her system the germs of venereal disease; that the great majority of the criminals in the world are of criminal parentage or parents, and that the child of a parent with tendencies toward insanity, usually follows the tendencies in full emphasis.

A person of splendid physical and mental health may be mentally unbalanced and deficient.

Tuberculosis according to medical authorities is not an inheritable disease, yet the tubercular mother or father may transmit the tendency of the disease to the child in weakened lungs or other organs, and the sacred association of marriage makes such transmission more certain than under a less intimate relationship.

Has any man or woman the right to transmit, or to take the chance of transmitting through marriage known physical or mental infirmities to the next generation, with the certainty that such inheritance will bring suffering and incapacity to the children, and will make them a possible, even a probable burden upon the community?

In the absence of or the disregard of such responsibility by the individual, shall the state exercise its authority to prevent such results? This appears to be the pivotal problem in the entire question.

Every life insurance company refuses its protection to the person who is unable upon a rigid examination to establish physical fitness. Any of a long list of ailments, physical or mental, increases the chances of failure to the applicant for admission to the United States Military Academy or to the Naval School at Annapolis. The aspirant for membership in any of the great orders which confer insurance benefits, is required to show a clean bill of health. In every line of activity it is the sound men and women that are

wanted, even demanded.

Such men and women are doing the world's work today. Yet when it comes to the basic relation of the world's progress, the sound parentage of the race, society, the state, permits the widest latitude of personal selection.

It limits only to the requirement of legal age, and this may be offset by the written transmission of the parent or guardian of the under-aged person, and to the statement that neither party to the marriage contract is already married. And in some states, not all, the marriage of first cousins is prohibited.

This is not a matter to be dismissed by the people of Florida as a subject for mere theoretical speculation.

It is a serious problem of the near future, that is already being thoughtfully considered elsewhere. The neglect in the past and the practical absence today of all but technical regulations can prove their fitness financially and mentally, we believe.

So far, Florida has no such legislation upon its statute books and such movements have been strongly opposed elsewhere, and for several reasons.

The right of the state to regulate such matters, considered by many as unconstitutional, but the lack of regulation being a large expense to the state. The right of the state to fix a minimum age limit is recognized as a means to secure the same. This is an authority which is given to each state to regulate its own affairs, and should authority be given to make divorce laws, it is not probable that the loss of the state to make certain further regulations in the matter is uncontrollable, if it can be established that such may be for the public good.

Another cause for opposition lies in the fact that such regulation appears to be discrimination when measured by the American idea of the freedom of the individual. To many the idea is even abhorrent that government may interfere with the autonomy of the individual as marriage. But its very sacredness should inspire the effort to keep it pure.

In the fundamental idea involved in eugenics, which is being so widely discussed by men and women of the highest intelligence, based upon existing conditions that warrant the further regulation of the marriage relation?

Do conditions exist in Florida that call, or should call, for action by its legislature?

In its application to conditions in Florida, it must be remembered that the circumstances which may, or may not, warrant such legislation generally throughout the United States, are emphasized to a greater degree in this state by a low average state of intelligence, due to the ignorance of ignorant negroes, and the popularistic condition common throughout the southern states.

What cannot be prevented or diminished by regulation of the right to marry?

These in general may be divided into two classes:

First, the inheritance or the possibility of transmission of physical diseases; and second, the instance of the transmission by the parents of parent and child of social deficiencies. One half the world does not know how the other half lives, especially it doesn't care. Not because they realize that half the human race in the United States has come because the parent, or both, had in his or her system the germs of venereal disease; that the great majority of the criminals in the world are of criminal parentage or parents, and that the child of a parent with tendencies toward insanity, usually follows the tendencies in full emphasis.

A person of splendid physical and mental health may be mentally unbalanced and deficient.

Tuberculosis according to medical authorities is not an inheritable disease, yet the tubercular mother or father may transmit the tendency of the disease to the child in weakened lungs or other organs, and the sacred association of marriage makes such transmission more certain than under a less intimate relationship.

Has any man or woman the right to transmit, or to take the chance of transmitting through marriage known physical or mental infirmities to the next generation, with the certainty that such inheritance will bring suffering and incapacity to the children, and will make them a possible, even a probable burden upon the community?

In the absence of or the disregard of such responsibility by the individual, shall the state exercise its authority to prevent such results? This appears to be the pivotal problem in the entire question.

Every life insurance company refuses its protection to the person who is unable upon a rigid examination to establish physical fitness. Any of a long list of ailments, physical or mental, increases the chances of failure to the applicant for admission to the United States Military Academy or to the Naval School at Annapolis. The aspirant for membership in any of the great orders which confer insurance benefits, is required to show a clean bill of health. In every line of activity it is the sound men and women that are

wanted, even demanded.

Such men and women are doing the world's work today. Yet when it comes to the basic relation of the world's progress, the sound parentage of the race, society, the state, permits the widest latitude of personal selection.

It limits only to the requirement of legal age, and this may be offset by the written transmission of the parent or guardian of the under-aged person, and to the statement that neither party to the marriage contract is already married. And in some states, not all, the marriage of first cousins is prohibited.

This is not a matter to be dismissed by the people of Florida as a subject for mere theoretical speculation.

It is a serious problem of the near future, that is already being thoughtfully considered elsewhere. The neglect in the past and the practical absence today of all but technical regulations can prove their fitness financially and mentally, we believe.

So far, Florida has no such legislation upon its statute books and such movements have been strongly opposed elsewhere, and for several reasons.

The right of the state to regulate such matters, considered by many as unconstitutional, but the lack of regulation being a large expense to the state. The right of the state to fix a minimum age limit is recognized as a means to secure the same. This is an authority which is given to each state to regulate its own affairs, and should authority be given to make divorce laws, it is not probable that the loss of the state to make certain further regulations in the matter is uncontrollable, if it can be established that such may be for the public good.

Another cause for opposition lies in the fact that such regulation appears to be discrimination when measured by the American idea of the freedom of the individual. To many the idea is even abhorrent that government may interfere with the autonomy of the individual as marriage. But its very sacredness should inspire the effort to keep it pure.

In the fundamental idea involved in eugenics, which is being so widely discussed by men and women of the highest intelligence, based upon existing conditions that warrant the further regulation of the marriage relation?

Do conditions exist in Florida that call, or should call, for action by its legislature?

In its application to conditions in Florida, it must be remembered that the circumstances which may, or may not, warrant such legislation generally throughout the United States, are emphasized to a greater degree in this state by a low average state of intelligence, due to the ignorance of ignorant negroes, and the popularistic condition common throughout the southern states.

What cannot be prevented or diminished by regulation of the right to marry?

These in general may be divided into two classes:

First, the inheritance or the possibility of transmission of physical diseases; and second, the instance of the transmission by the parents of parent and child of social deficiencies. One half the world does not know how the other half lives, especially it doesn't care. Not because they realize that half the human race in the United States has come because the parent, or both, had in his or her system the germs of venereal disease; that the great majority of the criminals in the world are of criminal parentage or parents, and that the child of a parent with tendencies toward insanity, usually follows the tendencies in full emphasis.

A person of splendid physical and mental health may be mentally unbalanced and deficient.

Tuberculosis according to medical authorities is not an inheritable disease, yet the tubercular mother or father may transmit the tendency of the disease to the child in weakened lungs or other organs, and the sacred association of marriage makes such transmission more certain than under a less intimate relationship.

Has any man or woman the right to transmit, or to take the chance of transmitting through marriage known physical or mental infirmities to the next generation, with the certainty that such inheritance will bring suffering and incapacity to the children, and will make them a possible, even a probable burden upon the community?

In the absence of or the disregard of such responsibility by the individual, shall the state exercise its authority to prevent such results? This appears to be the pivotal problem in the entire question.

Every life insurance company refuses its protection to the person who is unable upon a rigid examination to establish physical fitness. Any of a long list of ailments, physical or mental, increases the chances of failure to the applicant for admission to the United States Military Academy or to the Naval School at Annapolis. The aspirant for membership in any of the great orders which confer insurance benefits, is required to show a clean bill of health. In every line of activity it is the sound men and women that are

wanted, even demanded.

Such men and women are doing the world's work today. Yet when it comes to the basic relation of the world's progress, the sound parentage of the race, society, the state, permits the widest latitude of personal selection.

It limits only to the requirement of legal age, and this may be offset by the written transmission of the parent or guardian of the under-aged person, and to the statement that neither party to the marriage contract is already married. And in some states, not all, the marriage of first cousins is prohibited.

This is not a matter to be dismissed by the people of Florida as a subject for mere theoretical speculation.

It is a serious problem of the near future, that is already being thoughtfully considered elsewhere. The neglect in the past and the practical absence today of all but technical regulations can prove their fitness financially and mentally, we believe.

So far, Florida has no such legislation upon its statute books and such movements have been strongly opposed elsewhere, and for several reasons.

The right of the state to regulate such matters, considered by many as unconstitutional, but the lack of regulation being a large expense to the state. The right of the state to fix a minimum age limit is recognized as a means to secure the same. This is an authority which is given to each state to regulate its own affairs, and should authority be given to make divorce laws, it is not probable that the loss of the state to make certain further regulations in the matter is uncontrollable, if it can be established that such may be for the public good.

Another cause for opposition lies in the fact that such regulation appears to be discrimination when measured by the American idea of the freedom of the individual. To many the idea is even abhorrent that government may interfere with the autonomy of the individual as marriage. But its very sacredness should inspire the effort to keep it pure.

In the fundamental idea involved in eugenics, which is being so widely discussed by men and women of the highest intelligence, based upon existing conditions that warrant the further regulation of the marriage relation?

Do conditions exist in Florida that call, or should call, for action by its legislature?

In its application to conditions in Florida, it must be remembered that the circumstances which may, or may not, warrant such legislation generally throughout the United States, are emphasized to a greater degree in this state by a low average state of intelligence, due to the ignorance of ignorant negroes, and the popularistic condition common throughout the southern states.

What cannot be prevented or diminished by regulation of the right to marry?

These in general may be divided into two classes:

First, the inheritance or the possibility of transmission of physical diseases; and second, the instance of the transmission by the parents of parent and child of social deficiencies. One half the world does not know how the other half lives, especially it doesn't care. Not because they realize that half the human race in the United States has come because the parent, or both, had in his or her system the germs of venereal disease; that the great majority of the criminals in the world are of criminal parentage or parents, and that the child of a parent with tendencies toward insanity, usually follows the tendencies in full emphasis.

A person of splendid physical and mental health may be mentally unbalanced and deficient.

Tuberculosis according to medical authorities is not an inheritable disease, yet the tubercular mother or father may transmit the tendency of the disease to the child in weakened lungs or other organs, and the sacred association of marriage makes such transmission more certain than under a less intimate relationship.

Has any man or woman the right to transmit, or to take the chance of transmitting through marriage known physical or mental infirmities to the next generation, with the certainty that such inheritance will bring suffering and incapacity to the children, and will make them a possible, even a probable burden upon the community?

In the absence of or the disregard of such responsibility by the individual, shall the state exercise its authority to prevent such results? This appears to be the pivotal problem in the entire question.

Every life insurance company refuses its protection to the person who is unable upon a rigid examination to establish physical fitness. Any of a long list of ailments, physical or mental, increases the chances of failure to the applicant for admission to the United States Military Academy or to the Naval School at Annapolis. The aspirant for membership in any of the great orders which confer insurance benefits, is required to show a clean bill of health. In every line of activity it is the sound men and women that are

wanted, even demanded.

Such men and women are doing the world's work today. Yet when it comes to the basic relation of the world's progress, the sound parentage of the race, society, the state, permits the widest latitude of personal selection.

It limits only to the requirement of legal age, and this may be offset by the written transmission of the parent or guardian of the under-aged person, and to the statement that neither party to the marriage contract is already married. And in some states, not all, the marriage of first cousins is prohibited.

This is not a matter to be dismissed by the people of Florida as a subject for mere theoretical speculation.

It is a serious problem of the near future, that is already being thoughtfully considered elsewhere. The neglect in the past and the practical absence today of all but technical regulations can prove their fitness financially and mentally, we believe.

So far, Florida has no such legislation upon its statute books and such movements have been strongly opposed elsewhere, and for several reasons.

The right of the state to regulate such matters, considered by many as unconstitutional, but the lack of regulation being a large expense to the state. The right of the state to fix a minimum age limit is recognized as a means to secure the same. This is an authority which is given to each state to regulate its own affairs, and should authority be given to make divorce laws, it is not probable that the loss of the state to make certain further regulations in the matter is uncontrollable, if it can be established that such may be for the public good.

Another cause for opposition lies in the fact that such regulation appears to be discrimination when measured by the American idea of the freedom of the individual. To many the idea is even abhorrent that government may interfere with the autonomy of the individual as marriage. But its very sacredness should inspire the effort to keep it pure.

In the fundamental idea involved in eugenics, which is being so widely discussed by men and women of the highest intelligence, based upon existing conditions that warrant the further regulation of the marriage relation?

Do conditions exist in Florida that call, or should call, for action by its legislature?

In its application to conditions in Florida, it must be remembered that the circumstances which may, or may not, warrant such legislation generally throughout the United States, are emphasized to a greater degree in this state by a low average state of intelligence, due to the ignorance of ignorant negroes, and the popularistic condition common throughout the southern states.

What cannot be prevented or diminished by regulation of the right to marry?

These in general may be divided into two classes:

First, the inheritance or the possibility of transmission of physical diseases; and second, the instance of the transmission by the parents of parent and child of social deficiencies. One half the world does not know how the other half lives, especially it doesn't care. Not because they realize that half the human race in the United States has come because the parent, or both, had in his or her system the germs of venereal disease; that the great majority of the criminals in the world are of criminal parentage or parents, and that the child of a parent with tendencies toward insanity,

## Dasheen, The New Winter Vegetable

A PECULIARLY SUITABLE CROP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, Feb. 23.—The newly introduced vegetable, the dasheen, which resembles the potato and is a peculiarly suitable crop for our southern states, has been experimented with by scientists of the Department of Agriculture, who now gives the details of special way in which it may be forced. By forcing and blanching the shoots of this tuber crop (which ordinarily is grown like the potato), the scientists have obtained a new tender delicacy for the table which may be used like asparagus, while its flavor is suggestive of mushrooms.

Several ways of forcing and blanching the shoots of this vegetable have been tried and satisfactory shoots have been grown in all these ways. In one of the experiments blanching was accomplished by keeping the shoots covered with sand. In other experiments by the department a frame covered with several thicknesses of burlap was used. The boxes in which these experiments were carried on were placed in a green house on a bench that was supplied with bottom heat.

When the production of shoots on a large scale is desired other methods are more suitable. These are described in a circular just issued by the office of foreign seed and plant introduction, entitled "The Forcing and Blanching of Dasheen Shoots." The office will supply this bulletin to any one that requests it. Requests should be addressed to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The new circular gives a number of illustrations, one of which shows a bed of dasheens in a greenhouse at Battle Creek, Michigan. There is a board covering shown in the course of construction which is for the purpose of blanching the shoots. This is practically light-proof and should have sides from 18 to 24 inches high. The temperature inside this should be about 70 degrees F. The soil (or sand) should be a little warmer, say 80 degrees. To obtain this temperature it is best to partially inclose the space beneath the board.

To obtain the shoots, "corms" of dasheen, weighing 2 to 3 pounds or more, are planted in a fairly warm place in very moist sand or sandy soil. "Corm" is the term used to describe the bulb-like root of the plant, as the "tuber" is used to describe that of the potato. A half and half mixture of sand and ordinary potting soil has given good results. The corms are just covered, the terminal bud being at the surface. Provision must be made for keeping the shoots in total darkness from the time they begin to grow. Water should be supplied often enough to keep the sand or soil continuously moist.

The first crop of shoots is usually ready for cutting in 35 or 40 days after planting. From six to ten cuttings can be made at intervals of 10 to 14 days, depending upon temperature and the weather.

### Resolutions of Sympathy

Whereas, On the 3rd day of December, 1911, Brother J. C. Glass was summoned to answer the call of Him who gave life, as well as of Him who takes it, and whereas Brother Glass was one of our oldest and most respected members, who while with us was a true friend and brother;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the loss of Brother Glass this lodge has lost a good member, a true friend, and a kind brother, whose earthly absence causes sorrow and grief among our members.

That we as a lodge extend to the bereaved family and their friends their sincere sympathy, and the hand of friendship, assuring them that while Brother Glass is dead to earth he still lives in the hearts of his brethren.

That a copy of these resolutions be dedicated to the memory of our deceased brother, and transcribed upon the minute book of our lodge; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family in Jacksonville, Florida.

Signed: J. J. Dickinson,

J. C. Hall,

W. H. Wright,

Committee

I. O. O. F. Sanford Lodge No. 27, Sanford, Florida.

### Resolutions of Respect

Preamble and Resolutions adopted by

Want Ads Bring Results

DAY OR NIGHT SERVICE

**C. M. WILLIAMS & SON**  
AUTO SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS: SANFORD HOUSE

City Trade  
A  
Specialty  
25¢ a Trip

THREE CARS MEET ALL BOATS AND TRAINS

Country Trips At Reasonable Prices

## COMPARISON OF OTHER CITIES MADE BY DeLAND COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 11

to Sanford.

Water works and lights by private parties. Water rates, per year, res. 75 persons, \$12.00, each additional person, 1.00; 25-125 \$6.00 washstand, \$6.00.

Orlando

Town, Orlando. Population, 1913-14, 8,000.

Government, commission form—three commissioners. First commissioner

mayor has charge of finance, police, public health. Salary, \$1,500. Second

commissioner has charge of streets, buildings and improvements. Salary

\$1,200. Third commissioner has charge

of sanitation, water, light; salary \$1,200.

Bonds floated, \$43,000; interest, 5 per

cent and 7 per cent. Bonds floated \$33,

000; interest 5 per cent. Bonds floated

\$14,000; interest 5 per cent; gold for par.

Expenditure for Sewerage, \$140,000;

cost, \$75,000; streets, \$60,000.

Street paving 3 miles; material, brick; cost per yard, \$1.79 on edge; by contract. Street paving material, brick. Cost per yard, \$1.14 to \$1.20 laid flat by city force. Brick, 6 o. b. Orlando.

\$10.00 to \$80.00 per Mt.

Up-keep, perhaps \$25.00 in seven years.

Sewerage and drainage: System, sep-

tic tank. Three disposal plants (Imhoff) gravity. 20 miles of sewerage; 18 to 20 miles constructed.

Remarks: Laid flat 6 years ago; good condition.

No competition in bids; difference

only 25 to 50 per cent.

Paving by local engineers.

Storm water in central part, & town.

Piping and sewers, \$86,000; disposa-

lions, \$26,000 to \$27,000. No pump-

ing necessary.

Main spurs, 12 to 15 inches for storm

water. Maximum fall, 22 feet in 11 miles.

Cost of excavation, 24¢ to 9¢ per foot

ft., to \$1.30 to \$1.10 to 12 foot cut.

Kissimmee

Town, Kissimmee. Population, 1913-14, 4,500.

Government, Mayor and five council-

men.

Bonds floated \$80,000 for sewerage and paving, 1910, interest 5 per cent; sold for par. Bonds floated \$60,000 notes, interest 6 per cent; \$10,000 taken up.

Street paving, 3½ miles, material, brick; cost per yard, \$1.72, including 15

miles cement sidewalks, contractors

Ala. Brick Paving Co.

Sewerage and drainage: System, sep-

tic tanks. 1½ to 6 miles, cost of construc-

\$60,000; capacity, empties into lake from septic tank.

Remarks: E. L. P. & W. plant owned by city. \$1.45 per h. p. per month, 5¢ per kilowatt.

Water works owned by city. 100

feet. \$1.50 per year. 6

Bartow

Town, Bartow. Population, 1913-14, 4,000.

City owns electric light, water, sewers

and streets.

Bonds floated \$80,000, new, 1911.

Interest 5 per cent; sold for 97. 100,000

bonds floated, \$80,000, old, 50%.

Street paving: Shell now; brick will

be laid; \$150,000 to be expended. Asphaltic concrete, in all probability.

Sewerage and drainage systems, 10

miles, area, 9 miles; cost of construc-

\$37,000. For septic tanks and sanitary sewage. Cost unknown, no definite amount. Superintendent in charge of water works, \$125 per month.

Remarks: \$10 to 15 feet.

Lakeland

Town, Lakeland. Population, 1913-14, 8,000, actual.

Government, Commission form, one

at large and one from each ward.

Will appoint manager.

Assessment, \$2,350,000 50 per cent

of cash value.

Bonds floated, \$35,000, 1904, interest

6 per cent. Bonds floated \$40,000,

1909, interest 6 per cent; bonds floated

\$150,000, 1911, interest 5 per cent, sold

for par, less 3 per cent.

Streets: \$60,000 for city; \$180,000

total one-third each to city and property

owners. Street paving, 30,000 square

yards; material, brick on sand founda-

tion; cost per yard, \$1.89. Street paving,

30,000 square yards; material, as-

phaltic concrete; cost per yard, founda-

tion, 4 inch \$1.07; covering, 2 inch, 95¢;

total cost per yard, \$1.92.

Curbing and gutter (18-inch) 75¢ per

running foot; no stone, cement and sand

running foot; no stone, cement and sand

Contractors: So. Asphalt and Concrete

Birmingham, Englewood, Hazelhurst,

Prefers on residences section, asphaltic con-

crete; brick in business section.

Sewerage and drainage system: Imhoff

tank; affluent into lake, by gravity

fall 22 feet, up 1½ mile from center.

Cost, construction, \$85,000; cost

maintenance, one man. 16 miles exten-

sion. 16 miles, 1000 gals. per month.

Remarks: Storm water into local lakes,

separate system, manholes cost about

75¢ each. \$180,000 covers both paving

and storm water. Intersections assessed

with other paving, 1-3 to city, 2-3 to property owners.

Electric light plant, \$35,000, pur-

chase and establish; \$40,000 to enlarge

and establish water works. Light rate, 10¢ per kilowatt; scale of prices 10, 9, 8, 7, 6; minimum, \$1.00 per month.

Water rate, 10¢ per min. per month.

Allowance, 1,000 gals. per month; 10¢ per 1,000 gals. deep rock well 800 feet

deep.

Major, 12 miles. Three bond trans-

fers. Hazelhurst, 1 per cent on streets

and 1 per cent on houses. Very greatly

increased.

Incorporation North and south, 2½

miles east and west, 2 miles.

Plant City

Town, Orlando. Population, 1913-14, 8,000.

Government, commission form—three

commissioners. First commissioner

mayor has charge of finance, police,

public health. Salary, \$1,500. Second

commissioner has charge of streets,

buildings and improvements. Salary

\$1,200. Third commissioner has charge

of sanitation, water, light; salary \$1,200.

Bonds floated, \$43,000; interest, 5 per

cent and 7 per cent. Bonds floated \$33,

# THE SANFORD HERALD

Published Every Tuesday and Friday Morning By

THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY

J. HOLLY, Editor

W. H. PAYNES, Business Manager

Subscription Price, \$2.00 a Year in Advance

Delivered in the City by carrier \$2.00 per year  
in advance or 25¢ per month.  
Payments in advance must be made at office.

Entered as second-class mail matter August 22,  
1908, at the Post Office at Sanford, Florida,  
under Act of March 3d, 1873.

Office in Herald Building Telephone No. 148

It is said that J. B. Hockaday, general manager of the Southern Express Company, spoke feelingly and sympathetically at the meeting of growers at Ocala last week. The shipper "feels the sympathetic touch of the Southern Express Company every time he is touched, so feinely by this bunch of licensed 'toughers.'

## REGISTRATION IS NECESSARY

Under the new primary election law, every man who wants to vote must register and he must do it in person.

Note, too, that you must register within the next seven weeks or he cannot register at all. The books will be closed to him after Monday, March 2.

No matter how many times you have been registered before, or how long your name has been on the registration books, that does not count now.

The registration books are now open in every registration precinct in the state and every citizen has an opportunity to register. If he fails to do so, he will be his own fault.

Don't forget also that you must go personally to the officer in charge of the books and write your name in them. You can't tell somebody to do it for you. It must be done by you personally.

Don't delay this matter, but go and register today.

## MAKING UP LOST TIME

There appears to be an effort on the part of the weather for the time that has been lost. Conditions north and east have been so mild that many have remained at home, thinking it unnecessary to take a trip south (and yet Florida is almost running over with winter visitors) forgetting possibly that at the last there could be enough miserably cold weather heaped together to make up for all that was lost in the early part of the season. Such seems now to be the case, as reports state that New York city, for instance, is now in the grasp of the third winter storm within the past 10 days. If so, it might be said that one had not cleared before it was followed by another. Here we have had light rains, and there is a possibility, nay, there is a likelihood, amounting almost to a certainty, that the weather will be cooler, and it may be that the temperature will drop to about 65 degrees above zero, but then it may not.—*Fl. Myra Press*.

## PUTTING THEM IN

Bob Holly is the man who put the "and" in Sanford.—*DeLand News*.

And Sanford put the "self" in celery.

—*Tampa Tribune*.

And feeling facetious we might add that Stovall put the "pa" in Tampa and Corrington put the "D—n" in DeLand.—*Sanford Herald*.

And Mayes the "pa" in Pensacola.

And Brown the "pa" in St. Augustine.

And McCreary the "gain" in Gainesville.

And Hartin the "o" in Ocala.

And Jordan the "go" in Punta Gorda.

And McBride the "ad" in Arcadia.

And Hyington the "ring" in Tarpon Springs.

And Evans the "pa" in Clearwater.

And Humphries the "eden" in Bradenton.

And Goolsby the "chu" in Wauchula.

And Johnson the "chile" in Apalachicola.

And Stoneman the "atu" in Miami.

And Russell the "pa" in Palatka.

And Hetherington the "ka" in Lakeland.

And Thomas the "plan" in Plant City.

And Triplett the "kiss" in Kissimmee.

And Brown the "ply" in Port Pierce.

And Cleveland the "me" in Port Meade.

And Appleyard the "has" in Tallahassee.

And Reed the "bo" in Orlando.

And Woods the "is" in Eustis.

And Law the "art" in Bartow.

And Nixon the "go" in Largo.

And Bowden the "dad" in Dade City.

And Callahan the "my" in Fort Myers.

And Holderman the "man" in Manatee.

And Russell the "palm" in Palmetto.

And Allyn the "so" in Sarasota.

But who in — put the "all" in Dunnellen?—*Tampa Tribune*.

## AN IMPORTANT MATTER

The last legislature enacted a law prohibiting transportation companies from charging more for short hauls of freight than for the longer hauls, a discrimination which inland towns have had to contend with in the past and which has done much to build up the wheelbarrow business in Jacksonville at the expense of such

cities as Gainesville, DeLand and Palatka. So far the railroad companies have given no attention to this law, and they have not informed, and it is highly probable they have made to recognize that it was enacted, unless for some particular reason, as in the case of some white man.

In this connection, the "Daily Star" says:

"It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect. There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission. The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up. As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them."

A poor man or a small firm that would defy the law as the railroads are doing would be checked up in short order. Let the boards of trade of Gainesville, Lake Wales, Leesburg, Bushnell, Palatka and other cities contiguous to Ocala (this includes Tavares, Spring Hill, Clearwater and St. Petersburg) get busy, stir up their citizens and prepare to have their men there. The meeting begins at 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 3, and the representatives of the people should be here the day before to talk round with each other and plan a program with our board and Representative Spencer. Needless to say, the railroad men will be on the job. They are never off.—*Gainesville Sun*.

## THE SOUTH BEARS THE BURDEN

Only think of it! I can get a barrel of potatoes shipped to me from a place 200 miles out of New York for fifty cents, and if I return that same barrel of potatoes to New York the freight charge will be a dollar and fifty cents!

Is that a fair deal? Is it anything less than a steal or robbery? I don't know.

It; and why our railroad commissioners will permit this outrage is past my comprehension. —J. F. in Palatka Times-Herald.

No one can gainsay these facts stated by J. F., but everyone can give some experience along the same lines. The unjust discrimination in transportation charges as against southern industries and development have been so unreasonable and damaging in their scope that it has acted as a prohibitory tariff and held us to a scant margin of profit.

The south has got to have better state and interstate legislation for the goods of its industry, its struggle to develop its attractiveness for bread earners, its marketing facilities when the future of a locality hangs in the balance. Necessary forces us to ship our products to the northern markets and we must pay the charge. It is a mere matter of shipping to an already big market for the north to whip south and the transportation expense must be attractive to induce the shipment.

We have got to tell our legislature with independent lawmakers, who care not a rap on whose private domain they step, if upholding equity for all concerned. We need fearless men, men who have the growth of their communities at heart and the south pit them on equal footing with the north in so far as their pioneer promoters are involved.

Let us vote men with such principles into office and try to serve, and learn to cherish, the abiding faith a home builder puts in us.—*Hastings News*.

## NEGROES IN PRIMARY

The alleged letter of Pleasant Holt published in Dixie, brings to light the unpleasant fact that there is no provision in the new primary law to prevent negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

The law is drawn to fit all parties, consequently, it does not name whites exclusively. Ever since the Democratic primary has been in existence it has been understood that it was for white men only, and the negro has ever thought of trying to vote first. It would not be healthy for a negro to try to vote in the average country community, but in the larger cities, if the officers of the party allowed them to do so, they may vote.

This fault may have been an oversight of Senator Bryan in drawing up the law. The state Democratic committee has not rectified it. The Star believes it can do so if it will. A party has a right, of course, to prescribe who shall be members of it. The Star sees nothing in the law to prevent the state committee from at once realising the truth that only white men shall vote in the primary of what it has been definitely decided in white man's party.

Such a rule should be backed up by the regulation that any precinct which negroes are allowed to vote should have its vote thrown out. If such a rule is not passed, Marion and several other counties in the state will be Republican in 1914—unless the Democrats resort to the old argument of the negro, which they will be most apt to do.

Negroes who will vote in a Democratic primary are not good negroes. Southern men all understand that it is just as natural for a negro to be a Republican as it is for him to join the church, and what is more than that, they understand that a negro who will vote the

Democrat, that is almost sure to be a negro may be the culprit concealed for a mistake, sentiment, but more at least honest lodi, and when he joins the Democratic ticket, unless for some particular reason, as in the case of some white man,

he is almost always doing so for some big reason—generally a little of shivvy or a two dollar bill.

There are many colored and some white men who will not their votes. If negroes are registering to vote in the white primary, they are of this class.

They are being hired to register and vote in order to defeat white men. It is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced.

The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission. The Star does not think the

state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect.

There is no reason why it shouldn't be enforced. The railroads are trying to play their usual game of either bullying or coaxing the commission.

The Star does not think the state railroad commission is so bountifully endowed with backbone as it should be, and if the people want to do anything, they should be on hand to back it up.

As a matter of fact the railroads have no right to refuse to obey the law, and the commission has no right to accept any excuse from them.

It is time for all boards of trade, business men and shippers generally to take notice of this meeting to be held in Ocala March 3, in which the railroad commission will hear the excuses the railroads make for not putting the long and short haul law in effect

**Sanford's Temperature**

Editor of The Herald:

For publication in your paper I furnish herewith record of meteorological observations taken by the undersigned as a cooperative observer of the Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Feb. 21, 1914, at Sanford.

The instrumental readings are from government standard instruments exposed in the manner recommended by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Very respectfully,

(Date) 2-23-14. H. C. DuBose,

Cooperative Observer

Date	Highest	Lowest	Precipitation in inches in hundredths	Character of day
Feb. 15	68	42	None	Clear
16	56	38	"	"
17	66	46	"	"
18	64	43	"	"
19	76	53	"	Cloudy
20	80	58	.16	"
21	73	54	None	"

**IN AND ABOUT THE CITY****Little Happenings—Mention Of Matters In Brief****PERSONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST****Summary Of The Floating Small Talk****Succinctly Arranged For Hurried Herald Readers**

Commissioners Hagan, Clarke and Estes were in the city yesterday on matters connected with the roads.

Oysters at Roberts'. 53-2t  
That good old boiled ham at Leffler's. 53-1t

Lumberger Cheese, Holland Herring and Peperon at Mrs. A. Simon's. 25-tf

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Abernathy have returned from a visit to Tampa where they witnessed the Gasparilla pageants.

Heissmann's yeast at Leffler's. 53 t

Obelisk flour at Roberts'. 53-2t

Clothes crate orders should be placed now to insure delivery when needed. J. F. Dutton. 27-tf

There will be a meeting of the bass fiddles in the city hall next Thursday evening at 7:30. Everyone interested will be present.

Lumberger cheese at Roberts'. 53-2t

A coop full of chickens at Leffler's. 53-2t

Sanford will soon have amateur minstrel performance as the boys are rehearsing and will be in fine shape in the next thirty days.

Seed potatoes at Leffler's. 53-2t

Chase & Sanborn's tea and coffee at Roberts'. 53-2t

Orange boxes lettuce basket potato lamps and style carriers at E. F. Butt's. 27-tf

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Abernathy left last Friday for Tampa where they expect to spend a few days with their friend, Mrs. Murdoch, and also to attend the Gasparilla celebration.

Obelisk self rising flour at Roberts'. 53-2t

Rags, Rags, we will pay 3c a pound for clean rags at the Herald office. 43t

Mr. Montague, president of Columbia College of Lake City was a welcome caller at the Herald office yesterday.

Dr. Montague will deliver the commencement address for the Sanford High School in June.

Country eggs, 30c-dozen at Leffler's. 53-2t

Ribbons and Chiffons, new goods just received. Mrs. Grace Earl Williams, Millinery Store, First St. 52-tf

Mrs. Chenevert and Mrs. Lewis of Defiance, Ohio are the guests of Mrs. Stephens on Melville Avenue. Mrs. Chenevert is the daughter of Mrs. Stephens.

Sweatshirt cheese at Roberts'. 53-2t

Fresh Florida and western meats at Roberts'. 53-2t

Notice - Horse Owners

I have a first class expert horse shoer.

Give him a trial. 46-tf

W. H. Underwood

Such Woodcut was among the many visitors from Orlando in the city yesterday. He reports the attendance at the fair as the greatest in the history of that organization.

Four Crown butter bulk or block, 40 lb at Leffler's. 53-2t

Ribbons and Chiffons, new goods just received at Mrs. Williams' Millinery Store, 106 First street. 52-tf

Mike Hooleahan of Jacksonville is the agent of relatives in this city. Mr. Hooleahan is alderman from the Seventh Ward in his home city and is well versed in politics being identified with one of the labor papers.

Royal Scarlet can fruits and vegetables at Roberts'. 63-2t

Mr. and Mrs. Minton, Mr. and Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Heaven Hill, Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Kenyon, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Derr and Mrs. Oleott, all of DeLand were here yesterday for a short time coming in from Beresford Landing and returning on the steamer Oscar.

I will offer the public for a short time ten per cent cash discount on all canned and bottled goods, except natty which will be regular. Give me a call "W. W. Long." 53-2t

I have a first class painter and sign writer. We can do your harness repairing and auto top work now. 14-tf

W. H. UNDERWOOD

**Lent Begins Wednesday**  
The ashes will be blessed and distributed Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock in the Catholic church and again Wednesday night at 7:30, when Father Bremanian will preach on the lessons of the holy season. Every Friday night during Lent the beautiful devotion of the Station or Way of the Cross will be practiced. All in Sanford are invited to attend these services.

**Tomato Plants for Sale**  
Livingston New Globe, \$2 per thousand l. b. Cash with order, ready now. Karl Graf, Odedo, Fla.

**Bought Marks Residence**

W. M. Braddy has purchased the Marks residence on Oak avenue. The sale was made through the Connell Real Estate Co.

**Suffered Another Stroke**  
W. S. Baldwin suffered another stroke of paralysis on Sunday morning upon account of his advanced age his many friends are greatly worried about his condition.

**Will Have Baseball Meeting**

The baseball fans of Seminole county are requested to meet in the city hall next Thursday night at 7:30 and discuss the question of having a ball team to represent Sanford this summer. Other cities of Florida are getting ready and Sanford should be up and doing before all the good amateur material is secured. There is nothing quite as healthy for the stay at home Sanfo as a good ball team and every one is interested in having a top notcher. Come out and lend your assistance in organizing a good ball association.

**On the Osceola**

The new Clyde St. Johns river steamboat, Osceola, Capt. T. W. Lund, came in yesterday with the following passengers on board: J. E. Miller and wife, Miss A. L. Schull, Miss A. Hunt, W. H. Tyler and wife, J. Applebeck and wife, DuHannell and wife, C. F. Peters and wife, A. J. Spaulding and son, John, Mrs. J. H. McArthur, Miss D. McArthur, F. J. Weekes and wife, A. J. Brantly and wife, C. H. Chest and wife, N. J. White and wife, C. N. Park and son, Mrs. C. H. Park and daughter, J. S. Capers and son, C. Camp, Master Trooper, C. B. Lockwood and wife, E. S. Meyer and wife, J. C. Chobie and wife, Roy Camp and wife, R. Dempster and wife, W. H. Sepper and wife, H. E. Lopez, S. G. Stevens, J. W. Barger, Mrs. C. H. Camp, M. G. Breslin, C. W. C. Camp Jr., W. Camp and wife, F. H. Spencer, H. Hartley, W. M. Parach and wife, J. C. Chobie and wife, F. S. Johnson and wife.

**Executive Committee to Meet**

The Seminole County Democratic executive committee will meet in the court house on Saturday morning, March 7th at 10:30. The following candidates will be issued:

**Pight Over County Seal**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—Whether an election shall be held in Pinellas county to determine the location of the county seat is to be determined by the supreme court of the state.

Judge F. M. Robles yesterday, at Clearwater, refused a writ for a mandamus to complete the county commissioners to call an election to choose a county seat holding that the answer of the defendants was insufficient. He ruled that the petition was insufficient because the registration was on a list taken from the registration books of Hillsborough county and decided that if the fight over the county seat is to be renewed a new petition must be prepared and presented to the county commissioners. From this decision an appeal will be taken and the whole matter threshed out before the higher court.

The case has been hanging fire for several years. Clearwater fighting to keep the county seat and prevent an election.

**In Musical Circles**

The Sanford Band will meet for rehearsals Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the Hall. The concert has been postponed until Sunday afternoon, March 1.

Baptist Fifes and Drum Corps. An interesting news item in musical circles of Sanford is the organization of a Fife and Drum Band in connection with the Baptist Sunday school. There are 21 instruments in the band: 12 fifes, 6 snare drums, 2 cornets, 1 bass drum. The band is being instructed by Mr. A. B. Brock in fife, and Messrs. Bernhard and Crosby in the drum. The band has an offer to the Confederate Reunion in Jacksonville to be one of the bands in the parade there.

Florida B. Y. P. U. Encampment—Mr.

Charles L. Poll have been engaged to lead the music at the Florida B. Y. P. U. Encampment this year.

This assembly is held on the grounds of Columbia College at Lake City July 12th through the 17th. Last year 384

Baptist young people camped there.

Mr. Poll is the director of the music in the First Baptist church of this city.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection of the tax for 1913. They will close March 31, after which date a penalty will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The assessment books are now open at the office of the assessor in the city building. Please call and make your assessments. Book will close May 31.

A. A. PRESTON,  
Assessor.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

**NOTICE**

The books are open for the collection

of the tax for 1913. They will close

March 31, after which date a penalty

will be added.

M. W. LOVELL, Collector.

## NEW VARIETY OF STRAWBERRY

## MEN OF ALL SORTS

But Not of Condition, and Hartridge Was the One Among Many.

By H. M. EOBERT.

Hartridge knew that he would be chosen, though there had been thirty-seven applicants by the head nurse's count; in answer to the hospital's brief advertisement. Thirty-six others! Hartridge had never realized before how low he had sunk, until he actually found himself sitting in a line with them in the reception room. There were men of all sorts and ages, but not of conditions.

The men rose awkwardly as the physician sauntered in, accompanied by the head nurse. He looked the men over as though they were animals. "You can go—we don't want you," he said to the first. "Not you," he added, to the next. The third man looked more reputable, but when the doctor approached, he defected the smell of spirits upon his breath. "Nor you—not your kind," he continued angrily. So he went down the line, dismissing the majority at a glance. He looked at Hartridge and passed him over, and continued his monologue until at last there remained only Hartridge and three others.

"Now, men," said the doctor, "it's between you four. You read the advertisement; we want a healthy man for blood transfusion, to save a woman's life. It won't be a trifle, either. It's going to mean more than you can think, to lose a couple of quarts of blood. Don't think you'll earn your five hundred easily. You may die. Now then, does anyone want to go?" There was a pause; then two men shuffled out awkwardly. Poor, broken-spirited creatures though they were; the love of life was strong in them. Dr. Briggs looked at the two who remained and his choice fell upon Hartridge. He selected him. Two minutes later he was taking down his pedigree.

"You're willing to sign an agreement absolutely from further responsibility?" he asked, when the



Dr. Briggs Has Spoken to Me About You."

medical tests were ended. "Good! Say you any friends to be compensated with, in case the operation is unsuccessful?"

Hartridge knew what that meant. "No, sir," he answered.

"But why do you want to risk your life for five hundred dollars?" continued Dr. Briggs. "Are you out of work?"

"No," answered Hartridge quietly, "out of prison."

The doctor looked at him keenly. "I was sent away ten months ago for forgery," said Hartridge, in explanation. "I was a bank clerk in the Merchants' and Orientals' underpaid, wretchedly poor, and married. I wanted to play the market, and I lost. The Judge let me off with a year as a first offender. My wife divorced me. Now I want the five hundred to go west."

Half an hour later Hartridge, bathed, clothed in a clean nightshirt, was lying in bed, waiting the arrival of the theater. His nurse endeavored him as to the process of the operation.

"My wife?" said Hartridge dizzily. "Perhaps you don't know that—"

"Here's somebody come to see you and thank you for your life," said the nurse, coming up softly. Hartridge glanced up. A woman came swiftly toward his bed and sank down beside him. She flung her arms round his neck and drew down his head to her breast and her tears, falling on him, washed his soft cheek at last off all its bitter memories.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

Return of the Sea Serpent.

Capt. Ruse, who is now commander of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and has been designated to command the colossal Imperator, says in his log of July 5, 1913 (as quoted in *Almanac des Hydrographes*), that at 6:30 a. m. of that day he, as well as his first officer and an Elbe pilot who was on board, saw a sea serpent in the water close alongside the ship, then Prawle point. The creature was twenty feet long and appeared to be engaged in combat with some other marine animal, as it was lashing the sea violently with its tail. Its color was grayish blue on the back and whitish under the belly. The body was between a foot and a foot and a half in diameter. Capt. Ruse says that the whole length of the animal was visible, and there could be no mistake about its reptilian form.

He felt comfortable. His mind, more active than was its wont, recurred incessantly to the woman not a cubit distant, so near that once his hand touched hers, with only the frail linen barrier between them. The money had now become a hideous menace to his peace of mind, robbing him at once of his self-esteem, so much as was left of it, and of his

chance of making reparation for his sin. He must refuse it. He must tell the surgeon instantly. He tried to speak to him, but there was an uncanny silence in the room which he did not dare disturb. Something had gone wrong with the lights, too, for all had gone out except a tiny globe in one corner, which burned with a strange sputtering sound that seemed to keep time with the beating of his heart. And all this sacrifice was vain, for he was spoiling his soul—selling his right to reparation for five hundred dollars. He must stop the operation and make a new bargain. He found his voice at last and shouted, but the light was roaring like a dynamo and the sound drowned his cries. He wrenched his arm away and—

"How are you feeling?" asked the nurse.

He opened his eyes. He was back in his bed and the daylight was streaming in through the open window near his head. He looked at her, astounded, uncertain.

"You saluted," she explained. "People generally do. But you'll be all right in a little while. It's only ten minutes since they brought you back."

"But the operation?"

"Perfectly successful."

"I didn't do anything? Didn't I shout or struggle?"

Hartridge was silent for awhile.

"Nurse," he said presently, "do you—do you think she would see me before she goes?"

"Why?" asked the nurse bluntly. "That's never allowed, Mr. Hartridge. She wasn't allowed to see you on the table—they threw a blanket over you. If you think a little, you'll understand that that's the only thing possible."

"But if she wanted to—" he faltered.

"Well, of course, in that case I suppose she could. But why do you want to see her?"

"Because," said Hartridge slowly. "I want to thank her for doing something that she never dreamed of. She looks on me, no doubt, as you all do—as a scoundrel, as a poor man who has sold something which he possessed for money. There can be no thought of obligations on either side, of course. But I'm not going to take the money. I'm a jailbird. I've just come out of the penitentiary where I served a year's sentence for forgery. She has given me back my self-respect. I feel that I've done some good in the world at last—I can't very well explain it, but I want to thank her. Won't you tell her at least?"

The nurse was looking at him very strangely. "Yes, I'll tell her," he heard her say, and he resigned himself to the feeling of intense weariness that was creeping over him.

Two days passed. Hartridge made no further reference to the fulfillment of his request. He did tell Dr. Briggs that he would not accept the money.

"There's a gentleman coming to see you this morning," the nurse announced triumphantly that day.

"A gentleman?" repeated Hartridge with a puzzled frown. "I don't know anyone. It must be a mistake. What is his name?"

"But the nurse would not tell Hartridge his name. At twelve o'clock, however, the ward doors were thrown open to the stream of visitors who came to see the patient. Hartridge, who had been dozing, heard his name spoken and looked up. A man with very well remembered features was standing by his bed.

"Mr. Hartridge—my dear fellow—" he began, somewhat nervously.

"Mr. Cumming!" gasped the man in the bed and bowed his head miserably.

The bank president sat down beside him and placed one hand on his shoulder.

"I want you to tell me," he said, "that Dr. Briggs has spoken with me about you and made clear some things that I did not understand last year. If I had realized your circumstances I might have been less harsh in exacting justice. None of us can afford to exact that to the uttermost. They tell me you have refused compensation for forgery," said Hartridge, in explanation. "It was a bank clerk in the Merchants' and Orientals' underpaid, wretchedly poor, and married. I wanted to play the market, and I lost. The Judge let me off with a year as a first offender. My wife divorced me. Now I want the five hundred to go west."

Hartridge was looking at him keenly. "I was sent away ten months ago for forgery," said Hartridge, in explanation. "I was a bank clerk in the Merchants' and Orientals' underpaid, wretchedly poor, and married. I wanted to play the market, and I lost. The Judge let me off with a year as a first offender. My wife divorced me. Now I want the five hundred to go west."

"How Spent."

"Contrary to general opinion, the spending of money is not a very difficult task, if one is willing to work. The real importance of finances for a man or woman, for a boy or girl, is what is done with the money after it is earned." —J. H. Hill.

Use the Hand Mirror.

To be quite trimly dressed doesn't force you to consult your hand mirror.

The back of you is as much seen as the front, and distressing gaps and lack of evenness as to belt, collar and buttons destroy an otherwise well-gowned appearance.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

Sanford Library  
AND  
Free Reading Room  
IMPERIAL THEATRE  
BUILDING

Open Tuesday-Thursday 4 to 8  
AND  
Saturdays 4 to 9 p. m.

Strangers Welcome

TUE SANFORD HERALD

## Mitadye's Mirror

### How to Get Wrinkles

There are other wrinkles more subtle and potent, but wrinkles are the most pathetic because the most futile indications of age. The lines and furrows they see disfiguring the faces of women of middle age ought to make girls do everything in their power to ward off wrinkles as long as possible.

Most muscles of the face are voluntary, responding to every passing emotion, and if the muscles are constantly kept at work, as in grinning and with odd tricks of expression, wrinkles will, so many women, think, then wrinkles will be fostered.

Even children should learn that the face should be kept in repose. The lines lines around the eyes and the long "patent" line that creases the lips and mouth should not be caused on the ground that they are necessary to expression. "Laughing wrinkles," as they are called, in reality add years to one's appearance, so there is no need to fear massage will take away the expression of the face.

The little vertical lines that so quickly appear between the eyes as a result of squinting or that often appear in deep thought give due a heavy, rather expression, and only by the greatest care can the habit be overcome.

Another wrinkle makes in the battle of lifting the eyebrows. They lines grow and deepen just above the eyes, and the forehead wrinkling the brows.

These wrinkles follow that are said to prevent and others to cause wrinkles and which, if not entirely eliminated, are harmless.

One of the preventives is made as follows: Boil three ounces of pearl barley in a pint of water till the water is extracted. Strain and add drops of extract of benzoin and use as a face wash night and morning.

If the wrinkles have shown themselves before the face in a solution made by dissolving sixty grains of alum in six ounces of rosewater and pour gently into one and one-half ounces of almond milk, stirring all the while.

Slit Skirt and Woolen Hose.

What a cruel alternative is put to the slit skirt wearers by Surgeon General Rupert Blue! He is quoted as saying that when the chilly winds of winter begin to blow the women will either have to sew up the slits in their skirts or wear heavy woolen stockings that he would not accept the money.

"There's a gentleman coming to see you this morning," the nurse announced triumphantly that day.

"A gentleman?" repeated Hartridge with a puzzled frown. "I don't know anyone. It must be a mistake. What is his name?"

"But the nurse would not tell Hartridge his name. At twelve o'clock, however, the ward doors were thrown open to the stream of visitors who came to see the patient. Hartridge, who had been dozing, heard his name spoken and looked up. A man with very well remembered features was standing by his bed.

"Mr. Hartridge—my dear fellow—" he began, somewhat nervously.

"Mr. Cumming!" gasped the man in the bed and bowed his head miserably.

The bank president sat down beside him and placed one hand on his shoulder.

"I want you to tell me," he said, "that Dr. Briggs has spoken with me about you and made clear some things that I did not understand last year. If I had realized your circumstances I might have been less harsh in exacting justice. None of us can afford to exact that to the uttermost. They tell me you have refused compensation for forgery," said Hartridge, in explanation. "It was a bank clerk in the Merchants' and Orientals' underpaid, wretchedly poor, and married. I wanted to play the market, and I lost. The Judge let me off with a year as a first offender. My wife divorced me. Now I want the five hundred to go west."

"How Spent."

"Contrary to general opinion, the spending of money is not a very difficult task, if one is willing to work. The real importance of finances for a man or woman, for a boy or girl, is what is done with the money after it is earned." —J. H. Hill.

Use the Hand Mirror.

To be quite trimly dressed doesn't force you to consult your hand mirror.

The back of you is as much seen as the front, and distressing gaps and lack of evenness as to belt, collar and buttons destroy an otherwise well-gowned appearance.

(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

Return of the Sea Serpent.

Capt. Ruse, who is now commander of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and has been designated to command the colossal Imperator, says in his log of July 5, 1913 (as quoted in *Almanac des Hydrographes*), that at 6:30 a. m. of that day he, as well as his first officer and an Elbe pilot who was on board, saw a sea serpent in the water close alongside the ship, then Prawle point. The creature was twenty feet long and appeared to be engaged in combat with some other marine animal, as it was lashing the sea violently with its tail. Its color was grayish blue on the back and whitish under the belly. The body was between a foot and a foot and a half in diameter. Capt. Ruse says that the whole length of the animal was visible, and there could be no mistake about its reptilian form.

He felt comfortable. His mind, more active than was its wont, recurred incessantly to the woman not a cubit distant, so near that once his hand touched hers, with only the frail linen barrier between them. The money had now become a hideous menace to his peace of mind, robbing him at once of his self-esteem, so much as was left of it, and of his

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Sections 574 and 575 General Statutes of Florida. Notice is hereby given that R. W. Long, Esq., of the City of Sanford, in the County of Seminole, filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant, Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent. Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in the Circuit Court, on the 27th day of January, 1914, against the State of Florida, in the name of the State of Florida, Plaintiff in Chancery, and the State of Florida, Complainant. Citation to be issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Florida, on the 27th day of January, 1914, to the Sheriff of Seminole County, to be served on the defendant, Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent.

Ida May Peck Dunn, widow, Deponent, filed her bill of complaint in

**HE FOUND HIS OWN**

**Fireman Unknowingly Rescues His Own Baby Girl From Burning Building.**

By HAROLD CARTER.

The first loud clang of the alarm had hardly ceased to echo through the quarters of the sleeping firemen when Halloran had sprung to his feet; his eyes still closed with sleep, found the thick smoke and slid down to the stable, first of his companions. Up beneath the horses were noshing excitedly in their stalls. They pictured the gallop through the streets, to the blaze, with the loaded ladder car clattering behind, the urging shouts of the driver. Halloran pictured it grimly, too. It was not his first fire, but it was his first big one. Every body knew that it was a big one. Why, a whole block of tenements was burning on the East side!

He was at his post upon the car now, holding on grimly as the vehicle swayed from side to side. The horses dashed through the deserted streets and from a thousand windows heads were thrust out and cries and voices answered upon them. Nobody answered, nobody thought of them. All eyes were turned toward the east, where a line of flame lit up the sky.

Halloran's mind went working back during that wild journey. He had been a fireman only six weeks. He was an ex-convict. Nobody knew that—nobody except Chief Porter. And Porter had believed in him and had kept his secret faithfully. After three years in Sing Sing for a crime that, at most, have merited a short period of detention in Elmira reformatory, Halloran had been embittered against society. And Porter had found him and plucked him out of the mud and given him a post. Porter believed in him.

But Eileen, his young wife, did not. They had been married only three months when he had stolen the purse,

Then he drew himself up, stood on the sill for an instant, and plunged into the hell within.

Two minutes later a gasp went up from the watchers as they saw a staggering, smoke-blackened figure appear at the window of the seventh story and drag the child upon the sill. It was Halloran. Angry tongues of fire darted out at him, licked at his clothes, greedy for their prey.

Halloran clung to the sill and looked down. The crowd was shouting to him not to jump. The firemen were splicing on another ladder and raising it. Could he last long enough or would the agony of burned flesh and scorching clothing impel him to cast himself down? Halloran prayed for strength, but it was only that slight figure in his arms that gave him the courage to wait.

Slowly the ladder unpeared itself until it reached the sill. Halloran felt for it through a cloud of flame-tipped smoke in which whirled fiery, stinging sparks, clung to it with his feet, perched himself upon that awning thing and thrust the child into the arms of the steel-helmeted man who clambered up to him. And then, when she had passed downward along the line, Halloran collapsed into his rescuer's arms.

At the foot of the ladder was a woman who had broken through the police lines. So tense was her face with anguish that they had gathered her to pass; and now she clasped the child to her breast and laughed and crooned over it, oblivious of all else. The child was deathless. Not a hair had been burned. Halloran's thick coat, scorched to a crisp, bore witness to that. And Halloran, a fire-blackened ruin, with burned-off hair and singed eyebrows and hands that rested limply in the surgeon's bandages, opened his eyes to find the woman kneeling over him.

"He'll do well now," exclaimed the police surgeon.

"Sure he will," cried the voice of Porter, the fire chief, and in like tones was something that set Halloran's doubts at rest for ever.

But it was not of Porter that he thought that moment. The burned eyes opened widely, staring into the face of the woman at his side. And he whispered:

"Eileen!"

She knew him, had known him. She crouched lower beside him and laid her head upon his breast, her tears falling on his face like rain.

"Tom!" she whispered. "She's ours—your child and mine. And we shall be waiting for you, Tom dear, to make a new home for all our lives."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

**RIGHT CARE SELDOM GIVEN****Altogether Too Few People Know How to Deal With Child When Afflicted With Sickness.**

When a child is in seeming good health, uncertain foods and unpurified water are consumed without notice, and it is only when the child is actually ill that some sort of attention is paid to it. However, if the special attention was of the right sort, the child might even at the eleventh hour escape serious illness, but with the usual ignorance in regard to the laws of health and the nature of disease, parents in general are almost certain to do the wrong thing and then the child is sure to have something. Windows are closed, if by any possible chance they had been open, extra cloths are piled on the little bed, and it is covered and given anything it wants, because it is sick.

Of course the child grows worse, until finally a doctor is called, who also proceeds to make matters still worse with the usual drugs or "antitoxins." If the youngster manages somehow to pull through the doctor is given the credit, and if it dies, well—"He did the best he could!" Of course he did. He means well, but instead of getting the poison out of the little body, he unthinkingly puts more into it.—Edith M. Bates Williams, in *Physical Culture*.

Long Lived Hen.

It is possible that South Paris holds the record for an aged hen. At any rate, a hen long a pet with the family of I. F. Evans was peacefully laid away a few days since which the family know to have been either twenty-three or twenty-four years old last spring.

The only authority the Democrat has been able to find says that "domestic poultry rarely exceed twelve or thirteen years," and we know that they are not often allowed to reach that age. The Evans' hen was laid until within two or three years—not largely, but perhaps half a dozen eggs in the course of a year; enough to say that she had not entirely outlived her usefulness. For the last two or three years she has been on borrowed time—kept for the good she had done. She was of mixed Leghorn blood.—Oxford (Me.) Democrat.

Domestic Relations.

George Barr McCutcheon, the author, sat at an artist's dinner in New York:

"Artists, especially artists of the Washington square set, are, I am afraid, a sad lot. The wife of a Washington square artist gave a tea the other afternoon, and during the tea the little daughter of the house played in an adjoining room with her dolls.

"I happened to slip in on the little girl. At that moment she took up a doll, shook it, and gave it a slap. Then she said:

"So you have run home at last! Just look at the clock. Work!

"Humph. You've just got to have your studio here in the house after this.

"Now go to bed. This room smells like a brewery!"

He poised himself and sprang and caught the sill of the window of the fifth story; caught it and hung there.

**Woman's World**

Miss Benton First Dining Car Conductor.



MISS CAROLYN MARIA BENTON.

Shuttling back and forth in a rail and train, keeping passengers in good humor and advising the traveler ignorant as to what to eat while a train is running sixty miles an hour, Miss Carolyn Maria Benton of Cincinnati, the first woman dining car conductor in America, happily earns her daily bread. She likes the work.

Miss Benton, who directs the buffet car which is operated by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway between Cincinnati and Dayton, was put in the place as an experiment. Now she is fixture, and the railroad is looking for more efficient young women who can run diners.

"It means application, attention, tact and diplomacy to run a dining car," said Miss Benton. "I do not believe there will be many women dining car conductors. They cannot stand the work. There is too much rush, and the constant traveling is hard on the nerves. Men stand the work better, but I don't think they can do the work better than women."

"Every morning I start at 11 o'clock for Dayton. In the evening I make the return trip. I serve luncheon on the morning train and supper at night. No, it's just supper. You see, this is a buffet car, not a regular diner, and we don't have the same facilities for cooking large quantities.

"I have all my evenings at home, and I do not believe I am nearly as tired, even with the shaking of the train, as I would be if I worked in an office or factory."

For Serving Ice Cream.

There are indeed even in the serving of ice cream. At present macaroni baskets, wafer boxes and a disgusting covering of lady cake are among the most popular ways of serving this always acceptable dessert.

To make macaroni baskets dip the outer edge of the almond macaroons in the syrup obtained from melted granulated sugar. The first macaroon is used for the bottom of the basket, and the others are stuck together to form a ring slightly exceeding the diameter of the basket we used to make when we were children. Fill this receptacle with ice cream and sprinkle ground macaroons on top.

Wafer boxes are put together exactly the same way. Square wafers are the most desirable, two being used for the bottom and one at each end, standing upright. The ice cream should be cut into blocks that fit into the frames. Pink and white ice cream garnished with cherries makes an attractive color combination.

A novel way to serve brick ice cream is to cover the sides and ends of the brick with thick slices of lady cake. Cut the cream as usual. Each slice will have a frame of cake, containing prettily with the colors of the cream.

Vogue of Fur Trimmings.

Fur trimmings are by no means a neglected item this year, for the vogue for touches of fur trimming has extended to mits, wraps, hats, dresses, blouses and negligees, says the Dry Goods Economist. The styles call for the use of expensive furs, too, as the color effects of highly-priced pelts are a great feature. This means that the demand now is for mink, leopard, mole, skunk, fox, white and tan fox, marmos, chinchilla, squirrel and similar pelts.

Lacy muffs are another source of profit to the fur department that carries an unattractive stock of loose furs. Women are purchasing from two to five muffs. One or two of these may be wholly of fur, but the others are made of suit or coat material and trimmed with wide fur bands. These muffs are large, and it is surprising how much fur is required in making me up-to-date muffs.

Then, too, the sale of muff pillows is no small item. They are expensive in the extremely soft new shapes and are well worth keeping in stock.

First Woman Through Canal.

Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of the chief engineer of the Panama canal, sailed recently for Cristobal, declaring that she would not return to her home in this country until she had been through the canal. She expects to be the first woman to make the trip and will accompany her husband.

# LOOSE LEAF SECTIONAL POST BINDERS

WE carry in stock for immediate delivery good and serviceable Loose Leaf Binders, size 9 1/4 x 11 7/8, which is the size most used. Also Transfer Binders of this size, together with index and ledger sheets.

## Come In and Let Us Show You

We are agents for CARTER'S INKS, the best ink made. We have it in all size bottles from a NICKELES' WORTH to a QUART.

### Fountain Pen Ink in all colors

### Household Indefinite Ink      Mucilage

### Paste      Stamp Pad Ink in all colors

All made by the Carter's Ink Company and it is guaranteed to be the best.

## The Herald Printing Co.

Commercial Printers

107 Magnolia Avenue, Sanford, Florida.

## CLASSIFIED Advertising

All Local Advertisements  
Under This Heading THREE  
CENTS a Line For Each  
Insertion. Minimum Charge  
25 Cents.

**WANTED AT ONCE—Old Rags at the  
HERALD OFFICE. Rags Must be  
Perfectly Clean, Will Pay THREE  
CENTS a pound for same.**

### FOR SALE

For Sale—Five acre farm half cleared  
fenced cultivated. Strong flowing well.  
Half cash balance on terms. Box 867  
Sanford.

For Sale—Wholesale and retail fish  
business, including boats, nets and  
ladders and one large wood lighter, at  
Lakewood. G. L. Vincent, Sanford, Fla.

For Sale—Black saddle and driving  
team. Inquire of J. D. Roberts,  
42-tc.

For Sale—Good upright piano. In  
good condition. Exceptional value.  
Enquire Herald. 41-tc.

For Sale—Thoroughbred White In-  
dian Rubber Duck Eggs for hatching.  
\$2.00 for 15. J. B. Johnson, R. 2, San-  
ford. 48-8tc.

For Sale—Four water front lots  
Close in, very cheap. See Connally,  
109 Magnolia Avenue. 48-11c.

For Rent—A seven room house not  
entirely completed, good location,  
\$150.00. A. P. Connally. 48-11c.

For Sale—City lots and homes. See  
Connally. 48-11c.

For Sale—Six rooms and bath.  
Worth your looking into carefully. A. P.  
Connally, 109 Magnolia Avenue. 48-41.

For Sale—Very fine orange grove,  
1120 bearing trees. Let the crop pay  
for it. See A. P. Connally. 48-11c.

For Sale—Five horse power gasoline  
engine, good condition. Saw if desired.  
Sanford Bottling Works. 48-11c.

For Sale—Three lots between 11th  
and 12th streets on Oak avenue. Cor-  
ner and east front. Inquire of owner,  
218 French avenue. 50-8tc.

For Sale or Rent—5 acre farm, good  
house, flowing well, good barn, has been  
cultivated for three years. Only, two  
miles west of Sanford. Inquire owner,  
218 French avenue. 50-8tc.

For Sale—Big bargain to quick buyer.  
We have on hand one 1911 E. M. F.  
"30," which has been thoroughly over-  
hauled and painted. New tires all  
around. Will sell for \$450. Also one  
2 cylinder Rambler in good condition  
for \$100. Call at Seminole Garage.  
50-8tc.

For Sale—Eggs for setting, Plymouth  
Rock, Buff Orpington and White Leg-  
horn. Reasonable. Mrs. G. H. Ed-  
wards, East Side. 51-8tc.

For Sale—Pair of good dogs at a bar-  
gain. Shell Bank Farm. Inquire of  
W. A. Raynor. 51-8tc.

For Sale—Household furniture. Own-  
er, see Herald. 54-2tc.

For Sale—1 pair mules (weight, 1,000  
lbs. each). Harness and Juniper wagons.  
Also organ, roll top desk, leather reclining  
chair, Wilton rug (9x12), oil range,  
sewing machine, plow, etc. Rev. N. P.  
Stevenson, Osteen, Fla. 54-2tc.

For Sale—Eggs for setting, White  
Wyandotte, Buff Plymouth Rock and  
Black Minor. Price reasonable. L. J.  
Hartley, Jr., Longwood, Fla. 54-2tc.

### TO RENT

For Rent—One furnished room,  
\$1.50 per week and up. At Stinson's,  
118 E. Fourth St. 19-20c.

Pleasant rooms, 217 Third St., light  
housekeeping if desired. 53-3tc.

For Rent—Seven room house at 206  
Laurel avenue after February 1st. In-  
quire of J. Ferguson at the Fairview.  
44-4tc.

For Rent, seven room furnished house  
suitable for two families. Owner, see  
Herald. 54-2tc.

FOR RENT—6 room house at 111  
Commercial St. Apply I. J. Secord at  
same number.

For Rent—The Castle Garden 7 acres  
on tract line and near loading station.  
All tiled and been farmed several years.  
Just the place for late potatoes. Cheap  
for cash. Call or address Mrs. Cora Hol-  
linger Sanford House.

### MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Empty pocket. Will  
pay 2 cents each for them. Ship  
to O. G. Wolford, at Oviedo and receive  
cash for same. 54-2tc.

Last—Pocketbook containing \$22.50  
and receipt from Woodruff & Watson.  
Finder return W. W. Stevenson. 516  
E. Fifth street. Reward. 54-2tc.

## CURBSTONE GLEANINGS

BUDGET OF OPINION—"JUST BETWEEN  
YOU AND ME."

### EVEN THE GATE POST NOT IN IT

A CHIEF IS AMONG YE TAKING NOTES AND FAITH.  
"HELL PRINT 'EM"—SO SAYS SAUNTERER.

If southern congressmen should agree  
among themselves to support a bill  
granting pensions to confederate veterans  
who are no longer able to support  
themselves there is a possibility that  
might pass.

The matter came up during the con-  
sideration of a private pension bill, re-  
cently introduced by a number of southern  
men denouncing the proposal and de-  
clared that under no circumstances  
would they vote for such a measure.  
Several claimed that the southern states  
were taking care of the confederate veterans  
and that it was not part of the  
duty of the federal government to support  
them.

The statement was made that 95 per  
cent of the confederate veterans are in  
favor of the proposed legislation. If  
that is true it would seem that the ad-  
vocates in favor of such a measure  
would soon reach the members of con-  
gress from that section.

A bill has been introduced into the  
Senate of the United States, proposing  
an amendment to the federal constitution  
which provides for the enactment of  
uniform marriage laws in all the states  
and territories, but it carries with it a  
prohibition, in case of separation, to  
marry. Senator Ransdell of Louisiana  
is the man with the new bill. He has  
been gathering up some statistics, and  
finds that in 1867 there were granted  
9,037 divorces, or 27 for every 100,000  
population; in 1906 there were 82,062  
divorces, or 86 for each 100,000 population,  
thus in actual numbers there were  
more than seven times as many divorces  
granted in 1906 as in 1867, or allowing  
for the increased population, divorces  
had increased 319 per cent.

Do you wonder that the subject is  
attracting attention?

Chicago women are highly jubilant  
over the result of their first day of regis-  
tration. Half a dozen points made  
against them in advance were answered  
by the results of that day. Nearly 154,000  
women registered and, as far as the re-  
ports go, none hesitated a moment about  
telling her age.

It is reported that the polling places  
were everywhere swept and garnished  
in preparation for the event and that  
when the polls were opened men accustomed  
to smoking at the registration seats threw away their cigars and abandoned  
their pipes and braced up in fine  
style.

In many cases it seems that flowers  
were sent in and stood on the tables all  
day, and that registration day paraded  
something of the nature of a reception  
in a 5 o'clock tea, barring the tea.  
Perhaps the most striking feature of  
the day in a broad sense was the fact  
that much the heaviest registration of  
women came from the districts that are  
regarded as advanced sections of the  
smart set, the wealthy and those who  
have fine homes.

In such districts the vote is reported  
as averaging about four women to one  
man, and leading women of the city,  
headed by Mayor Carter Harrison and  
Mrs. Harrison, went to the polls and regis-  
tered.

My idea of a city manager is bearing  
fruit and I have received many com-  
munications from various cities regarding  
this new theory that has been put  
into practice, and found so satisfactory.  
Every big business today has a  
manager, one who is over all and head  
of all and to whom the whole organization  
leads the final decisions.  
One who is absolutely responsible for  
what he knows and not what he does.  
Such a man is needed in every city to  
manage the city. No alderman can do it,  
no commissioners can do it and get the  
proper results. The aldermen cannot do it because they have no time to  
devote to the business of the city and  
keep up with their own business affairs.  
They do as well as they can but many  
things slip by them. The commission  
form was thought to be perfect, but  
here the old adage of "too many cooks"  
kicks in to spoil the broth. Should one  
commissioner think improvement  
and the other commissioners disprove of  
it the improvement, no matter how  
important it is made. For instance,  
the other day at Orlando, under the  
commission form of government Clark  
Robinson, who was for many years a  
member of the fire department and  
probably known more about fire fighting  
and the needs of Orlando in this  
line than any other man in the city  
wanted to buy a chemical auto truck,  
similar to the one used here in Sanford.  
The other commissioners do not think  
Orlando needs a truck and they are  
driving along with horses who are  
wetting their heads off each day and are  
unable to get to a long distance fire on  
time to save their lives. Robinson  
evidently knows or should know what  
he is talking about and yet his hands are

may be full of friends in his divisions,  
but I leave it to my readers, feeling that  
they can be depended upon to chew the  
rag just as consistently and as long as  
can.

THE SAUNTERER.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce my candidacy for the  
position of the Democratic Primary. If elected  
I will turn all the money necessarily  
needed for the expense of the office to the School  
Fund, and will guarantee the amount of the salary  
to exceed fifty per cent of the salary.

Honorable  
N. H. GARNER

For County Treasurer

At the solicitation of my friends I will be a can-  
didate for reelection to the office of County  
Treasurer of Seminole County subject to the  
decision of the Democratic Primary.

Honorable  
J. B. JONES

For Treasurer

I announce my candidacy for the position of  
Treasurer of Seminole County subject to the  
decision of the Democratic Primary. If elected  
I will contribute all the money necessary  
to pay the expenses of the office to the  
School Fund.

Honorable  
ROBERT A. NEWMAN

For Treasurer

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office  
of County Treasurer of Seminole County subject to the  
decision of the Democratic Primary. If elected  
I will contribute all the money necessary  
to pay the expenses of the office to the  
School Fund.

Honorable  
E. C. MAXWELL

For Superintendent of Public Instruction

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office  
of Superintendent of Public Instruction subject to the  
decision of the Democratic Primary.

Honorable  
J. HOWLAND WILDMAN

For Clerk of the Circuit Court

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office  
of Clerk of the Circuit Court subject to the  
decision of the Primary Election to be held June  
2nd, 1914.

Honorable  
D. C. MAXWELL

For Auditor of State

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office  
of Auditor of State subject to the decision of the  
Primary Election to be held June 2nd, 1914.

Honorable  
A. VAUGHN

For Sheriff

To the Democratic voters of Seminole county  
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for  
sheriff of Seminole county. If elected I pledge  
myself to fulfill the duties of the office to the  
best of my ability.

Honorable  
E. E. BLADY

For Sheriff

To the Democratic voters of Seminole county  
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for  
sheriff of Seminole county. If elected I pledge  
myself to fulfill the duties of the office to the  
best of my ability.

Honorable  
A. D. SMITH

For County Judge

To the Democratic voters of Seminole county  
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for  
the office of County Judge subject to the  
decision of the Primary Election to be held June  
2nd, 1914.

Honorable  
GEORGE HERRING

For Assessor of Taxes

My experience thus far in assessing and equalizing  
the taxes of Seminole county has convinced  
me that the office of Assessor is properly  
the head and most important office in  
the county. I am making a thorough and  
thorough examination of the various types of value  
as obtain in the county and am making an  
introduction to the people of Seminole county the very highest degree  
of service and H. H. SHAWNEE. In WHAT YOU  
WANT ME I offer myself for reelection to the  
office of Assessor of Taxes subject to the decision of the  
upcoming Democratic primary.

HONORABLE THOMAS K. BATES

For County Surveyor

I announce myself as a candidate for  
the office of County Surveyor subject to the  
decision of the Primary Election to be held June  
2nd, 1914.

HONORABLE J. M. REHINDEN

For City Collector

I am a candidate for the office of City Collector  
subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary. I have been  
in charge of the office and have had great success  
in collecting taxes and in the proper and  
prompt payment of same.

HONORABLE JNO. LE JINKINS

Velocity of Light

The first determination of the velocity  
of light was made by Simon in  
1876. The method was based upon the  
observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's  
satellites, phenomena of frequent  
recurrence and easy of observation. As  
such it is not surprising that the  
velocity of light required time where  
in to move from place to place through  
space, the interval between successive  
eclipses would appear too short when  
the earth is approaching Jupiter and  
too long when the earth is receding  
therefrom. Homer found in his  
observations that such was the case and  
that the interval was conditioned by  
the rate of speed at which the earth  
changed places relatively to Jupiter.  
From these constants Homer computed  
that light expended about sixteen and  
one-half minutes in crossing the  
earth's orbit. From this is deduced a  
velocity of about 186,500 miles a sec-

ond.

—Harper's Weekly.

When Introduced

It is a duty to introduce briefly to  
the name of one who is introduced.  
Avoid all intimation by acting politely  
so the name that you have not heard  
or that has been mumbled by a  
thoughtless introducer.

Will you tell me again your name?

I was but hark enough to hear it.

It is a graceful little way of correcting an  
error. By all means do not guess at a  
name, nor do not confide that man  
and woman who enter a room and are  
introduced together, are necessarily  
married.

A guest has no right to refuse an introduction under the roof

of a hostess, who has invited many per-

sons whose private feelings are nat-

urally unknown to her.

A courteous acknowledgment of an  
introduction a separation can be  
affected.

But don't forget to save

others the embarrassment of an un-

friendly one.

After the polite formal acceptance of an  
introduction a separation can be  
affected.

But don't forget to save

others the embarrassment of an un-

friendly one.

This question may be all wrong and I

will be sorry to be blamed for it.

—Harper's Weekly.

NOTICE

PUBLISHED  
SEMI-WEEKLY

## THE SANFORD HERALD

ON TUESDAYS  
AND FRIDAYS

IN SANFORD—Life Is Worth Living

SANFORD, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1914

CELESTY BRINGS BETTER PRICE  
AND PROSPECTS ARE GOODCOOL WEATHER AIDS IN  
KEEPING STUFF CRISPCELERY CARRYING FINE  
AND GOOD PRICES WILL PERSIST  
DURING REMAINDER OF  
THE SEASON

Celery is looking up and during the remainder of the season will bring the best of prices. The cool weather is causing the celery to hold up better and it is going forward in excellent shape. This week celery is bringing from \$1.00 to \$1.25 here in Sanford and will bring whatever might be presented by interested shippers along the lines of these two railroads.

We now find that the turn which will have to be considered at these meetings are so voluminous that it becomes necessary to postpone them until as heretofore laid out and the Commissioners will therefore be in session at the court house in the city of Kissimmee on the 23rd day of March, and at the court house in the city of Sanford on the 26th day of March at 10 o'clock in the morning.

**Death of W. S. Baldwin**  
W. S. Baldwin, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Sanford died Tuesday night after suffering a paralytic stroke last Sunday.

Mr. Baldwin was 82 years of age at the time of his death and was halo and hearty until the first stroke of paralysis some months ago impaired his "matchless health." He was born in Girard, Ala., in which state he passed his early childhood coming to Florida in 1887 to take the position of addition foreman with the J. T. & K. W. Ry. and held that position until the road was sold to the Plant System. He was afterward with the Bond Lumber Co. at Ocala wood for several years coming back to Sanford where he has resided continuously ever since.

Mr. Baldwin was distinctly a fiery man, being a consistent member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. He joined the Masons in Alabama in 1863 and has been an Odd Fellow for 43 years and is probably one of the oldest members of those lodges in the state. He was Past Master of the Masonic order here and held the position of Tyler at the time of his death. He was also Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows and secretary of that order. In fact, it can be said of Mr. Baldwin that he never failed to attend a meeting of either lodge unless he was unable to do so for good and sufficient reasons and there are few who today who followed the teachings of these great orders as consistently and closely as Brother Baldwin.

But his duty to the lodges was not sufficient religion for him and he looked over to higher inspiration of the church and was a member of the Baptist church for the past fifty-five years and in his fraternal life his spiritual life was the same sweet story of devotion to duty. In his home life also was the kind gentle noble spirit of this good man shown at every turn and his family and his multitude of friends will miss him sadly.

Mr. Baldwin leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. J. W. O. Shadley to mourn the loss of kind and indulgent husband and father and one whose life was devoted to their happiness.

The funeral services occurred yesterday, the Odd Fellows having charge at the residence and escorting the body to the church. Hon. J. T. Self of DeLand, Past Grand Master of Florida Odd Fellows had charge of the services and they were rendered in a beautiful and most impressive manner.

At the church Rev. George Hyman, pastor of the Baptist church officiated and memorial addresses were made by J. H. Ferguson for the Odd Fellows, C. R. Walker for the Masons and Jno. Dr. Nichols in behalf of the Baptist church, all of them attesting in beautiful tribute the worth and integrity and Christian life of one of the noblest works of God.

Interment was made in Lakewood Cemetery, the impressive rites of the Masons being carried out for the brother who for so many years had assisted in these ceremonies for those who had gone before.

It can truthfully be said of W. S. Baldwin that the world has been better for his having lived in it.

## SIXTY ONE CARS OF BUICKS

When Harry Leyman, of the Leyman Buick Co. of Cincinnati, placed an order for 180 Buicks to be delivered by a special train of 61 cars, he gave the largest single order ever placed by any dealer east of the Mississippi river. Every Buick in the train is sold and will be delivered as soon as shipment is received in Cincinnati. The train left

Friday February 5.  
SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE  
The Sunday school attendance for last Sunday was:

Baptist	162
Congregational	82
Methodist	153
Presbyterian	118

KISSIMMEE BORING FOR OIL  
AND COMPANY HAS BEEN FORMEDLOCAL CAPITALISTS HAVE  
FAITH IN SCHEMEEXPERTS ARE CONFIDENT  
HAVE INTERESTED KISSIMMEE  
MEN IN THE GREAT PROJECT  
OF BORING FOR OIL

They are boring for oil at Kissimmee. Friday the well diggers had already reached a depth of eighty feet and they are determined to hit 5000 feet or more until oil is reached. It is believed that the Long and Short-Haul Act of the legislature, and at the same time, bear whatever might be presented by interested shippers along the lines of these two railroads.

We now find that the turn which will have to be considered at these meetings are so voluminous that it becomes necessary to postpone them until as heretofore laid out and the Commissioners will therefore be in session at the court house in the city of Ocala on the 23rd day of March, and at the court house in the city of Sanford on the 26th day of March at 10 o'clock in the morning.

All interested shippers, located on either the line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad or Seaboard or Lake Wales Intercoast between Jacksonville and Ocala, DeLand, Orlando and Tampa, Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Lake Wales and Lakeland, Polk and Hillsborough, and the Astor branch of the Coast Line, will meet the Commissioners at the Ocala meeting, and all shippers intermediately on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad between Jacksonville and Sanford, and between Sanford and Tampa, and along the Charlotte Harbor Division, will meet the Commissioners at Kissimmee. Shippers along the Wildwood-Orlando branch of the Seaboard may meet the Commissioners at either Ocala or Kissimmee.

The Commissioners hope that the shippers will take enough interest in these meetings to stand the same

as in the last.

R. H. BLUFF

Chairman

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS

The members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Baptist church in fact, can be said of Mr. Baldwin that he never failed to attend a meeting of either lodge unless he was unable to do so for good and sufficient reasons and there are few who today who followed the teachings of these great orders as consistently and closely as Brother Baldwin.

But his duty to the lodges was not sufficient religion for him and he looked over to higher inspiration of the church and was a member of the Baptist church for the past fifty-five years and in his fraternal life his spiritual life was the same sweet story of devotion to duty. In his home life also was the kind gentle noble spirit of this good man shown at every turn and his family and his multitude of friends will miss him sadly.

Mr. Baldwin leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. J. W. O. Shadley to mourn the loss of kind and indulgent husband and father and one whose life was devoted to their happiness.

## SANFORD IS PROTECTED

Killing Weather Does Not Touch The  
Favored Celery Delta

Sanford has made the claim that many of the cold spells that sometimes reaches the southern peninsula or that is played up in the California papers as reaching Florida are never felt in this section and the people here have guavas, avacado pear trees and other foliage that is said to be most tender and they are growing here and have been growing for several years. Another one added to this list is that of the indego tree, said to be the most tender and subject to the killing frosts that now and then slip into the Sunshine state when we are not looking. But here in Sanford the lake protection is worth thousands of dollars to the grower and demonstrates beyond peradventure that water protection in Florida is the real thing.

Today Mr. C. H. Leffler, the well known Sanford avenue grocer, sent to The Herald office a branch of the indego tree that is growing in his yard with the blossoms untouched by the awful freeze that was predicted by the weather bureau of California and the one that never reached us. The flowers show some damage better than any other agency, the fact that in Sanford you can raise anything all the time.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The Sunday school attendance for last Sunday was:

Baptist	162
Congregational	82
Methodist	153
Presbyterian	118

WEST APPOINTED TO SENATE  
BY GOVERNOR OF GEORGIAWELL KNOWN IN FLORIDA  
AND SOUTH GEORGIA

## TAKES BACON'S PLACE

OTHER NEWS OF INTEREST IN  
THE WORLD AT LARGE FOR  
BUSY READERS

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 21.—W. S. West, of Valdosta, former president of the Georgia senate, has been appointed United States senator from Georgia by Governor Slaton to serve until the successor of Senator Bacon is elected and qualified. The election takes place November. After the withdrawal of Editor Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution from the campaign it was generaly understood that Mr. West should be appointed, though there were several distinguished South Georgia candidates to be considered. Mr. West is heavily interested in timber lands in Florida and is well known in this state.

Mr. West will take charge of the office as soon as he receives his commission and the present postmaster, Mr. Andrew Green, is relieved, whose term expires in less than a month.

It was the next day that he came to Valdosta to nominate the primary plan for the election of postmaster and it is gratifying to the promoters of same to know that their plan has been recognized by the department at Washington. The primary was called by authority of the most meeting of citizens and four candidates entered the race, agreeing that the high man should be elected to the office for the office. A vote was polled and at the first primaries no nomination was made, as no one was called for the exact high number to run over, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Platt. At about

No.

## Congregational Church

Spokane going to business meeting in the best way to reinforce its strength and to keep its spirit up and to keep my view of things

the laborer says I must go to church to keep my conscience clear. On

Sunday morning the pastor begins a series of the gospel of John this is the most helpful book of the Bible and a larger proportion of it is to store for those who prepare themselves in the masters of it. The design in this series is to help to all who would come to love God's word better.

Sunday school at 9:45 a.m., C. E. Society at 6:15 p.m.

In the evening service 7 p.m. the time for dissolution, say the colors of red, green, blue, white to fly the hour and the services. All are invited to these services.

## CROWN WILL BE CROWNED

Mike Crown, one of the most popular railroad officials in Florida, was recently promoted from assistant superintendent of the Jacksonville district to superintendent of terminals in Jacksonville, and in order to show his high regard and esteem for this paper he generaly the employees of the Jacksonville district will be next Sunday. Present him a diamond-shaped ring.

This ring was purchased through Admiral Dewey and the German admiral present him a diamond ring which he made for him at a meeting held in Sanford.

The ring was purchased through the Associated Press and cost \$85, and is now on display in their windows. The donor assigned the important duty of the ring's purchase to Commodore J. A. Ratliff, and that he made a diamond of a handsome piece of jewelry torn out by the ring itself, which was made to order and which in addition to the diamond bore the emblems of a Thirty-Second Degree Mason. Mr. Crown holding this ring is the Masonic order.

Lakewood Telegram.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The congregation of the Presbyterian church will be fortunate in having two visiting vocalists Sunday morning—Miss Allison who has sung for several services and Mrs. Clara Thomas Ginn, a gifted vocalist of Cincinnati, who shall not be employed between now and

the subject of the sermon will be, "The Friend of Sinners."

At the service Sunday night Miss Allison will sing and the pastor today and with their departure from the Bunnellie penitentiary today the various commands of Jesus. The state will inaugurate an experiment in the management of prisoners without food checks and studying the foundations for cleanliness that Jesus offers guards or shackles and a profit sharing

on each of these occasions.

The service begins at 7 o'clock.

The Sunday school is still in session and plans are being perfected for a modern Sunday school equipment which will provide club rooms for

men, etc.

The State Good Roads Association has postponed its annual meeting from February 24 to some date as yet not named.

works. All of the men selected for parole who have served the majority of their terms of five years or less.

## COMPLICATED PRIMARY LAW

If the interpretation of the new Bryan primary law by certain county officials is correct, the county Democratic executive committee has been relieved of many of its duties and may become nothing more than a campaign committee to arouse enthusiasm at election times.

The Seminole county committee, J. N. Whitter chairman will meet on March 7, principally for the purpose of adopting a resolution fixing the rate of assessments against candidates.

Under the old primary law, the executive committee names candidates at an annual meeting preceding the date of the salaries attached to the offices. According to the Bryan act, the committee will now be permitted to hire a candidate for an amount not exceeding 1 per cent of the salary attached to the office. In the old days the committee resolved these assessments and defrayed all expenses attached to a primary election.

Now, according to the Bryan act, the county commissioners issue the candidates 1 per cent of the salary and arrange all expenses for the election.

The applications or oaths of candidates are to be filed with the secretary of state, while the applications of candidates for county offices are to be filed with the clerk of the circuit court.

The executive committee of a political party is required to furnish copy of the form for the oath of candidate to any candidate making application free of charges. If a candidate is to be voted for by electors of more than one county, oath must be filed with the secretary of state not less than thirty days previous to the day of election, but if to be voted for by the electors of a single county, oath must be filed with the clerk of the circuit court less than twenty days before the day of the election.

The impression prevails that the Bryan act is one of the most complicated pieces of legislation ever enacted in Florida, and that few really are able to draw a correct conclusion regarding some of its provisions. There is a growing feeling against the act, and an attempt, so it is understood, may be made to repudiate the law at the next session of the legislature.

## SPECIAL LENTEN SERVICES

Father Bresnahan Has a Message for  
Sanford Citizens

In addition to the usual Sunday high service during Lent we shall have in the Catholic church a special lecture for sermon, interesting especially to those who are not Catholics. From personal contact with our citizens during the past three years I know there are many of them who have never been in a Catholic church, never heard a Catholic sermon, never read a Catholic book treating of Catholic doctrine, and yet think and some believe they know more about the Catholic church than Catholics themselves. They have heard many things about the Catholic church that are not true and being creatures of prejudice they have believed them.

Precisely in this case, as in all cases where it exists, is the result of ignorance of Catholic doctrine. Now I wish to do my part to dispel this ignorance and so every Sunday night during Lent our church doors will be wide open for all to enter and listen to the Catholic doctrine explained by a Catholic.

I know that those afraid of hearing the truth will not attend.

No one need fear to hear anything offensive.

All seats will be free and it will be a case of first come first served.

The opening lecture next Sunday night will be on the Bible. The audience will be given a chance to ask questions. If you are a seeker after truth and anxious to deal fairly with all men you will come and bring your friends.

P. J. BRESNAHAN.

## Big Cabbage Head

R. H. Muirhead holds the championship for the largest head of cabbage in the Herald contest for big cabbages. He brought one in yesterday that weighed 21 pounds and has a spread of leaves across the head of three feet. The cabbage is on exhibition in the window of A. P. Connally on Magnolia avenue and is attracting considerable attention and is undoubtedly the largest head of cabbage that has been raised in this section. If there are any larger ones bring them in and take The Herald prize.