

# MAYOR BLISS TO SURGEON J. H. WHITE

### Calls the "Latter's Attention to a Few Facts About His Quatantine."

Recently Mayor Bliss received a copy of a letter written to President E. F. Kohnke, of the New Orleans Board of Trade by Dr. J. H. White, Marine hospital surgeon in charge of the yellow fever situation in New Orleans. In this letter Dr. White explains his reasons for not having cars leaving New Orleans fumigated and is in reply to one written him by the president of the Board of Trade. The letter to President Kohnke, and letters from Mayor Chas. H. Bliss to Surgeon White and to State Health Officer Porter are appended:

New Orleans, La., July 21, 1905.  
"Dr. J. H. Kohnke, President New Orleans Board of Trade, City.

"Dear Sir:—Referring to your letter of the 29th, requesting my reasons for not considering it necessary to disinfect freight of any character, I have to say that these reasons fall under several heads:

"I assume that everybody knows the fact that yellow fever is transmitted solely by the mosquito, from one man to another man. We must, therefore, consider whether or not our infected mosquito is likely to become an inhabitant of a passenger in freight parcels. The particular mosquito transmitting this disease is one of the most easily destructible of these insects, being killed by a very slight pressure. In freight parcels of any sort, a mosquito in a box would unquestionably be caught and crushed during the jostling in transit. Again, remember that freight packages originate in warehouses and factories and stores, which places are not the habitat of sick people, and the infected mosquito will, therefore, not be found in such places.

"It is a convincing fact that a mosquito from a sickroom might drift from the street, but the habit of this mosquito, in so doing, is to seek the first clean water to lay its eggs and then die.

"It is extremely improbable that she will take up her abode in a place of business (warehouse or factory) rather than to seek a congenial pool of clean water to deposit her eggs, in accordance with nature's provision in her case.

"Referring to more special cases, namely commodities such as coffee, sugar and rice in bagging, I have to say, too as a matter of opinion, but of real knowledge, that such articles as these above will in the very handling absolutely annihilate any mosquito which may have sought refuge in the crevices of the bagging. The weight and shifting character of a bar of coffee or sugar is an absolute guarantee of the destruction of this little insect; the first time such a bag is thrown to the floor of a car or roughly handled on a truck.

"There is no possible way in which yellow fever may be transmitted other than by the mosquito, and freight cannot, under any circumstances, be infected in this way, but only so far as it might become the residence of an

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All kinds of Fish, Soft Shell Crabs, Western Meat-REGULAR DINNER SERVED DAILY, 25 CENTS.

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### Bosso's Ice Cream Factory

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infected mosquito. I believe I have shown with reasonable clearness that it is not likely to become the residence of any kind of mosquito, much less the infected mosquito, whose presence in business and manufacturing establishments would, in the nature of things, be a very remote contingency.

"We fumigate empty cars starting from any point near an infection in order to kill mosquitoes.

"Yours truly,  
"J. H. WHITE,  
"Surgeon U. S. P. and M. H. S., in charge of Government Relief Measures in State of Louisiana."

The Mayor's Reply.  
Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 8, 1905.

"Dr. J. H. White, Surgeon, U. S. P. and M. H. S., in charge Government Measures, State of Louisiana, New Orleans.

"Dear Sir:—A copy of your letter dated July 21, 1905, to Dr. E. F. Kohnke, President of New Orleans Board of Trade has just fallen into my hands.

"If the theory be true that yellow fever is scattered by mosquitoes, it follows that the mosquito must travel from one place to another, and I fail to see how it can consistently be assumed that the mosquitoes that drift from the sick room lay their eggs upon the water and then die. If this be true how is it that the mosquito spreads the disease so rapidly? I believe it to be a well established fact that the mosquito inhabits places of business, and driven from a sick room, or leaving voluntarily a sick room, it is not unreasonable to believe that they drift into warehouses and stores and places of business, and any old place for shelter.

"It is an undisputed fact that the mosquitoes are found on railway trains, in freight cars and on passenger coaches, and I do not see how it would be impossible for the mosquito to exist on a freight car, either empty or laden. In fact, I have, from my own observation, observed mosquitoes on cars laden with freight. Of course the mosquitoes that are put into boxes of freight that shake about, and among sacks that are packed together, would be killed, but there is plenty of space in a freight car where no freight whatever is stored, and where the mosquitoes would not be disturbed.

"In your letter it seems to me that you have resolved all doubt in favor of the shipper of freight as against the mosquito, whereas, in my opinion, permit me to say all doubt should have been resolved the other way.

"In an epidemic as virulent as this seems to be, and which threatens the health of the entire south, it certainly seems to me that every safe guard should be in favor of stamping out the disease, and that commercial considerations should be entirely secondary.

"Yours respectfully,  
"CHAS. H. BLISS, Mayor."

To Dr. Porter.  
Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 8, 1905.

"Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

"Dear Sir:—I enclose a copy of the letter that I am sending Dr. White. It certainly seems to me that the Doctor has been more considerate of the commerce of New Orleans than he has of stamping out the yellow fever.

"Our Board of Health passed a resolution last meeting in favor of fumigating all cars coming to Pensacola. I presume that the Clerk has forwarded to you a copy of the resolution.

"I trust that you will take this matter up at your earliest opportunity, and may we not hope that you will order all cars coming to Pensacola, whether laden or not, shall be fumigated in order that the mosquitoes may be killed?

"Yours respectfully,  
"CHAS. H. BLISS, Mayor."

WILL INTEREST MANY.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Cure will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken in time.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of "General Manager" of the Nicholson Lumber and Stave Company, has been abolished, pursuant to action taken by the Board of Directors, and that Mr. Wm. T. Reager, heretofore holding said office, is no longer the general manager of this company.

NICHOLSON LUMBER & STAVE CO. August By J. M. SETTLE, Secy.

## FEED REPORT AS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE

### From the Council, Appointed to Investigate Charged of Mayor Bliss.

The committee of the City Council to whom was referred the charges made by Mayor Bliss that the city had been receiving short weights and measures in the purchase of feed, made its report at the meeting Thursday of the council. The detailed report is as follows:

Committee's Report.  
Pensacola, Fla., August 8, 1905.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Pensacola.

Gentlemen:

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the communication of Mayor Bliss, dated July 10th, in the matter of feed for City stock, with eighteen exhibits accompanying, beg to report as follows:

1. We have examined the communication and exhibits, also supplemental communication of Mayor Bliss of July 27th, with exhibits, which we submit herewith. At the request of your committee Mayor Bliss, Mr. T. E. Welles, Comptroller George T. Morgan and A. McDonald Moyer, appeared before your committee, and answered such questions as were put to them on the subject of this investigation. We also had your letter of Comptroller George T. Morgan of July 26th, letter of Mr. T. E. Welles of August 2nd, and communication from Mr. T. E. Welles presented to this committee on August 2nd, relating to this matter.

2. In regard to the vouchers for supplies not being approved by the proper officials we find as follows: Exhibits 5, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17, signed by Clerk, Chairman of Board, Mayor and Comptroller, and all except 16 by person receiving the goods. Exhibits 6, 15 and 18, signed by Clerk, Mayor and Comptroller. None signed by Chairman of Board. 6 and 18 approved by Superintendent of Streets. 15 not approved by person receiving the goods.

Exhibits 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14, signed by Clerk, Chairman of Board and Mayor, and by person receiving the goods. Exhibits 1 and 2, signed by Clerk and Chairman of Board and by person receiving the goods.

Exhibits 7 and 8, signed by Clerk, Chairman of Board and Comptroller, and by person receiving the goods.

While the above vouchers are not all signed by all of the officials as provided by the printed form of voucher in use, yet the signatures of the Comptroller and Mayor to warrants issued in payment of bills is in effect an approval of the account. Therefore the irregularity as to their approval might be considered cured. We are informed that it has not been customary for several years for the Finance Committee to approve vouchers of this character.

3. Assuming that the hay furnished during the fifteen months in question averaged \$4 lbs. per bale, and the oats five bushels to the sack, and that the merchants furnished the goods as per the bids, the total amount of overcharges, as per figures made up by Mayor Bliss, amount to \$164.26. We find that Mayor Bliss has made several errors in his calculations and that the correct amount of overcharges is \$159.73. Mr. Welles claims that he had the right, and that it was his duty, to make purchases for the City, that he did this regardless of any bid, that he was submitted and accepted, that he purchased the best hay and oats that he could find, and that the hay and oats supplied were of a better quality than the bids called for. That he had the right to disregard bids seems to be sustained by the fact that the Chairman of the Board of Public Safety approved all the bills in question, except three, and these bills did not agree with the bids accepted by the Board. Also we find in the minutes of the Board of Public Works of June 30th, 1904, that the Mayor was instructed to use the authority given him as purchasing agent in securing feed for that Department, and in the minutes of the Board of Public Safety of May 11, 1904, the Fire Chief was instructed to procure some feed from

MECHANIC AND COFFEE  
The Old Coffee Troubles Left When He Quit.

"Since quitting coffee I am hearty and well at 63 and go to my work every day and feel stronger and better in every way than I used to when I was considerably younger.

"I am a mechanic and have been a great lover of coffee and used it all my life until a few months ago when I made up my mind that it was hurting me. I suffered from constipation, indigestion and kidney troubles and I used to beat up and have pains in my back.

"Something had to be done, and I quit coffee, the old kind, I mean, and began to use Postum Food Coffee. In a few weeks I was a well man again. My bowels became regular, my food digested comfortably, the bloating, and pains in my back no longer troubled me and my kidneys resumed healthy, normal action. That improved condition remains. I am sure I owe it to Postum Coffee, for I have used no medicines.

"I like Postum much better than the old kind. It seems to be more satisfying and I and my whole family drink it morning, noon and night. This is my honest statement of what Postum has done for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.  
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in every pkg.

## New Piano House!

We can save you money and satisfy you if you desire a first-class Piano. New Pianos from \$100 to \$600. Be sure to see the Baby Piano—smallest regular Piano made for young and old alike, \$100 to \$175. It will pay you to call or write us.

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12 E. Government Street.  
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.



A. McDonald Moyer, the other bidder, and it proved satisfactory that he continued to buy from him. This was done upon complaint of the feed furnished by J. E. Dubulson & Bro., the successful bidders for the feed for that month. Mr. Moyer states that he supplied hay and oats of a better quality than his bids called for.

As to the weight of hay, we find a great variation, running from 65 lbs. to 150 lbs. per bale, high grade hay weighing considerably more than low grade hay. The following figures are given as about the average weight of hay by various city merchants:

M. F. Gonzalez & Co.—No. 1 Timothy, about 80 lbs. per bale.  
M. F. Gonzalez & Co.—Choice, 90 to 130 lbs. per bale.  
L. Bear Co.—No. 1 Timothy about 85 lbs. per bale.

James McHugh—No. 1 Timothy about 85 lbs. per bale.  
A. Greenbut & Co.—No. 1 Timothy about 85 to 88 lbs. per bale.  
F. S. Mellen & Co.—No. 1 Timothy 90 to 100 lbs. per bale.

Pfeiffer & Co.—No. 1 Timothy about 100 lbs. per bale.  
Welles, Kahn & Co.—No. 1 Timothy 95 to 101 lbs. per bale.  
Consolidated Grocery Co.—No. 1 Timothy about 82 1/2 lbs. per bale.

Consolidated Grocery Co.—Mixed Clover, about 95 lbs. per bale.  
M. J. Mayer, broker, choice Timothy, 95 to 125 lbs. per bale.

Three invoices of high grade hay are submitted herewith, showing the weights to be—  
Of one car from St. Louis, 101 1/2 lbs. per bale.  
Of one car from Cincinnati, 128 9-10 lbs. per bale.  
Of one car from Cincinnati, 134 1/2 lbs. per bale.

As to the quality of hay, we find the following to be the grades:  
Choice No. 1.  
Choice No. 2.  
Choice No. 3.

The term "Choice" may be applied to any of these Classes.  
As to oats we find the grades to be—  
Re-fanned White-clipped.  
Either White or Mixed.  
Clipped or Unclipped.  
No. 1.  
No. 2.

The term "Choice" may be applied to any of these classes.  
It appears therefore that there are higher grades of hay and oats than any of the bids called for. We have no means of knowing, except from Mr. Welles and Mr. Moyer, and also from Mr. White, Ex-Chief of the Fire Department, who was consulted in this connection, as to the quality or weight of goods furnished, and these parties all state that the goods were not weighed but that the quality was the best that could be had, and better than that called for by the bids. Mr. Welles and Mr. Moyer stating that the hay was bought at so much per bale and the oats at so much per sack, and that such purchases were on the basis of a profit to the merchant of 2 cents per bushel on oats and 10 cents per bale on hay.

Mr. Welles states that the average cost of feed per head for the year ending June 1st, 1905, was \$8.49 per month. Mr. Morgan states that the cost per head for one period, March 1st, 1904, to May 31st, 1905, was \$8.43 per month.

As to the approval of vouchers, the facts above stated show carelessness and irregularity, but we do not find any evidence of dishonesty, and we recommend that in future all vouchers shall be signed by the Clerk, Mayor, Comptroller and Chairman of the Board, and that all bills be approved by the person receiving the goods for the City.

6. While no good explanation has been offered as to why bids were accepted month after month and disregarded in the purchases of feed, your committee is of the opinion that the Mayor had the right, if he considered it for the best interests of the City, to disregard such bids and purchase a different class of goods.

7. We do not know whether the prices paid were above the market prices for such goods, but we are of the opinion that the average cost of feeding stock, as reported by Mr. Welles and Mr. Morgan, was reasonable.

8. We recommend that this investigation be considered closed.  
All of which is respectfully submitted,  
FRANK REILLY, Ch'm'n.  
A. H. D'ALEMBERTE,  
P. Y. YONGE.

## HOW THE YELLOW FEVER CAN BE PREVENTED

### Official Manifesto on Subject Issued By Surgeon General Wyman.

The Jacksonville Metropolis publishes the following:

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State health officer, has requested the Metropolis to publish the following notice, sent out by Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service:

#### How to Prevent Yellow Fever.

Treasury Department, Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Washington, July 31, 1905.

Note.—The measures herein mentioned were recommended by the army medical board of 1900, and have been endorsed by the American Public Health Association and by the First International Sanitary Convention of American Republics. They have also been justified by the experiences and observations of the two working parties of the Yellow Fever Institute of this bureau in Vera Cruz, Mexico, and by the commission of the Pasteur Institute, Brazil, France, operating in Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The measures have been tested successfully on a large scale in Havana, Cuba, and during the yellow fever epidemic at Laredo, Texas, in 1903.

The infection of yellow fever is carried by MOSQUITOES, and by no other means is the infection spread. Persons take the disease by being bitten by mosquitoes that have previously bitten a yellow fever patient. The mosquitoes to become infected must bite a yellow fever patient during the first three days of his attack. These first three days, therefore, are the most important time for preventing the access of mosquitoes to a fever patient.

It is often difficult during the first three days to decide whether a patient has yellow fever; hence the necessity in threatened communities of placing a mosquito bar immediately around every patient who has fever of any kind, for three days at least.

#### Facts About Screening.

The netting should have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes (at least 18-20 meshes to the inch). It is important to screen the windows and doors of the house. It is doubly important to screen the beds of fever patients.

Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting, or that no mosquitoes have found lodgment inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep mosquitoes from entering.

If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside and not merely driven or shaken out. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the local health officer. Awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar.

#### Mosquito Destruction.

Mosquitoes live in the vicinity in which they breed. They do not often fly a long distance. Mosquitoes breed only in water—usually in artificial collections of fresh water.

The young mosquito, or wriggler, lives in water at least seven to twelve days.

Although the wigglers live in water, they must come frequently to the surface to breathe.

Coal oil on the surface of the water prevents the wigglers from breathing.

Destroy the breeding places and

## A Case of It

### Many More Like It in Pensacola.

The following case is but one of many similar occurring daily in Pensacola. It is an easy matter to verify its correctness. Surely you cannot ask for better proof than such convincing evidence:

Mrs. A. Cummings, of 402 West Tendencia street, says: "I must say that Doan's Kidney Pills, which I purchased at Sidney Kahn's drug store, No. 9 South Palafox street, are a reliable remedy. My kidneys have bothered me for a great many years. There was a tired feeling about me all the time and any exertion used me up entirely. My back pained me so at times that I could not rise from a chair without assistance. An old friend of mine recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to me years ago as they had cured him of a serious kidney complaint. I neglected getting a box from time to time, but finally when I saw them advertised in the New Orleans Item I started to use them and they proved to be a splendid remedy. I have used some five or six boxes and they have corrected the kidney trouble, and the tired, worn out feeling which existed all the time disappeared and my back does not ache as it formerly did. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to several and know others who have used them with the most satisfactory results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the household remedy.

## Prescription Filling

Is one part of the drug business which I should imagine would be of interest to every customer of a drug store. Not because it is anything wonderful, this being able to compound a doctor's prescription without making an error, but the wonder of obtaining these delicate chemicals, where they come from, the change that takes place in the compounding, and a thousand and one things of importance to health and life in the proper handling of what at first may appear a simple prescription. For instance, the mix of Antipyrine with sweet spirits of nitre, as all pharmacists know, makes a compound which would probably cause death if given in doses as large as might be given of each alone. For a druggist to attempt to mix turpentine, sweet oil and sulphuric acid in a bottle would result in an explosion and the ruining of his clothing of nothing worse happened. Speaking of Antipyrine, it might be of interest to the customer to know that since the patent on Antipyrine has expired it can be bought at a very material reduction from their old price of \$1.40 an ounce. But with Codeine Sulphate at \$3.80 an ounce, Hydrastine from \$1.50 an ounce to \$12.55 an ounce and Homotropane Hydrobromate at \$168.00 an ounce and these chemicals being prepared by your physician your breath would be taken away occasionally by the price of a prescription.

However, it has always been my aim to compound prescriptions at a reasonable profit and not make the price of a cheap prescription high enough to pay the extra price of an expensive one.

I have been in the prescription business pretty much all my life and each year am making an effort to serve my customers better than the year before.

### Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions.

WE HAVE FILLED OVER TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SINCE WE HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS.

## W. A. D'ALEMBERTE,

Phone 109. Druggist and Apothecary. 121 S. Palafox.

## Order Your ICE, COAL and WOOD

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Office—Corner Chase and Tarragona. Phone 259.

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PHONE, 675.

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## THE PENSACOLA CLASSICAL SCHOOL

OPINION OF EDUCATORS AS TO ITS WORK.

Prof. Walter Miller, professor of Greek in Tulane University, after visiting the classical school, wrote the following unsolicited opinion to a friend and colleague:

"The Pensacola Classical School is doing a splendid work for the cause of southern education. It is established upon broad principles, it cherishes the highest ideals of scholarship; it maintains a high standard of excellence; and by the best modern methods and equipment it secures thoroughness of training comparable with that afforded by the great fitting schools of the east. To my mind the Pensacola Classical School is one of the very best secondary schools of the south."

Dr. Venable, president of the University of North Carolina, writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the thoroughness of the preparation of the students who have come from your school to the university. We should be glad to have more of the same type."

Dr. Geo. Petrie, professor of Latin and History in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, writes: "I consider the Pensacola Classical School one of the best fitting schools in this section of the south. I can confidently endorse the thoroughness of its work and the healthy, manly atmosphere that pervades the institution."

For further information or catalogue of the school address:  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Principal.

## UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Embracing the following subjects: I. Language and Literature—A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Greek is not required, but is offered as an elective throughout the course.

II. General Science—Divided into three courses; I. Chemical course; Mathematical course; Natural History course. No Greek and only entrance Latin is required in these courses. All four-year courses.

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IV. Engineering—Four-year course in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, also a two-year course in Mechanics. No Latin or Greek is required in III. or IV. The full course under II, III, and IV, lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science; the short courses to a Certificate of Proficiency.

V. Pharmacy—A full two-year course to be begun in September, 1906.

VI. Normal—Three courses for teachers: A one-year course leading to a certificate, A three-year course leading to an L. I. Diploma; A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy.

An ample corps of competent teachers. A high curriculum—Expenses including board, \$120 to \$150 per year. Fall term opens September 27, 1905. Send for Catalogue.

ANDREW BLEDD, President, Lake City, Florida.

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