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WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

- The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
- Bay Hotel.
- Co's Book Store.
- Dapet News Stand.
- Gem Book Store.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagon Ice Cream Parlor.
- Wagenheim's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

Secretary Hitchcock on Campaign Contributions.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, has a scheme which he thinks, if put into effect, would somewhat mitigate the evil of campaign contributions. He says:

I have all along been opposed to secret contributions, and I am in favor of passing a law compelling full publicity of campaign expenses. The secrecy given to the campaign contributions is apt to lead to undesirable results, and cause suspicion. If contributions are legitimate, there is nothing to be feared through publicity. I do not believe that the campaign contribution of the New York Life Insurance Company to the republican party means corruption. The party is not responsible for what individuals may do. I really believe that Mr. McCall thought he was doing what was right when he gave of the funds of the company to maintain the party which believes in sound money. I think, however, that Mr. McCall made a mistake in using the money of the policy holders of the company for that purpose without in any way consulting them.

There is no doubt but that "publicity" would have an altogether salutary effect upon the use of campaign money, but really the public is not so much interested in who contributes the money as it is in the purposes for which these immense corruption funds are spent.

Publicity is a cure for a multitude of ills, but something additional will be required before the public interests can be regarded safe from the campaign influences of mercenary wealth.

What Secretary Hitchcock says about President McCall's "mistake" is about the mildest expression of sentiment we have seen on that subject. The word "mistake" is, in fact, a very mild word with which to describe it. It is evident that President McCall himself was in doubt as to the propriety of this so-called "mistake" as the cash entry on the company's books was made in such a way that no one outside of McCall could tell what the money had been paid out for or whom it had been paid to.

What we need in addition to publicity in such matters is a law prohibiting such indiscriminate contributions of money for campaign purposes. Publicity might prevent some men from giving money, but it would not prevent a great many others from doing so, and for that class a prohibitive measure should be enacted.

There is no objection to the various legitimate expenses connected with a political campaign, but these expenses can easily be specified and the expenditures confined to them exclusively. Then, with publicity as to all contributors and the amounts of their contributions, as well as the publication of an itemized account of expenditures, a large part of the evils of the corruption fund will have passed away.

Dr. Porter's Appeal to the Public.

In Bulletin No. 18 issued Tuesday and published in The Journal's news columns yesterday morning, State Health Officer Porter makes such a forcible and such a reasonable appeal to the public in reference to the fever situation that The Journal desires to emphasize it by a republication in its editorial columns today. The bulletin follows:

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 26, 1905. The number of cases of yellow fever reported in the yellow fever bulletin of yesterday the 26th inst., clearly

shows that the infection is wide spread throughout the city, which fact even the heretofore sceptical it is thought must now admit, and concealment of cases will only tend to increase the spread and hinder the authorities in destroying infected foci.

Successful treatment of yellow fever almost generally depends upon two factors, which are important both for the layman and the physician to recognize; promptly sending for medical assistance, and an early recognition of the fever.

It is within the first twelve hours that medication of yellow fever patient should be vigorously pushed if a recovery is to be hoped for. After two or three days without medical attention the element of "chance" enters very largely into the result. Therefore the State Health Officer earnestly pleads with the citizens of Pensacola, in behalf of their wives, children and themselves to heed this warning: When awakened from sleep in the early hours of the morning—after midnight and before sunrise—with a chill; or "chilly feeling" headache, backache, and soreness of muscles, nausea and general distress at the "pit of the stomach," at once send for the family physician. Do not ascribe the feeling of general discomfort to "taking cold." Let your doctor find out what is the nature of your illness and treat you.

By deferring—putting off—sending for medical aid for three or four days, with the expectation that you or any member of your family will be better soon, you are most certainly assuming a risk for severe illness, if not later on, to life.

You are likewise guilty of willfully and knowingly assisting in increasing yellow fever throughout the city by affording material for infecting a greater number of mosquitoes.

The state of affairs is presented to you, citizens of Pensacola. Will you each and every one of you give co-operative assistance in mosquito destruction promptly reporting cases of illness, screening homes, frequently fumigating, and insisting that your sick ones shall remain under a mosquito net when treated for any kind of fever, or will you continue to obstruct by concealment of cases, under the illogical excuse of "not being afraid of the disease," encouraging others to do so, neglecting precautions, and worse yet, persist in denying the existence of yellow fever in Pensacola?

JOS. Y. PORTER, State Health Officer.

This statement from Dr. Porter is explicit, forcible, and reasonable, and no citizen who has his own or the public interests at stake will refuse to act upon the advice contained therein.

When you feel ill, report that fact immediately to a physician. A refusal to go so may jeopardize not only your own life but the lives of your neighbors as well.

The Journal Printed During August, 1905, a Total of

127,335

COPIES

or an average

4,716

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of August, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

August 1 4,350	August 16 4,800
August 2 4,400	August 17 4,800
August 3 4,335	August 18 4,800
August 4 4,400	August 19 4,800
August 5 4,350	August 20 4,800
August 6 5,000	August 21 4,800
August 7 4,500	August 22 4,800
August 8 4,500	August 23 4,800
August 9 4,500	August 24 4,800
August 10 4,500	August 25 4,800
August 11 4,625	August 26 4,800
August 12 4,625	August 27 4,800
August 13 5,000	August 28 4,800
August 14 5,000	August 29 4,800
August 15 4,500	August 30 4,800
	August 31 5,000

Total for the month.....127,335
Average per day.....4,716
I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET, Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1905.
J. P. STOKES, Notary Public.

READ STORE ADS.

"Do not trust an alchemist who is poor, nor a doctor who is sick," nor a store that has not enough enterprise to advertise—for that would imply too little enterprise to have secured desirable goods.

"We have, all of us, sufficient strength to bear the misfortunes of others." That is why we do not hesitate to take advantage of a "slaughter sale," or a "forced sale" at a local store.

Let the advertisements decide which shall be your "shopping days." Make your schedule subject to change if you find a chance to save a few dollars.

"Financing a home" is too big a task for "the average man" unless the wife buys, always, in the light of the advertisements give her.

A reduction of living expenses is equivalent to a raise of salary—hence your wife, by studying the ads. may practically raise your wages.

An ounce of "know" is better than a pound of "guess," and the woman who reads the ads. "knows things" about what goods should cost.

SKOBELEFF'S REVENGE.

The Way the Russian General Repaid the Czar's Insult.

During the Russo-Turkish war the day after the passage of the Danube had been made good the emperor of Russia crossed the river to congratulate and thank his gallant soldiers. In front of a long, massive line formed on the slope below Sistova, awaiting the coming of the great white czar, stood Dragomiroff, Yelchine and Skobeieff, the three generals who had been the leaders of the successful attack.

Dragomiroff, the divisional commander, the emperor embraced and gave him the cross of St. George. He shook hands warmly with Yelchine, the brigade commander, and gave him, too, a St. George to add to the decorations which this cheery little warrior had been gathering from boyhood in the Caucasus and central Asia. Then the emperor strode to where Skobeieff stood, and men watched the little scene with interest, for it was notorious that Skobeieff was in disfavor with his sovereign, and yet of him the camps were ringing with the story of his conduct of the previous morning.

Would Alexander maintain his umbrage or would he make it manifest that it had been displaced by Skobeieff's heroism. For at least a minute the czar hesitated as the two tall, proud, soldierly men confronted each other. You could trace in his countenance the struggle between disapproval and appreciation.

It was soon over, and the wrong way for Skobeieff. The emperor frowned, turned short on his heel and strode abruptly away without a word or a gesture of greeting or recognition. A man of strong prejudices, he was not yet able to exercise from his mind the calumnies that had blackened to him the character of Skobeieff.

That officer, for his part, flushed scarlet, then grew deadly pale and seemed to conquer an impulse as he set his teeth hard and maintained his disciplined immobility. It was a flagrant insult in the very face of the army and a gross injustice, but Skobeieff endured it in a proud silence.

The time soon came to that gallant and brilliant soldier when he could afford to be magnanimous. As the campaign progressed he distinguished himself again and again, so that his name became a synonym in the army for splendid daring as well as for opportune skill.

On Sept. 3 Skobeieff after exploit on exploit devised and led the storm of the Turkish position in Lofcha and drove his adversaries out of that strong place. On the following night at his own dinner table in the Gorn' Studen headquarters the emperor stood up and bade his guests to honor with him the toast of "Skobeieff, the Hero of Lofcha." It is not given to many men to earn a revenge so full and so grand as that.

SUNSHINE

I know the whole crowd of young fellows—
Who travel the run through our town.
And some are all laughin' and smilin'—
While others are robed in a frown—
But the one that does business, I notice,
No matter what may be his line,
Is the man who pours out with each measure
A "bonus" of bubbling sunshine.

I'm not much for readin' nor learnin'—
Nor copyin' wisdom from books;
I ain't stuck on new fads, nor fashions,
Nor wearin' tight shoes for their looks;

Just jammin' your house full of money
May seem to this age a good sign,
But I b'lieve in the old-fashioned doctrine
Of fillin' your heart with sunshine.

The world has gone mad over gainin'—
The preachers are carpin' at trusts—
The rich ain't content with the center—
They grab and they fight for the crust—
The palace is dark, damp and dingy,
Where shadows and ghost-fears in twine;
While the cot of the poor, humble peasant
Is bright with the rays of sunshine.

Would I barter the light for the darkness?
Would I give up my life for your gold?
Would I sacrifice precept and manhood
At the altars where honors are sold?

No, still let me live free and simple,
And practice His teachings divine,
To fill one sad heart, dark with sorrow,
With the blessings and light of sun shine.

—Kenneth Bruce, in Four-Track News.

Caught In the Hotel Lobbies of Jacksonville

(From The Times-Union.)

"It looks to me as though the entire state was to be voted dry, and that the fellow who likes his 'toddy' will have to get the ingredients by express and do his own mixing," said Major G. P. Healy of Volusia yesterday, as he was lounging on the broad piazza of the Aragon.

"Every now and then you hear of a wet or dry election, and when the returns come in you can hear the casks, bottles and barrels falling over each other with a clinking of glass and now and then a dull thud. They are all going down in the state. Nassau county offered the only discordant note to the general song of the temperance advocates of Florida."

Others seated with the Major and who entered into the general discussion expressed the opinion that the time was coming when there would be but five counties—Escambia, Nassau, Duval, Hillsboro and Monroe—where the county tax collector could call for liquor license on October 1 and take in a few hundred from the dispensers of "booze." Even then the temperance people will not give up the fight until they have proposed a constitutional amendment to rule all saloons out of the state. It was certainly the opinion of the group that the temperance sentiment in Florida is growing apace.

Lumber is piled upon our docks many feet high," said Captain J. W. Howell collector of taxes for Fernandina, yesterday. "The fact is, the owners of sailing vessels do not care to risk the elements at this time of the year, and charters have been raised about 25 per cent. But after the fall sales have passed and charters go down, there will be great shipments of yellow pine from Fernandina." Fernandina has thirty-three to thirty-five feet of water, and anything that comes this way gets into that port. The shipments of phosphate are not quite as heavy from Fernandina as they were before Port Inglis was established, but there is a great deal of the wealth-producing rock shipped from there now.

Mr. J. C. Haile, of Alachua, a member of that large family of Alachua county, who has made such a large profit out of farming during the past thirty years, was at the Duval Hotel yesterday. "Cotton is coming in fast now, but we will not have the crop that we had last year. But there is no great complaint, for the farmers around Alachua are doing real well, and will make considerable money this fall. There are now about 1,000 bales of last year's crop in the big warehouse at Alachua, and the season will soon be actively under way."

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever into a Stegomyia five days after it had been bitten with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agronomic Stegomyia Fasciata, in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of Stegomyia must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.)

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, in estimating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of

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the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is a non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to Isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

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

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infantile and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupefy the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household Ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Cracks can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds. Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

The Return of SHERLOCK HOLMES

By A. CONAN DOYLE,
Author of "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,"
"The Hound of the Baskervilles," "The Sign of the Four," "A Study in Scarlet," Etc.

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