

## TUBERCULOSIS IN OUR PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Tuberculosis is present as an ever-threatening foe wherever man is found. No tissue of the body is immune to infection and its ravages are to be seen on every hand.

Tuberculosis, outside of prisons, is responsible for 50 per cent. of all human ailments, and the cause of death of one out of every seven who die.

Tuberculosis in penal institutions, where surroundings and life are favorable to its development, is responsible for the death of 50 to 60 per cent. in all prisons in the world, and in some 80 per cent.

The inmates of penal institutions, jails, asylums, reformatories, and prisons are especially susceptible to infection by this of all the most deadly maladies; therefore, in these institutions lie important fields for effort that should command the attention of all who are interested in the work.

This is being written as a manifest warning, not only to prison officials, legislative gatherings, and organized bodies of citizens, but to arouse the people to an understanding of the situation, and the great harvest of death going on from a lack of appreciation of the nature and effect of tuberculosis. It destroys more lives in a single year in this country alone than were slain altogether in our civil war.

The long roll of deaths from epidemics, railroads, steamships and other facilities are insignificant as compared with those from consumption.

### Management

Consumption to the public suggests an incurable condition, and to an extent this is true, unless an early examination is made and rational methods applied. By this is meant to banish the habit of drugging symptoms, and to put in vogue that which actual experience has demonstrated as curative in many cases, namely: Sunlight, air, and exercise in the open. The latter, it cannot be gainsaid, is best conducted by occupation of agricultural and gardening work.

Since our open air address before the surgeons and physicians association in Albany, it is gratifying to note that not only in the United States but in other countries, it is being urged and put in force in penal institutions wherever located.

As surgeon to the prison hospital in Ocala, I state it as a fact that the open air methods, as practiced there, have given gratifying and astonishing results to the emaciated, exhausted, and to those who have apparently but a short time to live; they take on weight, color, and if fever is present the temperature usually subsides.

An ideal method in caring for and preventing the spread of tuberculosis in penal institutions would be something similar to the following:

The state to create a special institution with provision for outdoor employment, such as farming, gardening, poultry raising, etc. This structure to be of such a nature and capacity as to admit tuberculosis cases from not only prisons, but jails, reformatories, and other like institutions fostered by the state.

To write and talk about this much needed arrangement can and will not accomplish the desired end. The concerted action on the part of our prison officials, together with an appropriation, will alone suffice.

Texas, the only state which has made provision for tuberculosis prisoners, in this respect has shown a decrease in the disease of one-half before the third year.

We cannot afford to treat this subject with indifference, and I now place the authorities on notice that our prisons are cradles of infection, and they are therefore a perpetual menace to the whole people: that the state should not withhold its powerful aid to the general community in denying its assistance and betterment to the institutional populations; that is, by a lack of attention and effort to limit and control the ravages of tuberculosis; that the state's rightful legal function is guardian and legal ward to our institutional populations which are essentially as much a part of the community as any other class, subject to the same laws of life and health, and should be protected in their bodily ailments.

To explain the method and manner of the structure for carrying these suggestions into effect, the treatment—physical, medicinal and dietetic—is deemed unimportant at this writing.

S. H. BLITCH.

## FLORIDA'S DELEGATION AT DENVER

"Roger C. Sullivan certainly is a lucky dog," was the observation that came yesterday afternoon from Geo. F. Mulligan, one of the lieutenants of "Booby" Burke's occult democracy—with friendly leanings, however, in the direction of the successful Mr. Sullivan.

It appeared from Mr. Mulligan's story that a minority report had been prepared on the Illinois contest and was to have been presented to the convention the night before.

But J. E. Alexander of Florida, who

had the report in his pocket, slept at the switch, and the majority report of the credentials committee was carried with a rush about midnight before Mr. Alexander discovered what the convention was about. He was under the impression the voting was on the majority report on the Pennsylvania election contest, and that there would be plenty of time in the morning to bring in the minority report on the Illinois contest. As a result of the failure of Mr. Alexander to awaken at the critical moment the Sullivan delegation retained its seats and the contestants were left outside the convention hall with no chance of getting in unless they could force their way past the guards.

Mr. Burke, who had his wits about him and realized that his hopes of getting the minority report before the convention were fast disappearing, was in the convention hall on a borrowed ticket. He jumped up and sent thought waves in the direction of Mr. Alexander, but the southerner's mediumistic qualities never had been developed. He continued to sleep, the credentials report was adopted, and Mr. Burke, with a sigh, prepared to make plans to go to Colorado Springs just as soon as Mr. Bryan should be nominated.

The Burke headquarters in the Albany hotel presented a sleepy aspect in the afternoon. Messrs. Burke and Mulligan apparently were the only ones awake. The others took cat naps on cots in the five or six rooms comprising the suite. Mr. Alexander presumably still was sleeping, somewhere with the Florida delegation.

"Sullivan is a lucky dog," repeated Mulligan. "Did you know that we had a minority report all ready to present on the Illinois contest? It was in J. E. Alexander's pocket and was to have been presented right after the Pennsylvania contest was disposed of. But it was quite late and the delegates were tired and sleepy, and Mr. Alexander may have dropped off."

"There was a general disposition throughout the delegations to hear the Illinois minority report," continued Mulligan. "And the chances are that a majority of the delegates would have voted in favor of the contestants as they did in the Guffey contest, but they were under the impression that they were voting on the adoption of the majority report on the Pennsylvania contest, and that the Illinois minority report would be taken up in the morning. Instead of that they reported to adopt the majority report of the credentials committee, which seated the entire delegation from Illinois and gave the contestants no right of appeal."

Mr. Mulligan, who was one of the contesting delegates at large, drew from his pocket the minority report that he had given to Mr. Alexander the night before and observed that Committeeman Hord of California also had intended to speak on the subject, and that the report was to be signed by those two committeemen, and also the committeemen from Oregon, Arizona and Alabama.

The position taken in the minority report was that the convention in which the Chicago delegates were selected disfranchised democratic voters of Chicago, for the reason that the call was not made within the provisions of the primary law.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

## TALK OF AN EXERA SESSION

Some who are very close to Gov. N. B. Broward, in Tallahassee and Jacksonville, claim that he will wait until November 3rd, when the new legislature is elected, and then immediately call an extra session. These friends say that the legislature to be elected in November is more in harmony with the governor and that he will have thereby less trouble to get his pet schemes through.

There is a serious question as to whether the new legislature will be a legal body before January next.

The constitution of the state in article 3, section 2, however, says: "The regular sessions of the legislature shall be held bi-annually, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, A. D. 1887, and on the corresponding day of every second year thereafter; but the governor may convene the same in extra session by his proclamation. Regular sessions of the legislature may extend to sixty days, but no special session convened by the governor shall exceed twenty days."

In the yellow fever epidemic in 1888 there was a great demand for an extra session of the legislature in order to pass a state board of health bill. Governor Perry was the chief executive at that time, but Governor Fleming had just been elected, as was also a new legislature. Governor Perry doubted the wisdom of calling the old body in session and there was grave doubt as to whether he could legally call the new one together as some lawyers contended that the term of office did not begin until the January following.

It was finally decided to wait until Governor Fleming was inaugurated, and he called the legislature in special session.

## OCALA DISTRICT ORANGES

### The Yield Will Be Light in Some Orchards and Fairly Heavy in Others of Growers of Vegetables.

Ocala, Fla., July 24.—Ocala, the central city of Florida, has accommodations for the traveling man above par, hence the writer has put in many weeks here while visiting the growers of adjoining towns and territory, and since there is a limit to all pleasures, where business is a necessity, this will be my last article for this season from Marion county's beautiful and progressive capital. An early morning drive with a circuit in view takes us first to Lowell, Fla., where some fine farms, groves and growers are located, among them S. F. Rou, who is manager of the Wetumpka Fruit Company. This company has a 50-acre orange and grapefruit grove, one of the best in the state, from which last season 7000 boxes of prime quality fruit was shipped. The crop this season will at least be equal to the last one. Mr. Rou also grows lettuce, beans, and tomatoes for market.

W. W. Snelling has a fine little orange grove here and grows beans, cukes, lettuce, melons and cants during season and has some of the finest fields of corn as an after crop. The Z. C. Chambliss & Co., plantation, C. B. Howell, manager, of which I wrote about from Ocala last week, is located here. This is no doubt one of the best in the state, especially as a combination of live stock and vegetable products. This farm shipped from 65 acres 8156 crates of No. 1 cantaloupes this season. The Wilson Produce Co., Pittsburg, Pa., handled the bulk of both Ocala and Lowell crops with entire satisfaction to Z. C. Chambliss & Co.

Knoblock Bros. have a fine place here and grow beans, tomatoes, cants and melons in season. In driving from Lowell to Fairfield one passes directly through the large plantation farm of L. S. Light, mail to Reddick, Fla. This is one of the best vegetable farms in Marion county, and lettuce, beans, tomatoes and cantaloupes make up the leading crops during season. Mr. Light has just been elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and as he is an old Packer reader the Packer man congratulates him and hopes he will be the means of some beneficial legislation to the Florida farmer and grower.

Fairfield, Fla.—Fairfield is improving rapidly as a town and also as a center for fruit and vegetable culture and shipment. Although the past season has not been a profitable one, the growers are not all out of business and knowing they have had plenty of company this season throughout the vegetable growing world, are satisfied and will try again. The leading growers here are Gattrell & Smoak, general merchants, brokers, shippers and extensive growers of fruits and vegetables, growing beans, tomatoes and melons as a principal crop. They will grow beans for a fall and winter crop. Gattrell & Smoak have one of the finest mercantile stores in Florida and are up-to-date business people.

J. R. Carter, merchant and grower of melons, cantaloupes and other products, will grow beans for a fall crop. W. L. Godwin has melons, tomatoes and other vegetables in season and will grow beans for the fall and winter market. J. A. Thomas has lettuce, beans, tomatoes and cantaloupes for a general market crop and will grow beans for fall and winter shipment. Christopher & Drummer, mail to Flemington, Fla., grow beans, tomatoes and melons as a principal crop, and other vegetables in season.

Irvine, Fla.—Irvine has some fruit and vegetable growers, yet Irvine has a greater reputation as a manufacturing center of fruit and vegetable crates. The Irvine Crate & Basket Co., L. K. Edwards, manager, is one of the finest and most up to date factories of its kind in Florida. Here everything in the way of a fruit and vegetable shipping package is made to stay until it reaches its destination, with the product enclosed. L. K. Edwards, the manager, is also largely interested in growing melons

Should Governor Broward call the new legislature in special session the matter would have to be settled by the courts and all of its work tied up until the question was determined.

Governor Broward by any such action would show that he is a politician pure and simple, and in utter disregard of the best interests of the state he would scheme in this way to pass some of his pet measures.

The people of Florida do not want any extra session, and that they do not subscribe to Broward's policies has been settled at the polls.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

and cantaloupes during the season, but leaves this part of the business to croppers and renters.

Moss Bluff, Fla., is one of the finest fruit and vegetable sections in Florida. Although not yet thoroughly developed, located on the famous Oklawaha river, some of its lands are the richest in fruit and vegetable production of any in the state. R. L. Martin, real estate dealer, Ocala, Fla., owns 1000 acres of muck and prairie land here, which he offers in plats to suit purchasers for sale at a bargain; muck from one to eight feet deep, underlaid with clay; drainage canal and right of way one-half mile to the river with ten feet fall. This land is but 4 miles distant from railroad station—Lake Weir or Oklawaha—Atlantic Coast Line, and is no doubt one of the most desirable fruit and vegetable sections in old Marion county.

A. W. Fort has an orange grove here that is second to none in Florida and a prize winner in the shape of a lime tree which contains at the present time no fewer than 10,000 fully developed limes, with thousands of small fruit and flowers besides. The writer has here a twig from that tree 8 inches long with 15 full grown limes in a grape-like cluster, and this is only one such of hundreds. Mr. Fort is the leading grower here of fruits and vegetables and makes cantaloupes and tomatoes the season crops.

Electra, Fla.—Electra adjoins Moss Bluff, and has some fine orange grove and vegetable lands.

Among the growers here are J. H. Hallford, who has an orange grove that is well loaded with fruit without the use of fertilizer.

G. W. Brant has 10 acres of orange grove with the usual short crop this season, but looking fine as to new growth. Mr. Brant also grows vegetables and produce during the season.

D. F. Stebelton has a 6-acre orange grove with an average crop. The grapefruit crop is short. This is really one of the interesting places on one of the fine Florida lakes—Lake Bryant.

Candler, Fla.—Candler is one of Marion county's daughters of which she may well be proud, not only because she is up to date, but on account of the company she keeps in the way of progressive growers of oranges and peaches. Candler is noted for its fine early product of the peach, and while this season has not been all that might be desired as to market, yet the quality was, as usual, good. The writer did not have much time, between two trains and many tropical showers, to call on all of the growers, but will return in a few days and finish up his observations.

The principal growers here are J. Y. McKinney, W. T. Williams, C. W. Quick, W. H. DeLong and C. Kline. Among those at home when the Packer man called were W. T. Williams, who has 15 acres of peaches and a 4-acre orange grove, and had 12 acres in melons this season. This peach orchard was fifteen months old at shipping season, and produced 115 crates of No. 1 peaches for market. Mr. Williams came here two years ago from Webster county, Missouri, one of the finest peach sections in the United States, and is an expert in that line. Mr. Williams says anyone interested in Florida peach culture is welcome to write him for information and is assured of a prompt reply.

W. T. Williams is an old Packer reader and knows its value to the grower and shipper to perfection.

C. W. Quick has 17 acres of peach orchard, is one of the successful growers, and is now growing among his peach trees a fine pecan grove. Mr. Quick is also a buyer and shipper of fruits and vegetables. He is railroad station agent, express agent, merchant and all round business man.

W. H. DeLong is merchant, postmaster and grower of oranges and grapefruit. Mr. DeLong has one of the finest little orange groves in Florida and expects to ship a good crop this season.—New York Packer.

## THE PRESENT CONVICT SYSTEM MUST GO

Georgia is all ablaze for a change in its convict system. The present one is said to be too cruel to convicts to be tolerated longer. The legislature of that state, now in session, is apparently determined to make some change in the system. The whipping boss in prison camps has so disgusted all humane people that he, it is said, must go, and go forever. There may be a few of these bosses in the Florida prison camps just as cruel as those in Georgia, although they have not created the re-

volt that the Georgia bosses have. The Macon News sizes up the strap-wielders as follows:

Of all the degraded and degrading positions, to our mind, that of the whipping boss in the Georgia penitentiary system is easily the worst. It is difficult to imagine a more revolting job, a more despicable position. Such an official is a disgrace to himself and a reflection on the decent sensibilities of an educated and civilized citizenship. There is possibly more inhumanity in such a post than in any that we can recall under the American system of government, and to successfully fill it a man must be callous, heartless and unnatural. As for our part we had rather be a hangman.

To hang a man is but the work of a second, and humanity has to only sink itself for an instant. The hangman, too, quite often, does not witness the actual taking of the life when he springs the trigger. The chopping of a rope, the touching of a spring, the drawing of a bolt in a place somewhat remote from the scaffold serves the purpose of the hangman, and he does not hear the snapping of the spine, or see the dreadful contortions of the suspended criminal's figure.

But the whipping boss! He stands over his pinioned victim and applies the lash on the naked, quivering flesh of a fellow man. Piles it hard enough to lacerate the flesh and send the blood coursing down the bruised back and sides from the gaping gashes the whipcord cuts, and just think of the mercilessness, the inhumanity, the bestiality of the sentiment that can drive the lash deeper and deeper through the cuts and gashes on the body of a human being, white or black, without resentment, anger, frenzy, but just as a cool, calculating, business proposition for a very niggardly stipend!

We sincerely hope no such cruelty is allowed in the Florida camps. The prison inspectors in this state are very much at fault if they know of such conduct in the camps and fail to report it and seek to have changes made. On several occasions, the governor has been notified of ever-working and underfeeding of prisoners, and in one or two instances of too much whipping, and steps were taken to stop it, and so far as known it ceased. But oh, the whipping boss! Is he not a despicable person?—Jacksonville Metropolis.

## NOW A UNITED COUNTRY

The following editorial recently appeared in the New York American:

It is remarkable that the appointment of General Luke E. Wright as secretary of war to succeed Mr. Taft has received so little comment in the north as well as in the south. We say remarkable, because General Wright is of the south, southern. He served as a Confederate soldier, and from Shiloh to Stone River he fought with his face ever to his foe.

And now, forty-three years later, he is at the head of the war department, governing soldiers, directing generals, in the control of the musketry, the cannon, the military forces of the country; the first man south of the Mason and Dixon line to hold that position since Jefferson Davis resigned to go to the senate in 1857.

Not only did Wright fight against the north, but his family entered heartily into the war for secession. At Stone River a brother was shot and killed while marching by his side. Over his grave General Wright has erected a monument, and the mound of his father-in-law, Admiral Raphael Semmes, the bravest and most gallant of the Confederacy's seamen, he visits almost annually, with moistened eyes and floral emblems of his love.

Born a democrat, a democrat still, yet he is in the cabinet of a republican; placed in charge of his country's most treasured secrets, the chief of a multitude of employes, some with shattered limbs and memories of hard fought battles. And, instead of scorning him, these veterans have welcomed and welcome him with loyal friendship.

It was not so many years ago that fury was aroused over the effort of President Cleveland to restore the captured flags, held at Washington, to the former Confederate states. It gave Joseph Benson Foraker food for a number of bitter speeches, and because of his grievance over the alleged insult to the patriots of the north he paved the way for his election to the governorship of Ohio.

President McKinley, in a speech at Atlanta, said that it was his wish that the national government should care for the graves of the fallen Confederates, as it did for those who fought to protect its shield, and this sentiment was echoed in all the Yankee land with true affection. Had Mr. McKinley lived there would have been no sensations resulting from the closing of postoffices in the south. Fighting heroically for the flag, Mr. McKinley soon lost all feeling against those opposing him when all was over. He wished a reunited country, and it was he who appointed General

Wright as a member of the Philippine commission, his first entry into the federal service.

The man who talks sectionalism these days is looked upon as rambling and idiotic, and the waving of the frayed old "bloody shirt" is tantamount to a confession that the speaker never felt powder or heard the cry of "Charge!"

## COPPER BOX IS FOUND ON BOTTOM OF OKLAHAWA

Candler, Fla., July 25.—During the past few months it has been extremely dry in this part of the state, and waters have all become low. The Oklawaha river especially has been very low and Mr. W. R. Caldwell of this place, who spends a good deal of his time fishing, claims to have made a discovery that has aroused considerable interest here. Lying on a ledge of rocks at the bottom of the river, in plain view, is a copper box or chest, so heavy that it cannot be moved by one person. Mr. Caldwell has not revealed to anyone the location of this chest, which he is confident is a treasure box sunk to its present position by the Spaniards.

A number have offered their services to assist in raising the box, but he has so far declined all proffers of help. He proposes to raise it himself when the water in the river reaches a certain stage. A drummer here the other day offered Mr. Caldwell \$1000 for a half interest if this chest resting somewhere at the bottom of the river is as he describes it, but he has taken no offer.

Considerable curiosity is aroused and the people are anxiously awaiting for the developments. No one living knows anything of the location of this box except Mr. Caldwell, or it would have been hoisted out of its rocky bed long ago.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

## A GEORGIAN WANTS RELIEF

Poor Uncle Sam has been the recipient of many queer requests, based on exaggerated ideas of his generosity and usefulness as the patron saint of these United States. They have ranged all the way from appeals for his help in finding a suitable helpmeet for a one-legged and cross-eyed pensioner, to requests for early remittance of the amount accredited to each inhabitant in the per capita circulation reports of the treasury department, or of the prize supposed to be held out for the proud and puissant pops of twins or triplets. But the request transmitted to the benign old gentleman who presides over the destinies of the agricultural department through a Georgia congressman certainly should be given first place in the list. The communication reads:

"Dear Mister 'Kongressman, sum time ago I writ yu, askin' if there were ennythink the guvment cud do to make a fiten wife behave herself. I ain't heard tum yu an' things is no better.

"Will yu please let me no if yu kin git me one uv them pizen snakes fum India at the 'Cultural Department' I hav allers voted for yu an' this is mitey little to ask."

Possibly the writer, before his state went dry, became familiar with the efficacy of reptiles in subduing belligerent spirits, and now that it is dry turns to the government to help him out of his dilemma and deliver him from a "fitten wife." Undertakers' fees are perhaps cheaper in Georgia than marriage licenses.

## A BRUTAL CARICATURE

A good friend of the Citigraph, and a red-hot republican withal, popped into this office a few days ago and slammed a copy of the Los Angeles Times of July 19th down on our desk with a bang, saying in a voice vibrant with rage: "What do you think of that?" "That" was one of the most villainous, brutal, exasperating, devilish caricatures of William Jennings Bryan that an opium-inflamed, bang-crazed brain could conjure up. It was simply infernally vile, so vile that no decent, self-respecting paper would allow it to appear in its columns.

We are not numbered among Mr. Bryan's followers. We have done what we could to defeat him through two campaigns, and expect to do so again. We do not train with the Bryan policies. But we do thoroughly believe in decency and fairness in politics, as well as in anything and everything else. Therefore we do most heartily and forcibly object to such senseless, brutal, villainous, ill-bred, scandalous, vicious caricatures of a man who has succeeded for the third time in being nominated by one of the two great political parties of America for the highest place in the gift of the people. Such brutal villainous should meet the condemnation of every honest citizen, such condemnation to be shown by an instant denial of the right of any such scurrilous purveyor of brutality to enter an honest house.—Redlands (Cal.) Citigraph.