

to the counties, and an apparently large number of pardons by the imposition upon the Pardoning Board of functions which should be given to the courts.

Legislation concerning banking corporations is urgently required. The State, in permitting the incorporation of such institutions, especially so far as it releases the incorporators from individual responsibility, is under obligation to see that depositors have adequate protection. Especially is such State supervision and protection required as to savings banks, which are entrusted with the hard earnings and frugal savings of those who can least afford to suffer loss. The present provision for the deposit of State bonds is impracticable. There should be a practicable statute enacted requiring adequate security from such institutions and providing for a real inspection and supervision of their management. The lack of these is a present and growing evil.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, C. M. COOPER,
Attorney-General.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
FOR THE
YEARS 1887-88.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
FOR THE
YEARS 1887-88.

His Excellency, E. A. Perry, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—The following report of the transactions of the several departments pertaining to the office of Adjutant-General of Florida for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1888, is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

The appropriation for watchman, janitor and contingent expenses of the Capitol, for the two years, amounting to the aggregate sum of \$3,400, has been expended, as shown by the following tables:

No. 1.

EXPENDITURES from the Appropriation for a Watchman at the Capitol, for the years 1887 and 1888—\$400 per year.

No. of War- rent.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	1887.			
703	June 6	\$166 33	David Ellis	Watching at Capitol
1168	July 2	33 33	do	do
1419	August 1	33 00	do	do
1579	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
1749	October 1	34 00	do	do
2040	Nov 1	33 00	do	do
2268	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
	1888.			
31	January 3	34 00	do	do
485	February 1	33 00	do	do
781	March 1	33 00	do	do
1123	April 2	34 00	do	do
1589	May 1	33 00	do	do
1907	June 4	33 00	do	do
2216	July 2	34 00	do	do
2773	August 1	33 00	do	do
3025	Sept 1	33 00	do	do
3266	October 1	34 00	do	do
3812	Nov 1	33 00	do	do
4069	Dec 1	33 00	do	do
	1889.			
	January	34 34	do	do
		\$800 00		

TABLE NO. 2.

APPROPRIATION for Janitor at the Capitol—1887, \$300; 1888, \$300, expended as follows:

No. of War- rent.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	TO WHOM MADE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.
	1887.			
5	January 3	\$25 00	John J Hawkins	Janitor
6	January 3	18 00	Hardy Croom	Assistant Janitor
666	June 4	75 00	do	do
1124	July 1	25 00	John J Hawkins	Janitor
1421	August 1	25 00	do	do
1576	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
1735	October 1	25 00	do	do
2034	Nov 1	25 00	do	do
2266	Dec 1	28 00	do	do
	1888.			
10	January 3	25 00	do	do
477	February 1	25 00	do	do
766	March 1	25 00	do	do
1098	April 2	25 00	do	do
1580	May 1	25 00	do	do
1891	June 4	25 00	do	do
2217	July 2	25 00	do	do
2766	August 1	25 00	do	do
3019	Sept 1	25 00	do	do
3256	October 1	25 00	do	do
3813	Nov 1	25 00	do	do
4051	Dec 1	25 00	do	do
	1889.			
33	January 2	25 00	do	do
		\$596 00		

TABLE No. 3.

CONTINGENT Expenses of the Capitol for years 1887 and 1888.
Apropriation \$1,000 per annum, expended as follows:

Number of Warrant.	Date.	Amount.	To Whom Issued.	For What Purpose.
	1887.			
705	June 6	\$18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as Assistant Janitor
713	do	170 17	Gilmore & Hartt	Carpet, &c. for House of Reps
723	do	8 25	R & J Munro	Nails, tools, &c
760	do 7	17 25	James Munro	Pails, dippers, brooms, &c
800	do 8	36 00	Hardy Croom	Wages as Assistant Janitor
861	do 10	14 62	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene oil
1014	do 17	17 15	W A Rawls	Lamps, paints, &c
1015	do	12 04	Y A Levy	Bill sundries
1016	do	50	A J Fish	Plasterer's hair
1017	do	7 85	Shay & Yaeger	Repairs and plumbing
1018	do	10 00	T J Rawls	Ladder to attic
1019	do	1 70	M Lively	Disinfectants
1088	do 28	20 00	W P Slusser & Co	Rent of closets
1099	do 29	17 90	W A Rawls	Bill of sundries
1106	do 30	22 63	D Lang, Adjt-Gen	Sundry bills paid
1123	July 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages for June
1145	do	9 25	Shay & Yaeger	Repairs to urinal
1420	Aug 1	18 00	Hardy Croom	Wages for July
1425	do	50	E W Clark	Repairs to clock
1426	do	2 50	Shay & Yaeger	
1495	do 12	8 30	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
1535	do 19	11 40	Hardy Croom	Wages for August
1582	Sept 2	3 25	W A Nowlin	Repairs to gates
1604	do 8	7 75	Sam Fitzgerald	Sawing wood
1626	do 10	11 63	D Lang, Adjt Gen	Sundry bills paid
1671	do 13	80	Squire Williams	Labor
1729	do 30	1 20	Wash Richardson	do
1776	Oct 3	5 25	James Munro	Bill sundries
1959	do 13	6 73	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
1960	do	17 50	Gilmore & Hartt	Bill sundries
2067	Nov 5	1 50	Wm Matthews	Cutting wood
2069	do	3 75	Jas Williams	do
2084	do 8	3 75	do	do
2177	do 18	2 50	W H Matthews	do
2190	do 19	94 00	F C Gilmore	Repairs Capitol and grounds
2236	do 23	15 00	Jas Williams	Cutting wood
2277	Dec 1	10 65	do	do
2297	do 2	125 00	Geo Damon & Son	50 cords of wood
2298	do 2	5 85	Gilmore & Hartt	Bill sundries
2301	do 3	5 00	J M Smith	1 cord kindling wood
2352	do 8	6 00	Jas Williams	Cutting and storing wood
2429	do 17	5 00	Tallaba-see Brick Co	500 brick
2434	do 19	13 45	Shay & Yaeger	Bill sundries
2452	do 21	5 00	J M Smith	1 cord kindling wood
		\$792 53		

No. 3.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES of Capitol—Continued.

No. of War Warrant.	Date.	Amount.	To whom Issued.	For what Purpose.
	1887			
2455	Dec 23	3 00	Josh Fagan	Cutting wood
2566	do 31	6 00	H T Lynch	Painting fence, &c
	1888			
35	Jan 3	3 50	J C Kemper	Hauling brick, &c
38	do 4	11 40	Isaac Dent	Wages as Assistant Janitor
46	do 4	4 35	H T Lynch	Painting
334	do 17	17 01	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene and lime
449	do 28	10 50	Geo Fitzgiles	Ten loads manure, &c
489	Feb 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for January
504	do 2	3 05	Shay & Yaeger	Bill sundries
628	do 13	8 77	Geo Meginniss	Kerosene
638	do 14	55 00	Geo Damon & Son	Twenty cords wood
645	do 14	15 00	Wm Barney	Cutting wood
710	do 15	1 00	John J Hawkins	Kindling wood
782	March 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for February
1034	do 23	7 29	Standard Oil Co	Kerosene
1061	do 27	7 00	Wm M Pells	Trees and planting
1119	April 2	5 25	W D Hart	Bill sundries
1125	do 2	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for March
1551	May 1	19 25	W D Hart	Bill of sundries
1593	do 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for April
1641	do 5	3 25	Shay & Yaeger	Bill of sundries
1913	June 4	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for May
2002	do 11	6 88	Standard Oil Co	Kerosene
2088	do 15	3 75	H S Harmon	Repairing furniture
1002	do 16	2 83	G E White	Lumber
2218	July 18	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for June
2732	Aug 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for July
2971	do 20	20 00	W P Slusser & Co	Rent of closets to April 17, 1888.
2983	do 23	8 25	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
3028	Sept 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for August
3179	do 18	125 00	Y A Levy	50 cords wood
3257	Oct 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for September
3524	do 6	5 00	Robt Hays	Cutting 8 cords wood
3719	do 27	23 75	Jas Munro	Sundries
3832	Nov 1	18 00	Isaac Dent	Wages for October
3903	do 15	5 25	Dudley Lewis	Cutting wood
4025	do 24	7 50	Chas Neal	Cutting wood
4028	do 26	15 83	Geo H Meginniss	Kerosene
4052	Dec 1	19 20	Isaac Dent	Wages to January 2d, 1889
4062	do 1	8 25	Chas Neal	Cutting wood
4065	do 1	10 50	Chas Russell	Cutting wood
4076	do 4	125 00	Shay & Yaeger	Repairing and painting roof
		\$1539 28		
		\$ 460 72	Balance underdrawn	January 1, 1889.
		\$2000 00		

Of the sum of \$5,000, appropriated for the repairs of the Capitol, there have been expended for—

Furniture, carpets, &c., for Supreme Court Room.....	\$443 15
Shelving for Supreme Court Library.....	181 85
For fitting up and repairing extra room for Comptroller.....	164 95
or safe for Comptroller.....	460 00
For fitting up library on third floor.....	472 60
For sundry repairs of floors; for fencing, sidewalks, &c.....	144 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,867 15
Leaving undrawn of this appropriation.....	\$3,132 85

Against which there are outstanding bills amounting to \$55 or \$60.

The roof of the Capitol building is partly of tin, the remainder of slates, and, at last report, was in bad condition. It was intended from this appropriation to make a uniform roof, either all slate or all tin, but upon consultation with and examination of the roof by an expert contractor and builder, it was decided inexpedient to replace the tin with slates, because of the uneven and defective sheathing of the roof, rendering the slates liable to fracture upon pressure, by reason of the imperfect surface. To remedy this would necessitate the removal and replacing of the entire sheathing of the roof.

The tin portion of the roof was found to be in much better condition from corrosion than was anticipated; the bad leaks in it resulting from the defect of placing seams in the bottoms of the valleys, which were kept open, at weak points, by the expansion and contraction of the tin. This has been, after conferring with members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, remedied by cutting out the valleys and replacing with new tin, and thoroughly repainting the tin portion of the roof. There are now no leaks in the roof, but the unsightly patchwork alluded to in my last report remains. The library recommended for third floor of the Capitol has been fitted up and the books from the basement removed to it; but they need assorting, culling and arranging for ready reference.

The extra room required by the Comptroller has been arranged by removing the Adjutant-General's office, and cutting a passage way around the vault in the basement, connecting the room thus provided with the main office of the Comptroller. This has relieved the crowded condition of that office, but the improvement in the condition of the vault, hoped for by severing its connection with the exterior wall of the building, and inserting additional ventilating pipes, has not been realized. The vault is still, by reason of extreme dampness, unfit for the storage of valuable books and documents. The purchase of a new safe has in a measure met this want, but the bulky tax books and records of the office are without fire protection, ex-

cept when submitted to the slower process of destruction in this vault.

It is extremely doubtful if a dry fire proof vault can be constructed in the basement of the building, particularly in the north end of the building where the floors are below the surface of the ground. Attention is asked to the unprotected condition of the books and records of the Land office, upon which are based the titles to a great portion of the real estate of the State. Suitable safes or a vault should be provided for the preservation of these valuable records.

The Railroad Commission have been assigned the large committee room in the north west corner of basement, which they have furnished and fitted from up the fund provided for their expenses. These arrangements leave only one unoccupied room in the Capitol, which with the Adjutant-General's office and the armory makes only three (3) rooms available for committee rooms, about one third the number usually wanted at a regular session of the Legislature. To construct additions to the present building without entirely remodeling it at great expense, would destroy its proportions and symmetry. It has therefore been suggested to construct at a cost of \$6,000 to \$8,000 a separate building south of the Capitol, of which the small brick building now there might constitute a part, for the use of the Supreme Court, Rail Road Commission, Board of Health and storage of military property. This arrangement would leave the entire Capitol for the use of the legislative and executive departments. The present Supreme court room would accommodate the entire force of the Comptroller's Department and release nine comfortable and commodious committee rooms for use of the legislature.

This arrangement would provide accommodations for the State government for years to come, but is open to the objection of destroying the symmetrical proportions of the grounds and leaving the State with a Capitol hardly equaling in appearance or commodiousness that of some of the county court houses, and far below that of any other State of the Union.

The halls and many of the offices require refitting and refurnishing, but in view of the changes necessary to give greater accommodations, which may render such fittings and furniture unsuited to them, has been deferred, and the money available for such purpose left unexpended, to be applied as the incoming administration may desire.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

At the time of my last report there were fully organized and armed 19 companies of infantry and one 2-gun battery of artillery, while 5 companies of infantry were organized but not

armed. The militia law passed by the last Legislature and approved June 8, 1887, provides for 10 companies of infantry and 2 2-gun batteries of artillery to be enlisted and sworn in for three years service.

Ten of the 19 companies, one new company, the Santa Rosa Rifles, and the battery have been selected and mustered into the service, and now constitute the corps of Florida State Troops, as shown by the following General Order No. 2, series of 1887:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 10th, 1887. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

Under the provisions of the law published in General Orders No. 1, C. S., the following companies have been accepted and enlisted for three years, and will constitute the corps of "Florida State Troops," to wit:

- I. Jacksonville Light Infantry, of Jacksonville.
- Metropolitan Light Infantry, of Jacksonville.
- Fernandina Volunteers, of Fernandina.
- Gem City Guards, of Palatka.
- Wilson Battery, of Jacksonville.
- Gainesville Guards, of Gainesville.
- Ocala Rifles, of Ocala.
- Orlando Guards, of Orlando.
- Halifax Rifles, of Daytona.
- St. Augustine Battery, of St. Augustine.
- Escambia Rifles, of Pensacola.
- Santa Rosa Rifles, of Milton.

II. The First Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows, to wit:

- Major—Wm. B. Young, commanding—Headquarters, Jacksonville.
- Adjutant—Lieutenant Harvey Granger, Jr.
- Quartermaster and Commissary—Lieutenant Wm. A. Bours.
- Surgeon—Lieutenant P. J. Stallenwerck.
- Company "A," Jacksonville Light Infantry, Captain R. M. Call, commanding.
- Company "B," Metropolitan Light Infantry, Captain F. P. Fleming, commanding.
- Company "C," Fernandina Volunteers, Captain W. D. Ballantine, commanding.
- Company "D," Gem City Guards, Captain Robt. W. Davis, commanding.
- Company "F," Wilson Battery, Captain W. D. Barnett, commanding.

III. The Second Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows, to wit:

- Major—T. D. Lancaster, commanding—Headquarters, Ocala.
- Adjutant—First Lieutenant R. A. Burford.
- Quartermaster and Commissary—Lieutenant J. N. Bradshaw.
- Surgeon—Lieutenant N. D. Phillips.
- Company "A," Gainesville Guards, Captain I. E. Webster, commanding.
- Company "B," Ocala Rifles, Captain E. B. Richardson, commanding.
- Company "C," Orlando Guards, Captain T. J. Shine, commanding.
- Company "D," Halifax Rifles, Captain J. W. Douglass, commanding.
- Company "F," St. Augustine Battery, Captain Wm. Moody, commanding.

IV. The Third Battalion Florida State Troops will be composed as follows:

- Major—W. F. Williams, commanding—Headquarters, Pensacola.
- Adjutant—First Lieutenant H. H. Thornton.
- Quartermaster and Commissary—First Lieutenant Ed. Gale Quina.
- Surgeon, First Lieutenant Robt. W. Hargis.
- Company "A," Escambia Rifles, Captain Geo. Slocumb.
- Company "B," Santa Rosa Rifles, Captain Malcolm Anderson.

V. All official correspondence of company commanders and their subordinates with these Headquarters must, except in cases of extreme urgency, pass through Battalion Headquarters, and bear the official endorsement of the Battalion Commander.

VI. The Organized Volunteer Militia, other than the corps of Florida State Troops, being unaffected by General Orders No. 1, will, as heretofore, report directly to these Headquarters.

VII. The relative rank of officers of the Florida State Troops will be regulated by the date of their former commissions to same grade in the Volunteer Militia, provided that they held that grade continuously until their appointment in the Florida State Troops. In all other cases they will take rank from the date of their commissions, and where two or more of same grade hold commissions of same date they will take rank in accordance with the number of Battalion and letter of their Company.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG, Adjutant-General.

The law authorizing this organization, it was claimed, superseded all previous legislation on this subject, and therefore that this corps was the only legally authorized volunteer militia in the State, but from this view, both your Excellency and the Attorney-General dissented, consequently the other organized companies were not only retained in commission, but nine new companies were organized and six of which were armed. Hence we now have two different corps of volunteer militia with different rights and privileges and governed by different laws, with conflicting interests, rendering it difficult if not impracticable to compile a system of regulations applicable to both. Therefore, in contemplation of further legislation on the subject, no complete system of regulations have been compiled or promulgated; but in order to place in operation the courts of discipline provided for in the law above cited the following was published May 19th, 1888:

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 1. } TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 19, 1888.

Under provisions of Section 8, Chapter 3707, Laws of Florida, the following rules and regulations are published for the government and discipline of the Florida State Troops:

- I. All inferiors are required to obey strictly and to execute with alacrity and good faith the lawful orders of the superiors appointed over them.
- II. Military authority is to be exercised with firmness, but with kindness and justice to inferiors. Punishments shall be strictly in conformity to the militia laws of this State and the by-laws of companies adopted in conformity thereto. Each company shall file a copy of its by-laws with the Adjutant-General for examination and approval by the Commander-in-Chief, and no by-laws will be considered as in force until so submitted and returned with approval.
- III. Superiors of every grade are forbidden to injure those under them by tyrannical or capricious conduct, or by abusive or insulting language.
- IV. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. All the officers and members of the Florida State Troops while in attendance at any rendezvous of their command, or while in any armory furnished for their command, and during any drill or parade of the same, shall be considered as in actual service, and may be punished as a

Court of Discipline, or a Court Martial, may determine for any disorderly conduct, disobedience of orders, or other breach of discipline.

- V. Courts of Discipline shall consist of not less than three, at least one of which shall be a commissioned officer and the remainder non-commissioned officers, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum.
- VI. The senior officer of a Court of Discipline shall be President of the Court. He shall summon and swear all witnesses, shall notify all delinquents of time and place at which charges against them will be investigated. He shall keep a record of the proceedings and findings of the Court, and shall transmit the same duly certified to the commander of the company for his approval, disapproval or orders thereon.
- VII. Courts of Discipline shall convene at the time and place designated in the order, and may adjourn from time to time, and to such times and places as a majority shall determine. They shall investigate all charges for breaches of discipline and violations of by-laws made against members of the company, for which the court is called. Charges may be made orally or in writing. The substance of the charge shall be entered on the minutes of the court and read to the accused, and his plea thereto entered. The evidence and the findings and sentences of the court shall be recorded on the minutes, and duly certified to by the presiding officer, for transmission to the company commander. All charges before the court having been disposed of, the presiding officer shall so notify the commander of the company, and await his orders thereon.
- VIII. Courts martial shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, who, together with the Judge Advocate, will be designated by the Governor in the order convening the court, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.
- IX. All charges and specifications must be in writing, signed by the persons preferring them, and the proceedings, findings and sentences shall conform to the militia laws of this State and regulations governing like courts in the United States Army.

By order of the Governor.

D. LANG,
Adjutant-General.

This provides for the enforcement of discipline in the corps of State Troops, but there is no adequate means for disciplining the volunteer militia. The old law provides for courts martial for that purpose, but except in cities or thickly settled communities, where two or more companies are within easy access of each other, these courts are expensive, cumbersome and impracticable for minor offences.

The law should be amended so as to include in the corps of State Troops at least one good company in each of the larger cities, and at such other points as are subject, by reason of peculiar circumstances, to domestic violence. All other armed volunteer militia should be disbanded.

This would enable the Adjutant-General to systematize the service, so that a practical and simple code of regulations could be compiled, thus attaining that uniformity of company government and discipline so essential to the permanency and efficiency of the organizations.

It would, at same time, prevent the frittering away of the resources provided by the United States Government for arming and equipping the militia, by issuing arms to those mushroom organizations springing up during seasons of excitement, to die out and disband as soon as the excitement subsides; while the arms and equipments, if recoverable at all, are returned in conditions more fitted for the junk shop than the armory.

The saving thus made would, in a few years, not only thoroughly equip the State Troops with everything necessary, except transportation, to take the field at once, but also furnish good, serviceable uniforms to fifteen or twenty companies organized as State Troops.

Frequent inspections of the various companies at their armories should be provided for. The lack of any provision for such inspection in the past, has been a serious detriment to the thoroughness in instruction and discipline of the troops, and materially retarded their efficiency and usefulness. The failure of the State to send an inspector occasionally to inquire into the affairs of the companies, is construed by the troops as a want of appreciation of their services and indifference to their welfare, which begets indifference in them. It is but poor encouragement to these young men, after devoting their time and attention to fit themselves for soldiers, and their money in providing uniforms, to feel that the State recognizes them as soldiers only when she needs their services.

During the last two years there has been but one occasion for a call by the civil authorities for aid in preserving the peace, as follows:

FERNANDINA, FLA., Aug. 29, 1888.

To *E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.* :

Imminent danger of riot. Want militia at my disposal.
ELLESMAN, Sheriff.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Aug. 30, 1888.

To *E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.* :

Endorse action of Sheriff calling out troops.
J. A. EDWARDS,
H. J. BAKER.

In response to this call, the following order was telegraphed by your Excellency:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Aug. 30, 1888.

To *Lieutenant Wm. LeFils, Fernandina, Fla.* :

With your company and such volunteers as you can arm, aid civil authorities. Report to Sheriff.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

Again, on September 6th, in response to telegrams, as follows:

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To *E. A. Perry, Governor, Tallahassee, Fla.* :

Please have reinforcement sent here. Military here inadequate to cope with strikers. Situation dangerous.

ELLERMAN, Sheriff.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To *Gov. E. A. Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.* :

Force here inadequate to marching. Order reinforcements.

H. J. BAKER,
County Judge.
J. A. EDWARDS,
Clerk Circuit Court.

FERNANDINA, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To *E. A. Perry, Tallahassee, Fla.* :

Special trains at Ocala and Gainesville ready to transfer troops here, if ordered by you.

J. A. ELLERMAN,
Sheriff.

The following orders were telegraphed by you:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To Major Lancaster, Ocala, Fla. :

Let Companies "A" and "B" report at once, with arms and ammunition, to Captain Ballantine, at Fernandina.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Sept. 6, 1888.

To Captain J. E. Webster, Gainesville, Fla. :

Report, with your company, to Captain Ballantine, at Fernandina, at once.

E. A. PERRY, Governor.

These companies, laying aside their business and personal interests, promptly responded to orders, and, under command of Major T. D. Lancaster, reported to the Sheriff of Nassau county, at Fernandina. Fortunately, this prompt show of force enabled the civil authorities to quietly arrest the ring-leaders of the rioters, and bloodshed was avoided. The civil authorities apprehending a renewal of the trouble, if the troops were withdrawn too soon, they were allowed to remain until September 10th, when they were ordered home.

Now followed the unfortunate part of this whole business, which resulted so disastrously to one of our most thriving cities. The Gainesville Guards during their stay in Fernandina had become infected with yellow fever, and unconsciously carried the infection to their homes, where on the 17th of September six of their members were stricken down with this scourge. Three members of the company died of the fever. The panic and consternation caused in the city, its depopulation and consequent suspension of all business, has been heralded by the newspapers and telegraphs of the country. In addition to the loss of life, the company also lost its uniforms, which were destroyed by the order of the County Board of Health. With whom the responsibility for this spread of the fearful pestilence rest I do not undertake to say. That the yellow fever was prevailing in Fernandina nearly a month before the troops were ordered there seems to be now admitted, yet immediately before the Gainesville Guards left Gainesville, in obedience to above orders, the Board of Health of Nassau county assured the Surgeon of the Second Battalion that there was not so much as a suspicious case of fever in Fernandina.

Strange to say the Ocala Rifles, who were ordered to Fernandina at same time as the Gainesville Guards, and returned with them, escaped the infection entirely. By this fortunate chance Ocala was spared the fate of her sister city. She took the precaution, however, to order the company into quarantine until September 23d, after the fever developed among the Gainesville Guards. They remained during this period en-

camped near Blue Springs, 15 miles from Ocala, where they improved the time in learning the duties of camp life.

The following table shows the expenses attending the ordering of the troops to Fernandina to preserve the peace, September 6, 1888, for which the proper vouchers are filed in the Comptroller's office:

Pay of Major T D Lancaster	\$125 10
Pay of Company "A," Second Battalion.....	194 27
Pay of Company "B," Second Battalion.....	415 62
Pay of Company "C," First Battalion.....	336 76
Paid transporting troops by F. K. & N. R. Co.....	444 60
	<hr/>
	\$1,516 35

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

There have been two annual encampments of the State Troops held since last report, the places and times of holding same having been fixed by the choice of a majority of the companies.

That for 1887 was held at Pablo Beach, August 23d to 30th, at which all the companies and batteries of the State Troops were present. Most of the companies having but recently reorganized and enlisted as State Troops, with large percentages of recruits, necessarily appeared at a disadvantage, especially as some of the companies were armed with the old 50-calibre rifles which had seen hard service in the hands of several companies, previously, and had not yet received their new uniforms. Rapid and commendable progress was made, however, in drill and discipline during the week. The review and inspection on the 27th would have done credit to veterans. The following consolidated morning report shows the attendance:

the 29th, in order to avoid over crowding the train next morning, there being no further duty for them to perform.

At reveille next morning tents were struck and all baggage loaded on the cars, and at 7:35 A. M. the First and Second Battalions left the encampment for their homes.

I respectfully submit that the troops should be kept in camp for a longer period so as to render them familiar with the Battalion movements.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

W. B. YOUNG,

Major Commanding First Bat. Fla. State Troops.

One hundred tents for this encampment were drawn from the U. S. Quartermaster Department, thirty-nine were of those bought for the encampment of 1886, while the remainder were the private property of the officers and men of the Jacksonville companies.

The following exhibit, for which the requisite vouchers have been filed with the Comptroller, shows the expenditures for this encampment:

EXPENSES OF ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT FOR 1887.

Pay-roll of Field, Staff and Band, First Battalion.....	\$160 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," First Battalion.....	294 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," First Battalion.....	246 00
Pay-roll of Company "C," First Battalion.....	169 00
Pay-roll of Company "D," First Battalion.....	252 00
Pay-roll of Company "F," First Battalion.....	251 00
Pay-roll of Field and Staff, Second Battalion.....	75 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," Second Battalion.....	220 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," Second Battalion.....	232 00
Pay-roll of Company "C," Second Battalion.....	337 00
Pay-roll of Company "D," Second Battalion.....	234 00
Pay-roll of Company "F," Second Battalion.....	212 00
Pay roll of Field, Staff and Band, Third Battalion..	158 00
Pay-roll of Company "A," Third Battalion.....	224 00
Pay-roll of Company "B," Third Battalion.....	176 00
Labor, freight, drayage and incidentals.....	56 52
Incidental expenses of Treasurer to pay off.....	10 40
Transportation paid J. & A. R. R.....	121 86
Transportation paid St. J. & H. R. R.....	28 00
Transportation paid J., T. & K. W. R. R.....	56 72
Transportation paid L. & N. R. R.....	322 20
Transportation paid L. & N. R. R.....	10 75
Transportation paid F. R. & N. R. R.....	254 06
Transportation paid F. R. & N. R. R.....	13 00
Transportation paid T., A. & O. R. R.....	120 00
Paid Major Lancaster, expenses on tents.....	11 15
Paid Adjutant-General's board.....	14 00
	\$4,288 66

Upon breaking camps the tents were turned over to the different battalions to be cared for.

October 14th, in response to an appeal from Dr. King Wylly, President of the Florida Health Protection Association, the tents assigned to the Second Battalion, 87 in number, were

shipped to Mayor Eppes Tucker, of Lakeland, for use of refugees from yellow fever at Tampa, who were guaranteed near the line of Hillsborough county. When the epidemic was over Dr. Wylly reported that the tents, except five which had sheltered yellow fever patients and were burned by his orders, had been thoroughly fumigated and were subject to my orders. I notified Major Lancaster, November 29th, that I had ordered them returned to him at Ocala. This brought a very prompt and emphatic protest from him, declaring the citizens of Ocala would not permit them carried into the city.

I then instructed Major Lancaster, December 6th, 1887, to notify Mayor Tucker to store and hold them until further notice.

December 15th, he wrote Major Lancaster that the tents had been stored, but added: "I recommended that they be burned, because no community is willing to receive them. I learn that threats are being made already to burn them, together with all the other camp fixtures."

Under these circumstances it was thought best not to attempt to take the tents elsewhere, and they were permitted to remain in the possession of Mayor Tucker.

Upon the appearance of yellow fever at Jacksonville, requisitions for tents for guards and quarantine camps poured in from every threatened point, and I wrote to inquire concerning these tents, to which Mayor Tucker replied under date of Sept. 12th 1888. "Of the tents turned over to me by the State, all that were used in connection with the sick at quarantine were burned. There yet remain on hand sixty tents, twenty of which were badly damaged. Those fit for service are in use here and at Sanford." The four months service, until quarantine was raised Dec. 15, has doubtless left these tents unfit for further use, but they remain a debit against the quota allowed by the United States for arming and equipping the militia. They should be condemned by a board of commissioned officers of the militia and reported to the Secretary of War, for his orders as to their disposal. This necessitates ordering a board to convene at Lakeland for that purpose, and apart from the reluctance of officers to examine presumably infected tents, there is no fund upon which I am authorized to make requisition for the expenses of the board.

As it now stands, I must report these tents to the Secretary of War as so many on hand, although they are probably unfit for use.

THE ENCAMPMENT FOR 1888.

In consequence of the holding of an encampment being dependent upon there being money in the Treasury, "not otherwise appropriated," to defray the expenses, no encampment can

be ordered until such time as the Comptroller is satisfied there will be an excess over the amounts of the regular specified appropriations, remaining in the Treasury. This was not ascertained or determined until June 9, when the Comptroller expressed his opinion that he would be able to meet the expenses. Upon consultation with your Excellency, it was determined to order an encampment, and I was instructed to ascertain the time and place it would best suit the troops to assemble. It now became necessary to procure tents to replace those loaned to Dr. Wyly, and infected as above explained. To this end requisition was made upon the Quartermaster Department for one hundred tents June 9th, 1888.

On June 25th, it having been ascertained that a majority of the troops favored Magnolia Bluff as the place, and the middle of July as the time for holding the encampment, and assurance having been received by telegram from the Quartermaster Department that the tents could be delivered at Pensacola by July 18th, an order was issued as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, June 25, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

The Commanders of Battalions of Florida State Troops will hold their commands in readiness to go into camp of instruction at Magnolia Bluff, near Pensacola, on or about July 18, 1888.

II. The Adjuant-General will arrange for transportation, and shelter of troops while in camp.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG, Adjutant-General.

Inquiry by telegram of the Quartermaster-General, on July 11th, made it almost certain that the tents would not be at Pensacola by the 18th, they not having yet been shipped from Philadelphia. This rendered a postponement of the time necessary. August 6th was fixed upon as being most convenient for the majority of the troops, and the following order was issued:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, July 24, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 4. }

Commanders of Battalions will so order the march of their commands as to arrive at camp at Magnolia Bluff not later than 1 P. M. of Tuesday, August 7th.

The troops will be paid to include August 6th.

II. Special attention is called to paragraph 22 of General Order No. 1, series of 1884, which requires the Governor to

disband companies reported deficient at two successive encampments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

D. LANG,
Adjutant-General.

This postponement unfortunately disconcerted the plans of many of the troops as arranged for leaves of absence from business engagements, caused some dissatisfaction and consequently reduced the attendance considerably.

Nevertheless, on the 7th of August all the companies of the Florida State Troops, with an aggregate of 394 men, had reported at camp and entered upon their duties with an alacrity and spirit which justified the anticipation of the most successful encampment yet held.

This hope was rudely dispelled by the announcement on the 9th of yellow fever in Jacksonville.

The Jacksonville companies were permitted to leave for home same day, having been in camp two days, and only three days out of Jacksonville. Some anxiety was caused among the troops and citizens, but this was soon allayed, and with our reduced force the exercises were continued until the night of Sunday, 12th, when being advised of a probable suspension of communication with East Florida at the Apalachicola river next day, orders were issued for breaking camp that night, and next morning at 6 o'clock the troops were embarked for home.

The drill, discipline and military appearance and the condition of the arms, accoutrements, uniforms and camp equipage were decided improvements on previous encampments. Very commendable and gratifying progress was made in battalion drill and camp duties, and it is very much to be regretted that the interruption alluded to above prevented the review and general inspection contemplated for Tuesday Aug. 13th, in consequence of which no special reports, by companies of the drill, discipline and condition of arms and accoutrements can be made.

The following consolidated morning report for Aug. 9th shows the attendance:

There having been no provision made by the Legislature for the enrollment of the militia in 1886, as provided by law to be done, I can make only a conjectural report, based upon the last general election returns. The organizations of Divisions, Brigades and Regiments, made in 1887 by Adjutant-General J. J. Dickinson, upon the basis of the enrollment for 1876, is now, by reason of the increase in population, the deaths and removals of officers then appointed, of no practical value or utility, and in the absence of any information a reorganization is impossible.

For this reason a report of all organizations below that of Brigades is omitted.

The following is the roster of general and staff officers :

Governor and Commander-in Chief, E A Perry, Tallahassee.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

Colonel J Wallace Jones, Aide-de-Camp, Monticello.
 Captain A L Woodward, Aide-de-Camp, Live Oak.
 Major General D Lang, Adjutant General, Tallahassee.
 Colonel Hamilton Jay, Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonville.
 Colonel Porcher L'Eagle, Quartermaster General, Jacksonville.
 Colonel Harry Woodruff, Commanding General, Marianna.
 Colonel Fred T Myers, Judge Advocate General, Tallahassee.
 Colonel Joseph Hicks, Chief of Ordnance, Georgetown.
 Colonel Albert W Gilchrist, Inspector General, Punta Gorda.
 Colonel J G Renshaw, Surgeon General, Pensacola.

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters, Marianna.

Major General Thomas E Clarke Commanding.
 Lieutenant Colonel Frank Phillips, Assistant Adjutant General.
 Lieutenant Colonel Beverly Baker, Assistant Inspector General.
 Lieutenant Colonel E A Dekes, Assistant Quartermaster General.
 Lieutenant Colonel James B Dickson, Ordnance Officer.
 Lieutenant Colonel Theo West, Surgeon.
 Major Joseph Calloway, Aide-de-Camp.
 Major John H McKinne, Aide-de-Camp.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General S A Moreno Commanding, Pensacola.
 Major Louis P Knowles, Assistant Adjutant General, Pensacola.
 Major John B Guttman, Inspector, Pensacola.
 Major Charles H Overman, Ordnance Officer, Pensacola.
 Major J N Moreno Commanding, Pensacola.
 Major John W Bell, Quartermaster, Pensacola.
 Captain T M Scarritt, Aide-de-Camp, Pensacola.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Monticello.

Brigadier General W Capers Bird Commanding.
 Major Andrew Denham, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major T B Simpkins, Quartermaster.
 Major Moses W Linton Commanding.
 Major R B Burroughs, Surgeon.
 Captain Ed B Bailey, Aide-de-Camp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General, vacant.
 Lieutenant Colonel H Gilliard, Assistant Adjutant General, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Colonel Richard M Lauchlin, Ordnance Officer, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Colonel Wm Mickler, Quartermaster, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Lambias Commanding, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Louis A Pacetti, Inspector, St Augustine.
 Lieutenant Colonel Columbus Drew, Jr, Surgeon, Jacksonville.
 Major David Dunham, Aide-de-Camp, St Augustine.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Eustis.

Brigadier General Benj F Adams Commanding.
 Major J M Barco, Assistant Adjutant General, Bronson.
 Major John F Jackson, Quartermaster, Levyville.
 Major W H Anderson Commanding, Cedar Keys.
 Major Frank E Hale, Inspector, Cedar Keys.
 Major J Stafford Parker, Ordnance Officer, Bronson.
 Major N D Phillips, Surgeon, Gainesville.
 Captain Wm Gounon, Aide-de-Camp, Bronson.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Jacksonville.

Brigadier-General Wm Baya, Commanding.
 Major Horace Drew, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Captain F A Canova, Aid-de-Camp.

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Tampa.

Brigadier-General J B Wall, Commanding.
 Major John R Swingley, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Major Walter C Maloney, Ordnance Officer.
 Major Charles C Wright, Quartermaster.
 Major John A McKay, Commissary.
 Major John P. Wall, Surgeon.
 Major John B Dickinson, Inspector.
 Captain James L Huskins, Aid-de-Camp.

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major W D Barnett, Commanding, Jacksonville.
 Lieutenant Harvey Granger, Adjutant.
 Quartermaster and Commissary, vacant.
 Surgeon, vacant.
 Company A—Captain, Rydon M Call, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant,

A Wm Cockrell, Jr; Second Lieutenant, C W Sansell. Aggregate—47 men.

Company B—Captain, J B Morells, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, Robert E Lee Buckman. Aggregate—39 men.

Company C—Captain, W D Ballantine, Fernandina; First Lieutenant, Wm McFalls; Second Lieutenant, C H Leggett. Aggregate—44 men.

Company D—Captain, Robert W Davis, Palatka; First Lieutenant, Charles J Joseph; Second Lieutenant, Fred C Cochran. Aggregate—40 men.

Company F—Captain, George R Reynolds, Jacksonville; First Lieutenant, M P. Turner. Aggregate—32 men.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major T D Lancaster, Commanding, Ocala.

Lieutenant R A Burford, Adjutant, Ocala.

Lieutenant J N Bradshaw, Quartermaster, Orlando.

Lieutenant N D Phillips, Surgeon, Gainesville.

Company A—Captain, I E Webster, commanding, Gainesville; First Lieutenant, John E Twomey; Second Lieutenant, vacant. Aggregate—40 men.

Company B—Captain, E B Richardson, commanding, Ocala; First Lieutenant, G A Nash; Second Lieutenant, R B McConnell. Aggregate—40 men.

Company C—Captain, T J Shine, commanding, Orlando; First Lieutenant, T S Coart; Second Lieutenant, C H Wylarde. Aggregate—38 men.

Company D—Captain, J W Douglas, commanding, Daytona; First Lieutenant, C M Bingham; Second Lieutenant, M L Love. Aggregate—47 men.

Company F—Captain, Wm Moody, commanding, St Augustine; First Lieutenant, W H Atkins; Second Lieutenant, S Lee Beasley. Aggregate—33 men.

THIRD BATTALION.

Major, W F Williams, commanding, Pensacola; Lieutenant H H Thornton, Adjutant; Lieutenant Ed Gale Quina, Quartermaster and Commissary; First Lieutenant Robt W Hargis, Surgeon.

Company A—Captain, Geo J Slocumb, commanding, Pensacola; First Lieutenant, M P Palmes; Second Lieutenant, J Thornton Whiting. Aggregate—48 men.

Company B—Captain, Malcolm Anderson, commanding, Milton; First Lieutenant, H T Hemphill; Second Lieutenant, C J Perrinot. Aggregate—39 men.

DETACHED VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

Garfield Guards, Pensacola—Captain, Isaiab Richardson, commanding; First Lieutenant, Samuel Whitfield; Second Lieutenant, Thos Taylor. Aggregate—43 men (colored)

Franklin Guards, Apalachicola—Captain, J H Coombs, commanding; First Lieutenant, F B Wakefield; Second Lieutenant, Pat Hickey. Aggregate—18 men (white.)

Governor's Guards, Tallahassee—Captain, H R Shine, commanding; First Lieutenant, E A Houstoun; Second Lieutenant, Arlie McMahon. Aggregate—48 men, (white.)

Floral City Guards, Tallahassee—Captain, W H Ford, commanding

First Lieutenant, John E Spencer; Second Lieutenant, Henry D Watson. Aggregate—34 men, (colored.)

Macclenny Light Infantry, Macclenny—Captain, W A Drake, commanding; First Lieutenant, Thos W Lakin; Second Lieutenant, Joseph D Gray. Aggregate—30 men, (white.)

Clay Guards, Green Cove Springs—Captain, A G Morgan, commanding; First Lieutenant, Geo N Bardin; Second Lieutenant, Christian Black. Aggregate—31 men, (white.)

Anthony Guards, Anthony—Captain, Wm M Stripling, commanding; First Lieutenant, J D Leitner; Second Lieutenant, R K Boyt. Aggregate—41 men, (white.)

Finley Guards, Ocala—Captain, Frank P Lippitt, commanding; First Lieutenant, W N Bangs; Second Lieutenant, H W Chamberlain. Aggregate—28 men, (white.)

Leesburg Rifles, Leesburg; Captain, Chas P Lovell commanding; First Lieutenant, W G Engleman; Second Lieutenant, Jacob H Pincus. Aggregate 27 men (white).

DeLand Rifles, DeLand; Captain, Joseph Dore commanding; First Lieutenant, Leander L Dearing; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Z Lamou. Aggregate 47 men (white).

Bartow Rifles, Bartow; Captain, Wilson L Jewell commanding; First Lieutenant, L H Ryder; Second Lieutenant, Warren Tyler. Aggregate 38 men (white).

Hillsborough Greys, Plant City; Captain, T A Bivens commanding; First Lieutenant, E G Gardner; Second Lieutenant, Wm H Young. Aggregate 33 men (white).

Hill City Guards, Brooksville; Captain, J R Temple commanding; First Lieutenant, Fred L Robertson; Second Lieutenant, J C Burwell. Aggregate 33 men (white).

Tampa Guards, Tampa; Captain, E L Leslie commanding; First Lieutenant, H L Branch. Aggregate 29 men (white).

Island City Guards, Key West; Captain F C Brossier commanding; First Lieutenant, Chas S Williams; Second Lieutenant, Geo L Lowe. Aggregate 48 men (white).

The following companies have been disbanded since last report:

Monroe Rifles—Captain R A Monsalvatge.

Chipley Rifles—Captain R B Bellamy.

Leon Guards—Captain Edward T Singleton.

The following estimate, by counties, of the men subject to military duty is based upon the election returns:

Alachua.....	2,900	Levy.....	744
Baker.....	375	Liberty.....	161
Bradford.....	913	Madison.....	1,100
Brevard.....	465	Manatee.....	398
Calhoun.....	288	Marion.....	2,502
Citrus.....	412	Monroe.....	1,480
Clay.....	675	Nassau.....	1,236
Columbia.....	1,344	Orange.....	2,232
Dade.....	93	Osceola.....	4,260
DeSoto.....	595	Pasco.....	670
Duval.....	3,700	Polk.....	1,115
Escambia.....	2,800	Putnam.....	1,675

Franklin.....	441	St. Johns.....	1,380
Gadsden.....	1,200	Santa Rosa.....	322
Hamilton.....	730	Sumter.....	727
Hernando.....	414	Suwannee.....	1,197
Hillsborough.....	1,583	Taylor.....	246
Holmes.....	387	Volusia.....	1,438
Jackson.....	1,996	Wakulla.....	350
Jefferson.....	1,589	Walter.....	645
Lafayette.....	395	Washington.....	493
Lake.....	1,488		
Lee.....	205		
Leon.....	1,800		
			47,705

REPORT
OF
STATE'S PRISON,
FOR YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

The State's prisoners have been constantly employed since last report by C. K. Dutton at his turpentine works in Suwannee county, under the provisions of the contract reported as made with him November 9th, 1885.

Subsequent experience has confirmed the opinion that the contract then made was by far the best disposition that could have been made of the adult convicts, but, I again respectfully ask special attention to the large number of boys under 18 years of age who are being committed to the State's prison, and urge that other provision be made for the punishment of these novices in crime.

It is impracticable, under the present system, to isolate the different grades of criminals, and boys of 11 years of age, convicted of stealing peanuts, are far from being benefited by one year's constant association with hardened criminals of every grade. A house of correction for such juvenile offenders is of most urgent importance. I am also of opinion, and would recommend, that convicts for shorter terms than twelve months should not be sent to the State's prison. These can be more economically and advantageously employed in the various public works in the counties where sentenced. While under contract the expense of conveying three and six months' convicts from the extreme limits of the State to the prison camps, although bearing heavily upon the contractors and thus influencing them in their bids, is, like the national tariff, imperceptible to the average taxpayer.

It is very probable that the present contract system can be maintained but a few years longer, as the manufacture of naval stores is an exhaustive industry, requiring large bodies of cheap pine lands, the supply of which is becoming limited, and there is no other industry in the State in which so large a body of convicts can be profitably employed. The present contract expires December 31st, 1889, and unless a new contract can be