

allowed to return to Jacksonville; but those who would not remain at night might come in on December 10, the penalty for disobedience of these laws being \$500 fine or 30 days imprisonment. On December 15 hundreds of citizens arrived by trains and boats, many reaching the city late the previous night by conveyance or on foot. Extra trains were run on all the roads and they came into Jacksonville filled to capacity. With 4704 cases and 427 deaths (324 white and 103 colored) charged to its account, the great epidemic became a matter of history.

The Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, an organization of citizens, was the medium through which contributions were received and disbursed; it had full control of relief measures; supervised the sanitation of the city; and through its Relief Committee was associated with every detail bearing upon the epidemic. Day after day these men met for the purpose of handling the daily developing stages of the crisis. There were 282 of them, who, with death staring them in the face and without the promise of reward, did all that they could for the stricken city and sister communities. Sixty-seven of them had the fever, and the supreme sacrifice fell to those in the following list:

W. N. Baker,	Ezra Gray,	Frank Marvin,
Wm. L. Baldwin,	Charles Hinkley,	R. Mulroy,
J. J. Daniel,	H. A. L'Engle,	C. Peters,
C. G. Elliott,	J. H. McGinnis,	Theo. M. Smith,
J. M. Fairlie,	Edwin Martin,	A. O. Whitner.
L. I. Fleming,		

In a business way Jacksonville recovered quickly from the epidemic. By the first of the year scores of residences and stores had been opened and trade resumed. But the characteristic greeting "Good-morning, John", or "Good-morning, Jim", was heard no more from many of the old familiar figures upon the streets.

*Forever this shall be recorded as the last yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville's history. This terrible distress might have been saved had the medical world considered seriously the mosquito theory of the Cuban physician, Dr. Carlos Finlay, advanced in 1881 and ignored until 1900, when the Reed commission at Havana demonstrated without a doubt that the mosquito was the carrier of the yellow fever germ.