

THE GULF COAST BREEZE.

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J. L. ADAMS. - Editor and Manager

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There is another fine ship afloat in the United States navy today, and her name is Maria Theresa.

According to advices received in Washington, the governor of Sierra Leone, Africa, has offered a reward of \$50 for the arrest of the persons who murdered three American missionaries in that province last May. The governor's extravagance in this matter is positively reckless.

The Greek government has prepared a bill to establish an "Antiquities-Gendarmerie," the special function of which will be the guardianship of the national Greek antiquities, including places where no excavations are at present in progress, in the interest of the Greek people. Every man who shall be admitted to this corps is to possess a certain degree of necessary culture, in order that he may understand what is confided to his observation and protection.

The figures of the patent office for 1897, when contrasted with the report of that office seven or eight years ago, are doubly interesting. In 1890 only twenty-seven factories were engaged in cycle making, and less than 2000 workmen were employed. The output was valued at a little over \$2,500,000. In 1895 the number of bicycle factories in this country exceeded 200, an aggregate capital of more than \$100,000,000 was invested, upward of 50,000 workmen were employed, and at least 800,000 wheels were turned out. Last year the production of machines is estimated at considerably over 1,000,000. "In 1880," says the report, "a large proportion of the cycles used were imported mainly from England. In 1897 the export of cycles and parts of cycles to England amounted in value to \$2,128,491, and the total exports amounted to \$6,902,736."

The Utica Press says: As to the financial part of it (the war), the situation is not less gratifying. Nothing more than inconvenience in using stamps is experienced from the special war revenue taxes. The people are not complaining of their burdens. The war loan bond issue was not half big enough to accommodate all the would-be investors. Another and another of the same size would be as quickly subscribed. The resources of the United States have not been tested to a tenth of their capacity. What has been done has not noticeably interfered with the usual run of affairs in any community. The war has been only an interesting and sometimes exciting incident in the United States. The foreigners who wonder at American achievements in this war should visit the country and see for themselves how really limitless its resources are.

In Switzerland, where the railroad system is controlled by the government, passenger rates have been reduced to a basis that seems incredibly low to an American. There railway tickets are sold by time and not by mileage. On application a nontransferable ticket, good for fifteen days, will be issued to a person. The cost is \$11.58. During these fifteen days the holder may travel as much and as long as he likes over the entire railway system. The lake steamers are also available, a second-class railway ticket giving the right to a first-class passage on any one of the steamers. One may travel for an entire year for \$115. These tickets are rigorously personal, and each has the photograph of its holder attached. No baggage, however, is carried free. No allowance is made for tickets unused. On the Franco-Swiss frontier all vexatious questions, demands and delays have been done away with for members of the French touring club. Their bicycles are admitted free of charge. There is no longer a charge for permit of entrance. The wheel is treated simply as ordinary baggage.

GEN. MILES MAKES REPORT

HIS HISTORY OF HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR DISAPPOINTING.

DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO CRITICISM

General Recites Movement of Troops During Cuban Campaign—Makes Some Important Recommendations.

A Washington special says: The report of Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public Thursday by direction of Secretary Alger. The keynote is found on the opening sentences, where it is said: "The military operations during the war have been extraordinary, unusual and extensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest, the document divides naturally into four chapters, for while brief allusion is made to such matters as the military expeditions to Alaska, interest naturally centers in the portion which treats of the war with Spain.

Under this general head the report deals with the plans of campaign; with the war preparations; with the Santiago campaign; with General Miles' operations in Porto Rico, and lastly with the important changes in existing organizations which are, in General Miles' opinion, necessary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country. There is an entire absence of any evidence of direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are italicized in apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of details of the campaign, and where it deals with events, the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches.

Treating of the war General Miles begins with a statement of the unpreparedness of the country, showing how the vast equipment left by the soldiers of the civil war had been dissipated or had become obsolete, until the tentage or camp equipment was insufficient for any military operation. He recounts the legislation of congress just prior to the war, looking to the increase of the army, and cites his own recommendation, on April 9th, that 40,000 men be provided for coast defense and reserve; that the reserve army be increased and 15,000 immunes recruited, making a force of 162,537 men, which, with 50,000 native auxiliaries, he considered sufficient. Such a force properly equipped he believed to be better than a large force partly equipped. In the letter containing this recommendation, he said:

"I also recommend that at least twenty regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and the light artillery be mobilized and placed in one large camp where they can be carefully and thoroughly inspected, fully equipped, drilled, disciplined and instructed in brigades and divisions and prepared for war service."

He further asked "for 50,000 volunteers to make up an army of 150,000 soldiers for offensive operations in Cuba."

General Miles closes his report with some earnest recommendations for the improvement of the military service. He trusts the experience of the past few months will be valuable to the people and the government. The value of the coast defenses, he says, has been proven, and the system should be completed without delay. He favors the adoption of a standard of strength for the army to meet the country's growth, and says that it should have one soldier for 1,000 population, yielding a force of 92,655. While this force is already provided for, unfortunately the authorizing act requires the army to be reduced to its former inadequate basis on the termination of the war.

General Miles, in conclusion, recommends the authorization of a force of native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to be officered by United States army officers, and not exceeding two soldiers for 1,000 population of the islands, and all of these increases he urges should be made at once, as they are of vital importance.

FRENCHMEN ARE READY.

Entire Mediterranean Squadron is Assembled at Toulon.

The Echo De Paris publishes a dispatch from Toulon which says the entire French Mediterranean squadron is ready for sea. It adds that Admiral Fournier, its commander, received a cipher dispatch Wednesday evening, whereupon he signalled to the Forbin, a third-class cruiser, to bank her fires and the fastest torpedo boat conveyed orders to the admiral commanding the squadron of French cruisers and torpedo boats to assemble immediately at Toulon, where all the vessels are prepared for action.

AMERICANS MAKE ANSWER.

To Spain's Contentions Regarding the Philippine Islands.

A Paris special says: The American and Spanish peace commissioners held an hour's joint session Wednesday afternoon. When the meeting opened the Americans presented to their Spanish colleagues the answer of the United States to the claims submitted on Friday last in behalf of Spain.

The document in which the American answer was set forth consisted of nearly fifty sheets of typewritten matter. It was a refutation of the Spanish allegation that because the words "possession," "ownership" or "cession" do not occur in the protocol clause touching upon the Philippine islands the peace commissions have no right to discuss them here, and that even if they did so it must be in the light of the alleged fact of an exterior agreement that Spain's sovereignty should not be impaired.

The American also answered Spain's claim for the restitution to her of public money and customs collections taken by United States officials since the capitulation of Manila and made reply to Spain's claim for an indemnity on account of the alleged imprisonment by United States authorities of Spanish troops at Manila and for their subsequent restraint from being of service to Spain in the suppression of the insurrection and the preservation of property.

The American commissioners held that there was justification under the terms of the protocol for the discussion of the future of the Philippine islands, and they also claimed that the occupation of Manila is a military occupation, which justifies the United States in collecting the revenues, administering the government and exercising all the functions of possession.

IS IT THE TERESA?

Navy Department Advised of a Stranded Vessel Found.

A message received at the navy department Wednesday night from Captain Crowningshield, chief of the navigation bureau, who is in New York, called attention to the report that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa had been seen off Cat island. The captain expresses his belief in the accuracy of the report, and suggested to the department that the repairship Vulcan, now at Norfolk, be sent at once to make search for the derelict.

The department acted at once upon the suggestion. A telegram was sent to the commandant of the Norfolk navy yard directing him to place the Vulcan in command of Captain McCalla, the captain of the yard, and send her with all dispatch to look for the Teresa. A similar order was cable to Captain Converse, at Guantanamo, directing him to send the big wrecking tug Potomac from that place northward on the same quest. The Vulcan was one of the vessels which was towing the Teresa when she was supposed to have foundered, and the department believes that she will reach the scene of the wreck in about forty-eight hours after leaving Norfolk.

Cat island lies about thirty miles southwest of the spot where the Teresa was last seen, and it is said at the department if the vessel did not founder outright within a very few hours after having been cut adrift she would almost certainly have fetched up on the shoal beach off Cat island, for the wind and tide set directly on that beach.

If so, the location is much more favorable for saving the ship than the position occupied by her off Santiago.

EASY ON CARTER.

President Will Keep Disgraced Captain Out of Penitentiary.

A Washington dispatch says: Not since President McKinley entered the white house has a more painful task been given him than passing upon the findings of the courtmartial in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, charged with conspiring to defraud the United States government in connection with harbor work done at Savannah, Ga.

The relations between the president and the army engineer were more than official. They were personal. The president liked the man. He honored him. He trusted him.

Before the president left for Canton Monday to vote in Tuesday's election, he approved the finding of the courtmartial which dishonorably discharged Carter from the army. He tempered justice with mercy, however, in deciding against sending Carter to the penitentiary, and gave him the alternative of spending five years behind the bars or paying a fine of \$5,000. Although there has been no official announcement of this sentence, the authority therefor is not to be doubted.

That Carter will pay the fine no one doubts. Five thousand dollars is a trivial sum compared to that which the disgraced armyman has already expended on his defense. It was estimated during the trial at Savannah that the investigation was costing him \$300 a week. He has rich and influential friends. The Atlanta Construction Company, which had some of the contracts involved in the affair, is a wealthy corporation.

A ROW IN SOUTH CAROLINA

RESULTS FROM A MURDER AT THE POLLS LAST TUESDAY.

ARMED MEN HUNT THE RIOTERS.

Four Negroes Lynched at Phoenix—Mob Searching For White Republican Leaders—Great Excitement.

The situation in the upper portion of South Carolina, according to a Columbia dispatch, where the election race riot began on the morning of the election, is extremely critical.

There seems to be no doubt but if the crowds of incensed, armed men now scouring the country run across the male members of the Tolbert family, the white republican leaders of the negroes in the Phoenix neighborhood, they will be either lynched or killed, even if there has to be a battle in order to accomplish this end. The people there feel that the Tolberts have incited the negroes to desperate deeds, and are responsible for everything that has taken place; and this is why they are pursuing them so relentlessly.

R. R. Tolbert, Jr., is the republican state chairman. John R. Tolbert, who was wounded in the first encounter, is the head of the family, and is the collector of customs at the port of Charleston.

Wednesday hundreds of armed men were scouring the country in search of the negroes who started the riot, resulting in the instant death of Mr. Etheridge, a prominent farmer of the Phoenix neighborhood, and of the Tolberts. They came across John R. Tolbert in a house in the country, alone, save for his sister. He was in a pitiable condition, and physicians say he cannot live. Thomas R. Tolbert, who was also shot, is not fatally wounded. His house was fired into on Wednesday, with what result is not known.

Four Negroes Lynched.

Wednesday afternoon a large party of whites came across another party about dusk who had captured eight negroes. They met at Rehoboth church, near Phoenix. They were very quiet at first, but gradually their passions rose. Cool-headed men tried to counsel them not to do violence. Finally, however, one of the negroes was dragged out in the roadway and riddled with bullets. Two broke away and ran in one direction, and another two ran in another. One was wounded while fleeing, but made good his escape. The other three remained on a log where they were sitting. The crowd, now thoroughly maddened, went for them and all three were lynched. A later report from the scene stated that six negroes had been shot during the day.

Men of both races are thoroughly aroused now and there is no telling where the thing is going to stop.

There is considerable excitement all over the state about the matter and men from neighboring towns have been arming themselves and preparing for any emergency. Wednesday afternoon reliable men from close-by towns wired to the governor and to the adjutant general asking that ammunition and rifles be sent them at once to be used for protection. The telegraphic requests, of course, had to be ignored, but the governor instructed a military company at Greenville to hold itself in readiness to be moved to the scene at a moment's notice.

Phoenix is the locality in which the Tolberts, who have for many years been leaders among the negroes, live. They own big farms there and employ numerous negroes.

Origin of Row.

The row had its origin in the refusal of the managers of election to permit any one to vote who was not registered. A. R. Tolbert was a candidate for congress. A separate box was placed across the way, in which each negro who was refused permission to vote was made to drop a certificate stating that he had tried to vote for Tolbert, the idea being to secure a basis for a contest before congress on the constitutionality of the election laws. Etheridge, one of the regular managers, was remonstrating with T. R. Tolbert about this when some negro fired, killing Etheridge, and the fireworks display began.

SALISBURY SPEAKS.

Delivers Address at Lord Mayor's Banquet in London.

The annual banquet of the lord mayor of London took place at the Guild hall Wednesday evening. There was general anxiety to hear the marquis of Salisbury, who, on rising to respond to the toast of "Her majesty's ministers," was greeted with pious cheers.

The premier began by saying that a succession of events abroad had occasioned grave anxiety to the ministry for a year past. Turning to the crisis with France, the premier recounted the various phases of that important question.

Profundity. "Mr. Grizzly seems to be a very deep thinker," remarked the impressionable young woman. "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "he can't talk five minutes without getting away beyond his depth."—Washington Star.

Activity of Vesuvius. Much anxiety has been caused in Naples by the renewed activity of Mount Vesuvius. An overwhelming danger of this description produces universal terror. As a matter of fact there is little likelihood that the Vesuvius will do any serious damage. On the other hand thousands die daily from stomach and digestive disorders, who might have survived had they resorted to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of known tonics for stomach and digestive organs. It cures indigestion, liver and blood disorders.

The latest roster of the Japanese navy shows that of the 12,000 men in the service 4.73 per cent. are between the ages of 15 and 20 years, and 28.8 per cent. between the ages of 20 and 25 years. Only 1.05 per cent. are over 41.

Catarrh In the Head

Is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages. It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates from the blood all scrofulous taints, rebuilds the delicate tissues and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Heat of the Body.

It should never be forgotten that a body with a high temperature is better able to resist depressing influences such, for instance, as infection, shock and the effects of poison. It therefore follows that external heat should be applied liberally to the body in all cases of poisoning, in efforts at resuscitation, after severe injuries and during operations, particularly those of magnitude. Special care, however, is always observed not to burn or blister the patient; and that this is not a needless caution is amply borne out by the many cases of burns and scalds resulting each year from this cause.—New York Ledger.

General Wheeler's Remark.

One of the brightest things said about the pro-Cuban war, or any other war, was dropped by "Fighting Joe" Wheeler the other day at the Windsor Hotel reception to Mrs. Grant: "The strength of American arms in war comes solely from the soldiers' memory of the women they have left behind." The old soldier is as gallant as he is brave. He has a happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, and of doing it.—New York Press.

AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

Mrs. Rosa Gaum Writes to Pinkham About It. She Says:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines to inform you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done me. I cannot thank you enough for what your medicine has done for me; it has, indeed, helped me wonderfully. For years I was troubled with an ovarian tumor, each year growing worse, until at last I was compelled to consult with a physician. He said nothing could be done for me but to go under an operation.

In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! you do not know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. ROSA GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARET, I will never be without them in the house. My bowels were in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, after taking Cascaret, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."

JOE KANDELING, 221 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

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