THE GULF COAST BREEZE.

Official Organ of Wakulla County, Florida.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

J. L. ADAMS, - - Editor and Manager

CRAWFORDVILLE, FLORIDA.

Entered at the Postoffice at Crawfordville as second class mail matter.

One Year in Advance.....$1.00
Six Months.....50 Cents

Spain's diplomats seem to be hoping for an unforseen mine explosion under the peace negotiations.

Apropos of the anti-vaccination crusade going on in London, it is interesting to note that in Norway and Sweden and Denmark vaccination is enforced in a novel way. People cannot be married without each producing their certificate of vaccination, Without this the minister cannot perform the ceremony.

Professor Mommsen's complacent prophecy that the British empire will soon disintegrate, and that in the process France will get Egypt, Russia will take India, and Germany will appropriate South Africa, is redolent of the perfume of the cloister. He seems to forget that across the northern frontier of India nature has stretched almost impregnable fortifications in the steep mountain range that guards the border; that Egypt will be quite as difficult to take and keep today as when Napoleon tried the experiment, and that Germany in South Africa is helpless against British sea power.

St. Petersburg dispatches indicate that Russia may again require American wheat and corn to eke out her needs. In many provinces, contrary to expectations, the crops have proved a total failure, and famine is impending. This will tend to arrest decline of prices for wheat and other cereals consequent upon the heavy crops in the United States, for the Russian government is already taking steps to purchase large quantities of these staples abroad. American farmers should not forget that it is chance and not their own foresight in this instance that will have enabled them to realize fair prices for their products.

A pathetic commentary on the esteem in which the world holds the memory of Prince Bismarck is to be seen in the fact that hardly a word in the vast flood of messages of condolence that flowed upon Friedrichsruhe spoke of human pity or human love for the dead, observes the Christian Register. It seemed that even Germany had ceased to remember that Otto von Bismarck was at any time a man, but regarded him as a fallen political colossus whose impassive brow had reached far above the lightning and the clouds; a sort of modern Zeus, at whose imperious nod united Germany had arisen out of chaos; a divinity whom human malignity might and did reach, but who was beyond the love of man. Germany laid her legendary hero into the grave with vaunting upon her lips, but the scalding tears that were shed by the world when Gladstone was committed to earth were wanting at the cold and formal obsequies of Prince Bismarck.

A writer in the Scientific American seems to have taken careful note of the lifeboats on ocean steamers. He says: "Any one who has traveled to and fro a few times can but notice the paucity of lifeboats and the fact that the davit room is not all utilized. The examination of fifteen photographs, representing as many liners, showed an average of seven boats on each side; one ship only showing an interrupted line of ten large boats on each side. What does this average of fourteen boats to the ship represent? The fact that only those on the lee side can be used in rough weather reduces the total to seven; two must be considered as sacrificed, smashed or capsized during launching. Five are left, with a capacity of about 140 persons—less than the ship's crew. Lifeboats? If they are lifeboats, why do they fill and sink with such rapidity? What use are rafts and life preservers in such calamities as that of the Elbe and the Bourgogne?" These are alarming statements, and they are evidently made by somebody with knowledge of his topic.

ATLANTIC STEAMER SINKS.

ONLY ELEVEN OF THOSE ON BOARD WERE SAVED.

THE CREW WORKED HEROICALLY.

Terror of the Scene Was Indiscribable—Many Dead Bodies Washed Ashore and Recovered.

A cable dispatch from Falmouth, England, states that the British steamer Mohegan, Captain Griffiths, belonging to the Atlantic Transportation Company, was wrecked Friday night in the vicinity of the Lizard between the Manacles and the Lowlands and about 143 persons of her passengers and crew were drowned.

The general opinion is that the machinery of the Mohegan became disabled during a heavy easterly gale which was blowing and that she ran ashore and foundered.

The Mohegan sank about twenty minutes after she ran on the rocks. The local seamen who have been questioned on the subject appear unable to explain how the Mohegan got into such a position.

One of the passengers rescued by the Port Houstock lifeboat says that all the passengers were dining when the catastrophe occurred, though some of the children and those who were seasick were in their bunks. Suddenly the Mohegan struck with a grating noise. At first the engineers thought this was caused by coal falling down in the bunkers, but a second shock followed and the vessel began to settle. A coast guardsman who was on duty at Coveract says he noticed the Mohegan was pursuing a dangerous course.

William Moore, a seaman of the Mohegan, belonging to London, was among the men who succeeded in reaching Port Houstock. He said the vessel struck forward on the starboard board and sank head first, her stern rising up in the air. Only the smokestack and the foremast of the Mohegan can be seen above water.

A dispatch from St. Keverene, a small town a little to the eastward of the Manacles, says eighteen bodies from the Mohegan have been washed ashore there. They were deposited in the parish church.

Further advices from St. Keverine say the panic on the Mohegan was terrible, and that the cries of despair were heard on shore.

The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion, heroism and coolness displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and declare that all were instantly at their posts when it was known that she was struck.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore, and a warning was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get all the life-saving apparatus out of the ship.

The terror of the scene was indescribable. Men jumed overboard in an agony of despair, and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. The officers remained on the bridge to the last, and many instances of sacrifices are recorded.

Members of the crew are known to have stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means by which their own lives could be saved.

Fifty-One Bodies Recovered.

The Atlantic Transport Company, at London, issued the following statement Sunday evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the Mohegan:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered and thirty-three are missing. Of the crew and cattlemen thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and fifty-one are missing."

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

The latest advices received from Falmouth Sunday evening say that thirty-eight bodies have been identified, mostly the bodies of sailors, thus indicating that more bodies have been recovered since the company's statement was made. Thirteen are yet unidentified, including those of two elderly ladies.

Up to midnight Sunday night fifty-one bodies had been recovered. Some were found miles away and it is expected that more will be washed ashore.

As all the navigating officers were lost, it is doubtful whether light will ever be thrown on the causes of the disaster.

PRESIDENT LEAVES OMAHA.

People of Cities and Towns Along Route Turn Out to Greet Him.

President McKinley and party left Omaha Thursday morning. A large delegation accompanied the party to the train, including Senators Allen and Thurston, Mayor Moores, President Wattles, Governor Holcomb and many others.

The presidential train left over the Burlington Flyer, and at every station along the route home the president was greeted by great throngs.

In western Iowa the crowds were large and clamorous at every point, but when the eastern part of the state was reached their magnitude seemed to swell at every stopping place until at Burlington, on the Mississippi, the climax was reached. There the president did not attempt to talk, but was taken in a carriage through the brilliantly lighted streets, and for twenty blocks was kept busy lifting his hat in response to thewild cheers of the citizens.

Probably the worst crush of people that Mr. McKinley ever experienced was at the Burlington station when the carriages came back. The president was forced almost to fight his way for fifty yards to reach the entrance to his private car, but throughout all this he preserved his good temper and maintained a smiling countenance, as indeed has been the case with him during his western trip.

As the train swept eastward the tenor of the president's speeches seemed to center more and more on the question of the foreign policy of the government, and, judging by the applause of his auditors, they were largely in accord with his sentiments.

At some points after he had finished speaking, Mr. McKinley presented to the people the members of the cabinet who are with him, and the cheers for Secretaries Bliss, Gage and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were almost as hearty as those given for the president.

QUIET REIGNS IN VIRDEN.

The Military of the State Now Controls the Town.

Advices from Virden, Ill., the scene of the desperate battle between the striking miners and deputies, state that Thursday passed without another outbreak of violence, but aside from the restraining influence of the militia no progress was made toward permanent peace. Battery B, First Illinois artillery, arrived during the morning from Pana.

The idle miners are excitable and determined while the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. has shown no sign of a purpose to abandon its plan of operating its mines with imported negroes.

Later advices show that Wednesday's shooting resulted in fourteen deaths, so far, while the number of injured will not much exceed the previous estimate of twenty. Of these a few are in a critical condition.

The coroner's inquest Thursday brought out no evidence of importance. After the examination of about thirty miners the sitting was adjourned until Friday.

A meeting of the executive committee of the strikers was held late Thursday evening. Chairman John Belgar asserted that not a man among the Thiel agency and Pinkerton detectives stationed within the stockade had been sworn as a deputy sheriff. He followed this statement by declaring that all of them could be held as accessories on a charge of murder. He stated that there were twenty men inside the stockade when the train, bearing the negroes, stopped at the shaft on the day of the fight, and that fifty Pinkerton and Thiel men, acting as guards, were on the train. He said none of these men are residents of Illinois, and consequently Sheriff Davenport had refused to swear them in.

The matter was discussed, and a decision made to employ counsel and lay the matter before the grand jury.

SONS OF VETERANS

Mustered In By Adjutant General of Illinois For Duty at Virden.

Assistant Adjutant Ewart has mustered into the Illinois national guard four companies of the Sons of Veterans' regiment for service at Virden. Adjutant General Reece returned to Springfield from Virden Thursday. He states that from the best information obtainable, firing began by the deputies on the train.

The bodies of the dead men showed wounds ranging downward, indicating that shots were fired from the train and tower.

ORDERED TO BREAK CAMP.

Many Troops Will Soon Be Moving to Their Southern Camps.

Orders have been received at Camp Poland (Knoxville) for the breaking up of the camp. Beginning on October 27 three regiments, the Fourth Tennessee, Sixth Ohio and Thirty-first Michigan, comprising the first brigade, now commanded by General McKee, go to Atlanta, Ga.

Other regiments go to Macon and Augusta. General Randall will assume command of the Third division, first corps, at Athens, Ga., leaving General McKee again in command at Camp Poland.

CHICAGO'S JUBILEE OPENS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TAKES PART IN THE PROGRAM.

OFFICIAL ITINERARY MADE PUBLIC.

The Peace Jubilee Exercises Begin With Religious Ceremonies at the Auditorium.

The president of the United States arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central Saturday night at 9:20 o'clock. Although much wearied by his long journey over the great west and his arduous days at the Trans-Mississippi exposition he said just before leaving the train:

"Throughout the journey I have been deeply moved by the patriotism of the people and delighted with the evidences of their prosperity."

After the city limits were reached crowds lined the inclosures beside the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad eager to see the presidential train sweep by. The enthusiasm was unbounded, even when the president himself could not be seen.

Mr. McKinley left the train at Thirty-ninth street, going directly to the home of Captain Lafayette McWilliams, where Mrs. McKinley has been entertained since arriving from Canton. The other members of the official party were taken care of at the leading hotels.

The following is the official itinerary of the president during the four days of his visit to Chicago:

Sunday—Thanksgiving services at the Auditorium at 8 p. m.

Monday—Private reception at the University of Chicago 2:30 p. m. Public reception at the First regiment armory at 3:45 p. m.; drive through illuminated portion of the city 5:30 p. m.; review of bicycle parade 8 p.m.

Tuesday—Welcome exercises at the Auditorium 10:30 a. m.; benefit ball at the Auditorium 9:30 p. m.; blue jackets' ball at Medina temple 11 p. m.

Wednesday—Street reception and review of parade 11 a. m.; banquet at the Auditorium 1:30 p. m.

Peace Jubilee Opens.

The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago was inaugurated Saturday night with a union thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and Booker Washington, the colored orator.

Easily 12,000 people were within the great auditorium, and probably as many more were on the outside unable to obtain admission.

The applause for the president was terrific and at one time he was compelled to arise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services, however, were of a religious character, and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than the wildest applause could be.

TO CUT WAGES.

Cotton Mills In Augusta, Ga., District to Make a Reduction of 10 Per Cent.

It was officially announced in the Augusta, Ga., Sunday papers that a reduction will be made in the pay of operatives in all the cotton mills in the Augusta district, composing the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The reduction will be made some time in November, two weeks after the new schedule has been submitted to the operatives in all the mills. The cut varies on the different grades of work and goes from 8 to 13 per cent of the present wages.

President Charles Estes, of the manufacturers' association, says the Augusta mills are paying more wages than any in the south and will be paying 6 per cent above the average pay in southern mills after the proposed reduction is made. The schedule is not yet arranged, and there is no intimation yet as to how how it will be received. Augusta mill men say the cut is absolutely necessary and is made with great reluctance on their part.

Six large factories in Augusta and the Aiken Manufacturing Company and Langley Manufacturing Company across the river in South Carolina are in the cut. Their combined pay rolls are about $1,000,000 and the average cut is about 10 per cent.

SAXTON'S WILL DISCOVERED.

Murdered Man Leaves About $200,000 to Mrs. Barber, His Sister.

A Canton, O., dispatch states that the will of George D. Saxton has been found. It was made last April, and was witnessed by James J. Grant and Oliver F. Schiliman.

The document bequeaths all his estate to Mrs. M. C. Barber, sister of the deceased, as entailed property. After her death, the estate is to be divided among the five children of the beneficiary.

The value of the property is not known, but a personal friend of the deceased estimates it will foot up $200,000.

Russell Sage.

Russell Sage, the New York millionaire, is connected with twenty-seven corporations, in which there are forty-three railroads. He is the only living original director of the New York Central railroad, and the only living founder of the Fifth Avenue bank. He has stood a cash run on himself in hard times of $9,000,000 in one day.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Our Treatment of Spanish Captives.

Never before in history was there a case where a defeated and captive enemy received such generous treatment as we gave the Spaniards. Other nations are astonished. Equally astonishing are the cures brought about by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before in history has there been so successful a medicine for the weak, debilitated and nervous, for stomach and liver disorders like dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and constipation. All nations have been benefited by it, and all praise it.

In telegraphy in China figures have to be used which correspond with certain words.

The Fall

With its sudden changes, its hot days and chilly nights, dampness and decaying vegetation, is peculiarly trying to the health. A good Fall Medicine is as important and beneficial as Spring Medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure, wards off malaria, creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and maintains the health tone through this trying season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Great Russian Forests.

There are many people who fear that the world's supply of timber is becoming exhausted—just as thirty years ago it was feared that our coal supply was coming to an end. Our Consul-General at St. Petersburg has sent a report to the Foreign Office containing some information of a reassuring character on this subject. According to his account, in the province of Archangel, where the Crown forests cover 88,079,400 acres, the felling of the trees has not much more than begun. He states that the hitherto virgin forests of the Petchora basin are at last opened up for trade, and new mills have been built, one at Archangel, one at Pushlakta, and one, too, at Kola, on the Lapland coast, thus opening out another virgin forest track.—London Globe.

Cheap Breakfast.

When English soldiers are on the march and billeted upon publicans only three cents per man is allowed for their breakfast.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—MRS. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 314

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.