

THE GULF COAST BREEZE.

Official Organ of Wakulla County, Florida.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

Editor: DON McLEOD, Jr.
CRAWFORDVILLE, FLORIDA.

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

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

A Chicago paper complains that \$130,000,000 worth of property in that city is held by absentee landlords.

The great lakes furnish for 1897 a marvelous tale of sturdy vessels and careful seamanship, for not one single passenger was lost during the year. Of Lake Michigan, the "Stormy Water" of the Indian, is the tale especially marvelous, for the Chicago lines alone carried half a million passengers.

"Governor Hastings," says the Philadelphia Record, "is in receipt of a letter from Major William M. Robbins, formerly of the fourth Alabama Regiment, Confederate soldiers, informing him that he has, after a search of years, finally located the sword of Lieutenant Howard Petriken, of Bellefonte, Penn., who as an officer of Company E, fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed on the night before the battle of Antietam, and died in Robbins' arms in the Confederate lines. Robbins restored the dead man's watch to his family, and for over thirty-five years has been hunting his sword, which he finally found in the possession of a comrade in Texas, who willingly sent it to him for Lieutenant Petriken's sister, who resides in Bellefonte.

According to the latest figures which can be obtained, the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the United States amounts to 14,379,078, or nearly twenty per cent. of the nation's population. Out of 400,325 teachers employed 130,369 are males and 269,956 females. The average monthly salary paid to male teachers is \$47.37; the average monthly salary paid to female teachers is \$40.24. The number of public schoolhouses in the United States is 240,968, and the value of all the public school property aggregates \$455,948,164. The cost of public school education in the United States per pupil is \$18.92 annually. These figures do not include private schools nor higher institutions of learning which are sustained without the aid of State appropriations. Evidently this country is making rapid educational progress; although, of course, there is still marked room for improvement.

Says the New York Times: "If we stop a moment to think of it, it is very remarkable that the absolute obliteration of sectional lines in the vote in the House on the defense bill excites no remark whatever. It is to-day as natural a thing that General 'Joe' Wheeler, of Alabama, one of the most gallant of Confederate cavalry leaders, should greet Mr. Cannon's bill with a shout of applause as it was thirty years ago General Wheeler was barred from Congress by his Confederate Commission. The men who fought each other in that fierce arbitration by the sword are now so completely American, their feelings, convictions, interests are in such harmony on questions of national import, that their common action is no more doubted on one part than on the other. Yet this fact, to which our familiarity blinds us, is not only of tremendous importance, but is wholly without precedent in the history of the world. Never was there so desperate and bloody a Civil War, never so rapid and complete establishment of national unity. The historian of the next generation, sufficiently remote to catch the perspective of our rapidly-moving national changes, will see this more plainly than we, and he will find more interesting than the great struggle the story of the recovery from it, of the new start on a broader and more fruitful career. When he strikes, in the Congressional Record, the vote on the defense bill, 'Yeas, 311; nays, 0,' he will realize more keenly than we do how wonderful a thing it is that the little cipher expresses all there is remaining of disloyalty to that Union for which the war was fought."

VOLUNTEERS ARE CALLED

President Issues Proclamation.

ASKS FOR 125,000 MEN.

To Serve Two Years and To Be Apportioned Among the Several States As Far As Practicable.

The president Saturday called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty years to manifest their material strength, this time the call being upon a united people to go forward to battle with a foreign foe. The secretary of war created a new army corps.

The president's proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled, "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, and,

Whereas, by an act of congress entitled "An act for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the president is authorized in order to raise a volunteer army to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power invested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for, and hereby do call for, volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; they to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities throughout the war department.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.
JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

While it is the purpose of the war department to secure only National Guardsmen as far as possible under the first call for volunteers, yet in states where there are no National Guard, or where the number falls below the quota fixed in the call, the states will be expected to supply the volunteers regardless of their lack of organization. In fact, this must be done under the law.

On the basis of the call for 125,000 men the southern states will be called upon to supply the following number of volunteers:

Alabama.....	2,500
Mississippi.....	2,257
Arkansas.....	2,025
N. Carolina.....	2,584
Florida.....	750
S. Carolina.....	747
Georgia.....	3,174
Tennessee.....	3,060
Kentucky.....	3,407
Texas.....	4,229
Louisiana.....	1,940
Virginia.....	2,913
Maryland.....	1,942
W. Virginia.....	1,389

SPANIARDS OPEN FIRE.

Guns of Moro Castle Take a Shot at Our Fleet.

Moro castle opened fire on the fighting squadron of the United States at 11 o'clock Saturday night. About ten shots were sent in the direction of our ships, but not one of them took effect and no shots were fired in return.

The Spaniards had apparently seen the lights of the New York while the latter was signaling to a ship of the squadron.

There was no excitement on board the flagship during Moro castle's futile attempt at gunnery. The discipline was really splendid.

SPANISH VESSELS CAPTURED

SEVERAL PRIZES ARE TOWED INTO KEY WEST HARBOR.

WERE TAKEN WITHOUT TROUBLE.

In Every Instance They Were Brought to a Stop By Solid Shots Across Their Bows.

A special from Key West says: Ensign Christy, with a crew of sixteen from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship, brought into port late Sunday afternoon the captured Spanish steamer, Catalina, Captain Fano, 3,491 tons, which left Cadiz March 7th, and was bound from New Orleans to Barcelona, via Havana, for which port she was making when taken.

The Catalina was captured twelve miles from Havana. She was taken by the cruiser Detroit. When the first shot was fired her captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer, and the chase was prolonged for eight miles.

The Catalina is 415 feet in length, 48 feet in breadth and 21.3 feet in depth of hold. She is a steel vessel with six bulkheads. According to the Bureau Veritas her gross tonnage is 5,281 and her net 3,501.

The New York's Prize.

One of the first shots fired in anger from the gun of an American ironclad across the bows of a ship since the close of the civil war was shot from the deck of the New York as a signal to the Spanish freighter Pedro, of Bilbao, to heave to shortly before six o'clock Saturday evening. The little Pedro, scurrying like a scared rabbit close in shore, favored by the closing in of a foggy, misty day, was sighted by the New York and immediately brought about with a solid shot across her bows.

A prize crew was immediately sent aboard and the Spanish flag hauled down and the Pedro was sent back to Key West under command of American officers.

Towed By the Dauntless.

The fleet captured another prize Saturday afternoon, the schooner Matilde, of Havana, laden with rum. The schooner was taken by the torpedo boat Porter after a lively chase, during which a number of solid shots were fired.

A prize crew from the flagship was put on board the schooner, but no ship could be spared to tow her, and she was taken to Key West in tow of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, which arrived about midnight.

NEW ARMY BILL PASSED.

Strictly a War Measure Authorizing Total Army Strength of 61,010.

A Washington special says: The house Saturday passed the army reorganization bill at the urgent request of the president and Secretary of War Alger.

Some fear was expressed on the democratic side that the bill might increase the regular army in time of peace, but an amendment prepared by Mr. Bailey, which removes all doubt on this score, was accepted by Mr. Hull, and the bill passed by a unanimous vote.

The bill organizes the army into three battalion formations and authorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruitment of ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,457 men and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these four arms of the service when at a maximum strength of 61,010.

SPANIARDS TAKE A PRIZE.

A Report That the Ship Shenandoah Has Been Captured.

It is reported at London that the Spaniards have captured the American ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy, which left San Francisco on January 5th for Liverpool. She is a four-masted vessel of 3,258 tons registered and owned by Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me.

TO RETURN TO CUBA.

Virginian Will Accept Any Commission President Tenders Him.

A Richmond dispatch states that it is understood that General Lee will unquestionably be made a major general in the United States volunteer army and will lead a division or corps in Cuba.

When asked if the Virginia troops would be attached to his command, he stated unhesitatingly that he would be. It has leaked out that he wired to Secretary Alger Friday suggesting that the troops destined for Cuba be uniformed in the lightest possible clothing.

GARY QUILTS THE CABINET.

POSTMASTER GENERAL SENDS IN RESIGNATION.

CHARLES E. SMITH APPOINTED.

Change in President's Official Family Comes Unexpectedly and Added to Excitement.

Postmaster General Gary has resigned from President McKinley's cabinet and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, has been named as his successor.

This announcement was made public Thursday and it contributed no little to the excitement, though perhaps not to the extent such a change would in normal times.

The resignation was totally unexpected. It had not even been hinted at to any of the senators and representatives who are close to the administration and the first that was known was when the formal announcement was made at the capitol.

Coming as it did on a day when everything was supposed to have a bearing on the war situation, the announcement of General Gary's resignation naturally gave rise to a lot of rumors and speculations.

There was talk of a difference between the president and his postmaster general over some phases of his Cuban policy and it was represented that General Gary was so strong a peace man that he could not get his own consent to remain in the cabinet while a war was on. Another story which was repeated with much definiteness of detail, was that Gary had made the strongest possible promises and had given the strongest assurances through Cardinal Gibbons to the pope that there would be no war, so he felt impelled to resign since his assurances had proved of no value.

General Gary himself is very positive in his statement that his retirement is necessitated by ill health, but it is generally believed in Washington that there is some other reason. There have been no other indications of ill health.

There were a thousand sensational rumors started when the news was given out, most of which were entirely without foundation; one being that Gage, Blair and Long had also resigned. This was denied and the statement was made that the cabinet was in perfect accord regarding the war policy of the president.

The appointment of Charles Emory Smith to a cabinet position is very generally commended. The excellence of the selection cannot be questioned. There has during the past two or three weeks been some indistinct talk of the Philadelphia editor in connection with the state department, where a strong hand is so sadly needed and it would not have been so great a surprise had the announcement been made that he had taken the place of John Sherman, who has ceased to be even a figurehead.

Charles Emory Smith the new postmaster general is at present the editor of the Philadelphia Press. He has been minister to Russia, is an earnest, active republican, and known to public men throughout the United States. He may make a statement later concerning his appointment. He was informed by telephone of his nomination and received many congratulations Thursday afternoon at the office of the Philadelphia Press.

He said he did not know the nomination was to go in at this time, but added: "I do not wish to be understood, though, as saying that I did not know the nomination was to be sent to the senate."

Mr. Quay was asked for some information about the nomination of Mr. Smith said he had nothing to say.

CLASSES US AS PIRATES.

Spain Asserts That Letters of Marque are No Protection.

A semi-official note just issued at Madrid asserts that Spain will not issue letters of marque and will treat all vessels holding letters of marque issued by America as pirates and not as privateers.

Spain will utilize a numerous mercantile fleet as auxiliary and will exercise the right of search, both by regular and the auxiliary warships, and the government reserves liberty as to the question of coal being contraband.

A SIGNED PROTEST ISSUED

By the Owners of the Captured Freighter Buena Ventura.

A cable dispatch from Liverpool says: The owners of Buena Ventura, the Spanish ship captured by the United States cruiser Nashville, have issued a signed protest against her capture.

They say she belongs to British merchants and was insured in Great Britain. They further allege the capture was illegal, as the ultimatum of the president had not expired when she was captured.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Burr Knapp's Farm Furrows.

Cow managers are more scarce than congressmen.

Butter the plain bread of farm life with fruits, flowers and simple luxuries.

If most farmers were skilled the unskilled would starve.

Convenience oils the machinery of farm life.

Don't think that all the best chances are for the other fellow or on the other side of the earth.

While you wonder what to do next stir the soil.—American Agriculturist.

Milk Fever in Cows.

It is very important as the cow approaches farrowing time that the cow should be given laxative food so as to keep her digestion good, and yet not such as will unduly stimulate the milk glands. There is a great difference in cows in this respect.

Some will, as it is said, "sping bag" two or three weeks before the calf comes. Such cows will require to be milked twice a day from the time the milk begins to come. The milk will not be usable at this time, either for food or butter making, but it may be fed to hogs, taking care not to give it to any that are with pig, as it may cause them to lose their litter.

If there are young growing pigs it will be excellent for them. The greatest care should be taken to extract all milk from the udder. Partial milking at this period allows the milk to become clotted in the udder, and this makes it hard, and all the worse because this increases the fever and is usually the cause of it.

If these directions are followed there will be no danger of caked bag or milk fever, which is, we think, its usual sequence. Should there be any fever, causing the cow to become constipated, a few ears of corn fed whole will set the bowels right again and insure an easy delivery of the calf.—American Cultivator.

Growing Early Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, or, as it is more commonly called, "pie plant," is a very rank feeder. It is made much earlier in the open ground by the old-fashioned practice of putting a barrel over the plant with both heads gone, so soon as the snow is off the ground in the spring. It need not be done earlier than this, though the practice of some is to put the barrel over the pie plant in the fall, and fill it with manure, and bank manure around the barrel so as to keep the soil from freezing. In truth, the more the ground freezes over and around the pie plant the better it will be for its spring growth. The freezing makes the soil mellow and open to the air, and the soil warms up much more quickly. As for the loss of the manure leaching, it is not likely that this amounts to much, as the manure being inside and outside the barrel is much more likely to freeze through than to ferment. If the manure is composted and a little of the best-rotted parts are dissolved in water, and this applied inside the barrel, the forcing of the rhubarb will be much greater. The sun shining into the barrel all day will warm up the soil much more than a little manure could do. At night the barrel should be covered with boards to retain part of the heat deposited by the sun's rays during the day.

The Lawn and Its Care.

If one would have a fine lawn, the first essential is a good foundation. If it is not necessary to take out trees, stumps, or large stones, great care should be taken to fill the holes properly. The earth around the holes is firm and solid, and the new soil that is put in must be beaten down and made even by filling in and pouring on water until it settles to a level surface. Even then the spots will need watching, as it is scarcely possible to pack the ground so securely that it will not sink with the action of the elements and time. Keep at hand a pile of fine earth to even up hollows and fill in the washouts, that almost always make themselves manifest in the spring. If the sod is not satisfactory, put on a light harrow—one with fine, not very long, iron teeth. Select a horse with big, flat feet and no shoes, if you have one, as he will not sink into the ground like one with small, well-shod feet. Run this harrow over the ground until the surface of the soil is well scratched up; then with wood-toothed rakes clean the ground thoroughly of grass, stones, sticks and tussocks. When the next rainstorm comes have everything ready and sow the seed quickly. Lawn grass mixture comes ready prepared; or one may use two bushels of Kentucky blue grass seed, two bushels of red-top and one peck of white clover. Sometimes rye grass seed is put into this mixture, but not necessarily. Whether the soil is rolled before the top-dressing of manure or patent fertilizer is put on depends very much upon the convenience of the owner of the lawn. It certainly must be rolled thoroughly afterward.—New York Ledger.

Long Term Servants.

Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany found 144 German servant girls last year to whom she could give the golden servant's cross for having lived forty years with one family. Only one was found in Berlin.