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Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

THE TROOPS ARE DISEMBARKING

The Invasion has Now Fairly Begun, the Purpose of the Marines Having been Only the Establishment of a Naval Base and a Cable Station.

The Attack on Santiago

Will be Made on Both Flanks by the Army Which is Disembarking at Two Points, One on Either Side of the City--The Insurgents Will Move Upon Santiago From the Rear.

FORTS TO BE BOMBARDED

By the War Ships in the Bay, Which Drawing Closer to the City, Will Complete the Lines of Investment Shutting the City in With Coils of Horrent Steel--The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwanee Shelled the Vicinity of Daiquiri Before Disembarking Began at that Point.

Washington, June 22.—To-day, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points so as to attack Santiago in the rear and at the sides, with the navy to help the work in front. Thus, the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun, for though the United States marines were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil their purpose after all was not invasion, but the establishment of a naval base, and a base for a cable station, in both of which they were eminently successful. To the regular troops was left the beginning of the formidable task of invading Cuba in force by land.

Just at the close of office hours a brief telegram came to the War Department from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. It had been expected all day. To the surprise of officials the cablegram was dated, not at Guantanamo, but at a place called Playa del Este, about twenty miles west of Guantanamo bay, and about half the distance between that and Santiago bay. Its exact wording is withheld, but the statement was authorized that it said the troops were landing, and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the sides and rear.

The delay in receiving further cable communication after the first of last evening, is thus explained. The lines were being carried westward, probably to be nearer the point selected as the landing place in Cuba. In his dispatch Lieutenant Colonel Allen said that he had heard nothing officially from either General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions. He was told specifically by General Miles in a cablegram sent yesterday not to embarrass General Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions.

Thus it will be seen, to the delight of all true soldiers, that General Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to be allowed the widest liberty of action in the belief that he, being on the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements. The lieutenant colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles' staff, and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago province, communicated briefly with General Miles, in cipher, the fact that the disembarking of the troops had begun, and that a plan of attack had been arranged.

The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began to-day, in the departure of the entire Thirty-third Michigan regiment and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, from Camp Alger for Santiago. They go by Newport News, and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this movement are realized, these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa directly, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued placing General Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which are to form part of the division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be attached also, in which case they will be dispatched in separate transports. General Henry is one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world.

It is evident from the nature of General Miles' advice that in addition to the troops now landing, as is supposed not far from Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago Bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance. The two divisions probably will be pushed forward steadily to take the town of Santiago on either flank, while to Garcia and Rabbis bands of insurgents may be left the task of bringing on the attack in the rear. The distance on the west side is slightly greater than on the east, but it probably is not greater by either route than fifteen or

eighteen miles. The country is mountainous, but there is no reason to believe it may not be traversed by the United States troops within a week, even if it should be necessary to construct entrenchments and abatis every few miles in order to beat back the Spaniards. With the beginning of the military movement, the navy will draw close in shore to pound away at the forts at the entrance and to draw the cordon of warships so closely around the mouth as to make it impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if they are disposed to take the most desperate chances.

News reached here that 12,000 tons of coal are being loaded on shipboard at Valparaiso, Chili. As coal is worth about \$18 a ton there the purchase excites great curiosity here and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish Naval Commander Camara to carry that celebrated Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific and use these coalliers to supply the fleet with coal. In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States instead of the Philippines, but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

The European stories published this morning of an alliance among the powers against the United States and of the reported offer of Germany to lease the Philippines from Spain, are received here with amusement for it will appear clearly from the place of origin of these stories, Madrid, if not from their substance, that they were inspired by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in trouble with Germany.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day speaking to an Associated Press reporter of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department said that, in justice, it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war had necessitated a vast amount of special preparations and a large increase of vessels and naval force.

The Secretary then paid a high compliment to the chiefs of the Naval Bureau, who have borne the real burden of preparation. He said they never will get half the praise they deserve.

DISEMBARKING AT DAIQUIRI.

Shafter and Sampson Send Dispatches Concerning the Movement.

Washington, June 22.—Official dispatches received to-night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long, indicated that the landing of troops near Santiago, was progressing most favorably. The first landing was effected at Daiquiri this morning, and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

SHAFTER'S DISPATCH.
"PLAYA DEL ESTE, JUNE 22.
"SECRETARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.:
"OFF DAIQUIRI, JUNE 22—LANDING AT DAIQUIRI THIS MORNING SUCCESSFUL. VERY LITTLE IF ANY RESISTANCE."
"SIGNED) SHAFTER."

Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expedition with which the landing of the troops was being effected, and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of General Shafter's message to mean that the enemy made merely a nominal resistance by firing from the hills at long range.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6:50 this evening. The text of the dispatch translated from the Navy Department's cipher, is as follows:

SAMPSON'S DISPATCH.
"LANDING OF THE ARMY IS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY AT DAIQUIRI. THERE IS VERY LITTLE IF ANY RESISTANCE. THE NEW ORLEANS, DETROIT, CASTINE, WASP AND SUWANE SHIELLED VICINITY BEFORE THE LANDING. WE MADE A DEMONSTRATION AT CABANAS TO ENGAGE THE ATTENTION OF THE ENEMY. THE TEXAS ENGAGED THE WEST BATTERY FOR SOME HOURS. SHE HAD ONE MAN KILLED. TEN SUB-

MARINE MINES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE CHANNEL OF GUANTANAMO. COMMUNICATION BY TELEGRAPH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT GUANTANAMO.

"SIGNED) SAMPSON."
In both army and navy circles the information contained in the dispatches of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as General Shafter at present has under his command is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the War Department said to-night, that the complete debarkation of the troops, animals, field guns and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished. It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected to-day, and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed.

It is not unlikely, too, that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast, of course, within a short distance of the headquarters which General Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, may easily have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted the communication by telegraph had been re-established at that point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than of land forces.

The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the department in this city has been established as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening, at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about fifteen miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este, in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

BLANCO DENIES FLAG STORY.

Havana's Troops Are Anxious to Fight Us.

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Havana, June 22.—10:40 a. m.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of volunteers, whose brother, it is alleged, has been shot for complicity in a plot against the government. General Blanco enjoys the esteem of all classes in Havana, including the volunteers, and is regarded with the utmost confidence as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. The Cubans admit that they are under obligations to General Blanco for the establishment of autonomy in the island. The palace guards are from the volunteers, and several officers of that body are aides on the General's staff. General Blanco's public appearance are frequently the occasion of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana, without the attendance of the usual body guard.

Complete tranquility reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is felt that the Spanish forces will successfully cope with the American soldiers who were yesterday reported to have arrived on board transports off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time, the Captain General says he cannot allow the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and the other members of the party, who sailed the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that the lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defenses. The most common prudence, the Captain General says, would forbid that these men be now given their liberty as proposed by the United States.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it be made impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAY RESIGN

London, June 22.—It is rumored that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies will shortly resign from the Ministry in order to assume the leadership of a large number of Unionists in the House of Commons, who are discontented with the Foreign policy of the government.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

Will Leave San Francisco Monday on Six Transports.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Quartermaster General Luddington of the War Department, received a telegram today from Quartermaster Long, at San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia and Newport. He added that General Merritt, commanding the new Department of the Pacific, and prospective Governor General of the Philippines probably will accompany the expedition on the Indiana. Major General Otis, the next in command will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines. Quartermaster Long says that the City of Pueblo probably will be turned over to the government tomorrow morning, but will hardly be ready to sail with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two, and it is probable that she will overtake the expedition at Honolulu and accompany it to Manila.

THE PURISIMA CONCEPTION.

It is Reported That She Has Reached Trinidad.

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Kingston, Jamaica, June 22.—The captain of the steamer Adula, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that while on the way to this port he met the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee, seventy miles off the coast of Cuba. This was the only warship he sighted during the voyage.

The captain further said he had learned at Cienfuegos, that the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston, on June 16th, with food supplies for the Spanish troops and carrying, it is understood, \$100,000 in gold, had arrived at Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara.

HERE'S AN IDEAL CAMP

MOST OF THE SOLDIERS AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE

Are in Splendid Physical Condition, Less Likely to be Sick Than if They were at Home.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 22.—It may be a comfort to some Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi mothers to know that their sons who are serving here in Camp Cuba Libre, as members of the Seventh Army Corps, United States volunteers, seem less likely to be sick than if they were at home, and are not in any sense suffering hardships. The Associated Press correspondent just interviewed at random fully two score privates, representing all the regiments. Not one complained. Then he saw a number of officers who expressed decided satisfaction at their surroundings and supplies. Then Chief Surgeon Maus took the correspondent to the Division hospitals, and pointed out, with gratification, that the inmates there numbered less than one per cent. of the total and file. Dr. Maus, who is one of the regular army and has no local prejudices, said the camp is an ideal one, the water supply is perfect, as to both quality and the climate actually salubrious. The Chief Surgeon has many plans for caring for the sick, and of these plans a number are now in successful operation. General Lee is well pleased, not only with the camp and its condition, but with the discipline and morality of the troops. Prominent citizens point out that the men at Jacksonville have behaved in such exemplary fashion that they have earned the approbation of all the residents. Not a single case of brawling or insubordination is reported.

It is well also to note that the prominent civilian physicians, agents for the Red Cross and kindred organizations join in all the compliments bestowed by their army confreres upon Camp Cuba Libre.

There is room for a full corps of twenty-seven regiments in the present camp, and available ground adjoining, and the place is easily accessible by rail. All the men here seem anxious to go to the front, and this anxiety is natural to the American soldier and it is not fostered by discomforts in their present habits.

BODIES NOT MUTILATED.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—A letter has been received here by Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the hospital ship Solace, which the officials think disproves the report that the Spaniards mutilated the bodies of the marines who had been killed in the battle of Guantanamo Bay. The surgeon who wrote the letter had an opportunity to examine the dead as well as the wounded, and he writes to Doctor Van Reypen on the subject as follows:

"The wound of Exit is an entirely different wound from that made by the Lee (rifle). It is a very ugly opening and led some to suppose that the first dead had been mutilated. This is now believed to be an error."

NON-COMBATANTS TO BE FREED.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The Attorney General has decided to surrender to the Ambassadors of France and Germany, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the non-combatants and crews of the prize merchant vessels captured by ships of our navy since the declaration of war. They will be deported at the expense of the Spanish government.

OCCUPATION OF MANILA.

By Crews of Foreign Warships Said to Be an Accomplished Fact.

London, June 23.—The Daily News publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information that the occupation of Manila by parts of crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hong Kong.

The communication proceeds to say: "Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German consul, acting on precise instructions which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed a bombardment. These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's Cabinet.

"It was then that Admiral Dewey asked for reinforcements and supplied Aguinaldo with arms. While Germany gathered a naval force the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to co-operate in the landing. Admiral Dewey's force, not being sufficient to protect German interests, Captain General Augusti had on his part informed his government of the situation, and several interviews took place at Madrid, with the German Ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Augusti should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents.

"It was an indirect way of capitulating while sparing Spanish amour propre. There is no doubt Admiral Von Diederichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has not taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to re-embark? The whole question lies there."

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Germany Would Be Indignant Should the United States Seize the Islands.

London, June 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, commenting on the continued discussion of the Philippine question, says:

"There would be a storm of indignation in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that, and they would even prefer to see the intervention of several European powers to protect the life and property of their subjects from the rebels, followed by the acquisition of a naval station for each of them.

"There is, in fact, a strong inclination to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiao-Chow, wherever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany already possess, she has everything to gain by such a policy of fair shares all around.

"There can, however, be little doubt that no European power or combination of powers would venture to prevent the United States and Great Britain from settling the futures of the Philippines conjointly or, at least, under the protection of their conjoint naval forces. Continental opinion would not only speedily acknowledge the strength of an Anglo-American naval alliance, but would be practically unanimous against incurring the risk of the commercial consequences of a breach with the United States."

QUEEN DESIRES MEDIATION.

Over a Thousand German Sailors Enlisted for the American Navy.

London, June 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard, says:

"The Queen Regent has privately caused those sovereigns who are her relatives to be directly sounded, and those whom she regards as friends to be indirectly sounded, as to whether they are willing to mediate but the stage of diplomatic negotiations has not yet been reached, and it is very doubtful whether it will be for some time to come.

"The semi-official Post hears from Antwerp that persons commissioned by the Washington government to enlist seamen on neutral soil are said to have enlisted more than a thousand German sailors for the American navy and the auxiliary cruisers. This would explain the difficulty German captains have experienced of late in manning their ships."

CLEARANCE TO BE REFUSED.

To Any Vessel Bound For Cuban or Porto Rican Ports.

Washington, June 22.—Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day wired instructions to all the Atlantic coast collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel for Cuban or Porto Rican ports, with provisions or other material which can be used in maintaining war, regardless of whether the ports are or are not blockaded, or whether the provisions, etc., are contraband or not. This action is taken under the joint resolution of April 22, the enforcement of which has been entrusted by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury. The power bestowed by that resolution is broader than powers under international law, as now constructed, and its exercise draws tighter the lines about the Spanish West Indies.

QUEEN WILL NOT ABDICATE.

Madrid, June 22.—The press of this city protest to-day, that there is no foundation for the reports coming from Foreign sources that it is the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate. It is semi-officially declared that Her Majesty is determined to unflinchingly carry out the duties of her position.

NOT ONE DOLLAR OF IT

The High Stand Taken by the Macon Conference.

A FULL EXPLANATION

DEMANDED OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH.

WANTS NOT A DOLLAR OF THE MONEY

If Obtained by Fraud and Deception--If There has been Any Crookedness of Any Kind Let the Blame Rest Where it Belongs.

Macon, Ga., June 22.—The South Macon District Conference of the Methodist Church, South, to-day adopted the following resolutions relative to the book concern of the church and the governments appropriation:

"Whereas, it has been publicly charged on the floor of the United States Senate that the passage of the bill to pay to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, its claim of \$288,000, against the government was procured by false representations on the part of our accredited agents; and,

"Whereas, it has been stated in the newspapers that these charges were generally known to the members of the General Conference, recently assembled at Baltimore and were by them passed over without denial or investigation; and

"Whereas, the Book Committee of our church has since that time held a meeting and adjourned without giving out any explanation of the action of the book agents calculated to allay the suspicion on the part of our people of double dealing in this matter; and

"Whereas, the whole church is by these transactions put into the attitude of having obtained a large sum of money under false pretenses; therefore,

"Resolved (1), That as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we have a right to demand, and we do demand, at the hands of the Book Committee a full, clear and explicit explanation of these transactions so that if there has been no crookedness in them the whole world may be able to understand it, and if there has been crookedness of any kind the blame may rest where it belongs.

"Resolved (2), That if the procuring of this money was compassed by fraud or deception of any kind, we cannot afford to keep one dollar of it, and if this should appear we earnestly recommend that it be returned to the government."

WILL TALK IT TO DEATH.

The Anti-Annexationists' Work Against the Hawaiian Resolution.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The anti-annexationists in the Senate privately suggested to the advocates of the Hawaiian resolution now before the Senate that the most practical method of disposing of the question was an agreement upon a time next session to vote. While the proposition has not been formally declined, the leading supporters of the resolution say they will not consider it seriously. They consider they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum, and they expect to be able to keep their men here to the end, and there is therefore no reason for postponing the matter until next December.

The opponents say if the proposition is not accepted the speckmaking will go on indefinitely and assert that many of the Senators are preparing speeches, of which many are yet to be made. Senators Caffery, Daniel, Jones, Pasco and Spooner are among those who, it is stated, will speak. Senator Harris, of Kansas, who heretofore has been classed as opposed to annexation announced to-day that he should vote for the House resolution.

A VIRGINIA LYNCHING.

The Victim Resisted and Was Shot in the Jail.

Richmond, Va., June 22.—News of a lynching in Hillsville, Carroll county, has just reached here. Some weeks ago, a farmer named Howlett had a land dispute with a neighbor named Allen and shot and killed him. Howlett was arrested and jailed at Hillsville, Monday morning about 2 o'clock, a mob entered the jail and took possession of Howlett for the purpose of hanging him. Howlett being a powerful man, resisted desperately, and finally the leader of the mob gave orders that he be shot. The order was obeyed and Howlett's body, after being riddled with bullets, was left lying in the jail yard. The mob then dispersed. Howlett shot Allen from a tree, and it is said that public sentiment in Carroll justified the lynching. The sheriff had notice of the assembling of a mob Saturday night, concealed the prisoner there, and thought the matter had blown over.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Colonel Hicks Elected President--Will X. Coley Editor of Orphan's Friend.

Durham, June 22.—(Special).—Tonight at a meeting of the directors of the Oxford Orphan Asylum at the Hotel Carolina, in Durham, Colonel J. W. Hicks, of Raleigh, was elected superintendent; Will X. Coley, of Raleigh, was elected editor of the Orphan's Friend, and Miss U. N. Beamis lady supervisor. All the other officers were re-elected. No other business of importance was transacted.