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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

OUR TROOPS OCCUPY CITY OF MANILA

Dewey Gave the City One Hour to Surrender.

IT REFUSED TO YIELD

DEWEY THEN BOMBARDED IT FOR TWO HOURS.

INTRENCHMENTS CARRIED BY STORM

Madrid Says Manila Capitulated Because of a Lack of Food, the Population and Garrison Having Suffered the Greatest Privations.

Hong Kong, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey gave Gen. Augusti an hour in which to surrender, at the time of the last demand, made on Saturday.

Those within the walls attempted no resistance. The First Colorado volunteers stormed the outer trenches and drove the Spaniards into the second line of defenses.

The losses, American and Spanish, are not yet known. The Spaniards in the trenches probably numbered three thousand men.

The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Petrel, Raleigh, McCulloch, Boston, Monterey, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Spaniards assert that the fire of the Americans for the most part fell short, the only effective fire being from a small gunboat armed with quick-firing guns that was close in shore.

The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city forming a circle ten miles in circumference, and it was impossible, the Spaniards say, to hold so long a line against the American attack.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it is reported, had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged.

The American version of the battle is not obtainable. General Augusti, former Captain General of the Philippines, will start for Madrid tomorrow by the German mail steamer.

GEN. AUGUSTI DISMISSED.

London, Aug. 16.—General Augusti, according to a dispatch from Hong-Kong, dated yesterday, was dismissed from his post as Captain General of the Philippines on August 5th.

General Jaimeso was ordered to take the command at Manila.

"The Spaniards notified the authorities at Manila that a bombardment by sea and land would commence at noon on August 9th. The city surrendered on the 13th, and the American flag was hoisted forthwith.

"The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom. The judiciary and the administrative officers are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside of the town."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The surrender of Manila on Saturday by General Jaimeso is officially announced.

"The United States troops immediately occupied the city."

GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—4 p. m.—The government has been notified by the Spanish consul at Hong-Kong of the surrender of Manila.

"I is not yet aware of the manner in which the surrender was effected.

WHY AUGUSTI LEFT MANILA.

Authorized by His Government to Go to Hong Kong.

Madrid, August 17.—5 p. m.—Senor Sagasta, on leaving the palace this afternoon, denied that General Blanco and other generals were opposing the Government's policy as had been alleged.

foreign warship for Hong Kong. Manila apparently capitulated because of lack of food, the population and garrison having suffered the greatest privation.

THE ADVANTAGES WERE OURS. A British Correspondent Describes the Taking of the City.

London, Aug. 16.—The Manila correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Nothing could be more humane than the Americans' capture of the town. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey's plan was to spare every object but the armed defenses and the trenches. Apparently, the American losses were extremely small. The Spanish entrenchments varied in point of distance from two to four miles from the centre of Old Manila.

"Defending this long line of at least ten miles, were not over and probably under five thousand Spanish regular troops, volunteers and natives. About half that number were in hospital. The attacking force numbered from 10,000 to 20,000 natives and 10,000 Americans, on shore and aboard the fleet. In every respect the advantage was on the side of the attack.

The American field guns threw heavier metal and had longer range than the Spanish, the marksmanship of the United States gunners was much superior to that of the Spaniards, and the men were stronger and in better condition. The Spaniards are a small race compared with their stalwart opponents, and worn out by a hundred days' siege and disappointed by the failure to arrive of the promised Spanish relief squadron, they had lost heart. It was a hopeless struggle.

"Looking over the bay, it was curious to notice the foreign fleets arranging themselves according to their sympathies. The English and Japanese were near the Americans and the Germans and French on the opposite sides of the bay, north of the Pasig river. The British cruiser Immortalite and her consort (Continued on Second Page.)

WHITE ON GERMANY

SHE HAS TREATED US FAIRLY THROUGH OUT THE WAR.

The Change in Sentiment Wrought in Germany by the Energy and Heroism Developed by the War.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, before starting at noon today for Hamburg, where he will take the waters, made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"So far as I can see, the state of things between Germany and the United States remains satisfactory. Throughout the war the German Government has treated us fairly; and, so far from seeing any cause for complaint on our part, it seems to me that the fairness of the German Government's attitude requires recognition.

"With regard to their sending to the Philippines, that matter has already been fully cleared up. There was nothing whatever in it, to show ill-will towards the United States, nor was there any purpose to interfere with our naval operations.

"With regard to Germany's reaching after colonies or centers of influence in the Far East, I have never hesitated to avow myself as heartily in favor of such undertakings. I regard every establishment of such spheres of influence by great civilized powers, if they feel they can administer them without injury to their people, as benefits to the world-at-large.

"Every part of the barbaric world brought into touch with civilization by an enlightened power like Germany is a clear gain, not only to Germany but to the United States and to all other civilized powers.

"I rejoice in the return of peace; and I believe that the conduct of the war, with such amazing vigor and effect considering America's unpreparedness, and the deeds of heroism that marked it will do much to bring back the old German feelings of respect for the United States.

"A large proportion of the Germans had come to regard the seam thrown up to the surface during the ebullition of American activities as the entire contents of the cauldron. They had taken too seriously statements regarding American life made by sensational correspondents and had come to believe that American patriotism was dead, that the men controlling our public affairs were wretchedly incompetent, that a contemptible 'dollar worship' had destroyed all noble aspirations, that the capacity to conceive noble deeds had vanished and that all these qualities had yielded to the passion for money-grabbing. But, the Germans are thoughtful and honest, and when they ponder the war now happily closed, they will find the qualities displayed in the American civil war are today as active as ever. Already the newspaper in Germany are beginning to realize this.

"Of course, there will be always current questions, some quite difficult, growing out of the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural rivalry of the United States and Germany, but I think the peace will leave us in a better frame of mind for dealing with them in a manner satisfactory to both countries."

THE OLIVETTE SAILS.

Santiago de Cuba, August 16.—4 p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—The Olivette sailed this afternoon for Montauk Point with between 200 and 300 sick. Miss Wheeler is a passenger.

All rejoice at the prospect of peace and an early return home.

MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS NOW BEGUN

Forty Thousand to Be Mustered Out at Once.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER IN ISLAND OF CUBA

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO REGIMENT AMONG THEM.

HAY ACCEPTS THE SECRETARYSHIP

The President Has Appointed the Two Commissions to Adjust the Evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico—One Member Is An Ex-Confederate.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The work of mustering out troops now begins. The President issued an order today to muster out 40,000 troops. It is said that the Third North Carolina regiment will be included among the number.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED. Washington, Aug. 16.—The President today appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. They follow:

FOR CUBA: Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Mathew C. Butler.

FOR PORTO RICO: Major General John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General William W. Gordon, General Wm. W. Gordon, one of the commissioners for Porto Rico, and the only one of the six appointees to the two commissions who is not widely known, is a well-known citizen of Savannah, Ga. He is the senior colonel of the Georgia State militia, and served in the ranks of the Confederate army. He is 61 years old, belongs to one of the wealthiest families of the State and is conspicuous socially there. He was largely indorsed in the State for brigadier general.

HAY ACCEPTS SECRETARYSHIP. Washington, Aug. 16.—Ambassador Hay at London has accepted the office of Secretary of State.

THE PANA LOCKOUT. Efforts to Induce Miners to Leave the Union Vain—Serious Rioting Feared.

Pana, Ill., Aug. 16.—A large force of armed deputy sheriffs and special police were on guard at the mines today, and the union miners were congregated on the highways, if anything in greater numbers and apparently more determined than ever that no non-union men should pass. Some of the union miners appeared on the scene with rifles and shot-guns, but their leaders induced them to take the fire-arms home. What few men went to work were conveyed in carriages in charge of armed deputies and police. The operators of the four mines have now exhausted every effort to induce the union men to leave the union and return to work below the scale, but without success. The operators propose now to bring in negroes who will work in houses to be erected on the mining company's property. The union men are desperate, having remained out for five months, submitting to almost starvation rations. A number have homes partly paid for in building associations, and it is feared serious rioting will follow the importation of outsiders.

The residence of George Snyder, who has been working at Springside Mine, was attacked and partially demolished by unknown parties last night and Snyder and family driven therefrom. Other non-union miners' houses were dealt with likewise. The police were on hand but did not succeed in detecting the guilty parties.

BROKE ALL RECORDS. Fourteen Different Varieties of Fish Caught by One Party.

Morehead City, Aug. 16.—(Special.)—A large number of summer visitors returned home today and while the crowd is small they appear to be having a good time.

Yesterday nearly every guest at the Atlantic Hotel went on a fishing trip outside. In one sharpie were Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Landis, of Charlotte, Messrs. Alex. McPheters, Jr., and Ernest Bain, of Raleigh, and Mr. M. G. Willis, of Rock Hill, S. C. The records were all broken by this party and it is not probable that any one will claim the honors so well won. During a few hours fishing fourteen varieties of the finny tribe were pulled in as follows: Croker, Pig fish, Flying fish, Shark, Sheepshead, Sail-or's favorite, Pin fish, Sea mullets, Black fish, Trout, Cat fish, King fish, Toad fish, Oyster fish.

I learn from the best sources that should a Democratic nominee be named for Congress from the First district Hon. John A. Small, of Washington, will be named. He is prominently spoken of in this section.

The Third Regiment of Jim Young's negroes is making history and the latest scandal is flthy.

INSURGENTS MUST RESPECT AGREEMENT

Our Government Has Made to Maintain Order

IN ISLAND OF CUBA

INSURGENTS MUST BE TREATED JUSTLY AND LIBERALLY.

BUT THEY MUST CEASE HOSTILITIES

Havana Glad that War Has Ended—Rise in Values and Stimulation of Buying Orders—Change in Tone of Havana Press.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—The War Department late this afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed towards the Cubans that are within his military department:

"Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba. "Replying to your message, for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

"By order of the Secretary of War. "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

BUYING ORDERS STIMULATED. Rise in Cuban Stock—Feeling of General Relief.

Havana, Aug. 15.—9:00 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The reports put in circulation some days since with respect to the progress of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States have had the effect of stimulating orders sent from Europe and other countries by cable to buy Cuba's public stock. So far back as August 10, the rise in all securities of the class began, and on Thursday and Friday of last week, silver rose from 40 per cent. discount to 22 per cent. discount, while railway stock rose from 25 to 30 points in some instances late Friday afternoon, although the rumors that the protocol had already been signed which is believed by many to be tricks of the speculators to effect the market. When the facts were known on the following day, the rise was maintained.

The news that Gen. Blanco had received dispatches from M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, definitely declaring that the peace preliminaries were settled and signed, spread with lightning rapidity throughout the city, and there was general relief at the prospect of a treaty of peace that would put an end to the spilling of blood and the long era of desolation and ruin from which the island has suffered, as there is scarcely any family, Cuban or Spanish, which has not felt the terrible depression of the war. Despite the fact that the rumors of the signing of the protocol were confirmed, news came almost simultaneously that on Friday last, about noon, an American boat, flying a flag of truce, carried an officer from the American warships off Manila with formal demand for the surrender of the town on the same conditions as accompanied the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba.

On the demand being refused a bombardment was begun at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by three warships, which resulted in the destruction of 65 houses and the wounding of fifteen Spaniards, some seriously.

HAVANA NORMALLY QUIET. Press Loses Its Rabid Anti-American Tone.

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

Havana, August 15.—Delayed in transmission.—Yesterday (Sunday) and today are holy days of the Blessed Virgin, and the churches, the streets and parks have been crowded with people, the city having its old-time normal aspect. Everywhere, in the cafes and on the streets, the conditions of peace are still the subject of anxious inquiry, as thus far nothing definite is known. The various reports received are made the subject of a thousand comments, each man suiting his own desire or whim. It is noticeable, however, that the former roughness of tone that characterized the Havana press in all allusions to America and Americans has disappeared, although these journals still protect their dignity and reassert their love towards the mother country.

The Spanish residents in Cuba have conducted themselves with exemplary discretion since the report was received of the signing of the protocol. Havana is tranquil and its people are turning

their attention to their daily avocations, in the hope of retrieving partly, the losses sustained during the period of the insurrection and war. Their present temper is a guarantee that public order will be observed. Thus far there has been no symptom of disturbance. It is safe to say, wherever the conditions of peace are discussed the opinion is freely expressed, at least, by those who realize the importance of maintaining order, that under existing conditions annexation to any other Government would be the best solution of the problem.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

The Sentence Pronounced Upon Private Laduke for Murder of Stafford.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—The War Department has received the following: "Ponce, Porto Rico, "August 15, 1898.—11:30 p. m. "Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. "Replying your cablegram, Private Laduke being convicted by courtmartial for killing Private Stafford, sentenced to life imprisonment; the penitentiary of Leavenworth designated. He is now under guard here awaiting transportation.

"GILMORE, "Brigadier General."

Aleander Laduke was a member of Company I, Second Wisconsin volunteers and was enlisted at Marinette. The murder was the result of a quarrel in a wine shop near Ponce, Porto Rico. It was erroneously stated in a dispatch from Marinette, Wis., a few days ago that Laduke had been courtmartialled the day after the crime, and shot at Ponce, on August 4th.

ADVICES FROM DEWEY.

Zafiro Arrives From Hong Kong With Some.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The State Department received notice late last night of the arrival at Hong Kong of the dispatch boat Zafiro, with advices from Admiral Dewey and General Merritt. Up to 1 a. m. no messages from them had reached the Administration.

FEVER AT KEY WEST

THREE CASES OF THE YELLOW SCOURGE REPORTED.

All Necessary Steps to Restrict the Fever to its Present Limits Will be Taken at Once.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following dispatch from Key West regarding the yellow fever there:

"Key West, Fla., Aug. 16. "Surgeon General U. S. A., Washington. "The three cases of yellow fever and three suspects officially reported, are at the marine barracks here. Have fifty men at this hospital, mostly from the Fifth army corps ready for duty and thirty-one convalescents able to travel. (Signed) "BORDEN, Surgeon."

TO BATTLE AGAINST IT.

Every Effort Will be Made to Restrict Fever to Present Limits.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—Similar information to that received by General Sternberg came to Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service. The latter at once instituted steps for the purpose of obtaining data showing the origin of the disease. A representative of the Marine Hospital Service has been sent to Key West to confer with the naval officers and with the State officials and all necessary measures to restrict the fever to its present limits will be taken. Dr. Wyman is hopeful in view of the isolated position of Key West that this can be successfully accomplished.

TWO INFECTED SHIPS.

Washington, D. C., August 16.—According to reports received at the Marine Hospital Service two of the vessels which have arrived at Montauk Point, L. I., with troops from Shafter's army were infected. One of these, the Grand Duchess, whose arrival has just been reported to the bureau, had four cases of yellow fever aboard and a number of "suspects."

BIGGEST CONVENTION KNOWN.

Caldwell County Convention, Nominated a Strong Ticket.

Lenoir, N. C., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The Democratic county convention for Caldwell county was held in the court house today; Hon. J. L. Nelson, president and J. M. Spaulhour and W. F. F. Palmer, secretaries. The primaries were held on Saturday in the different townships, and the result was the nomination of Hon. Samuel Legerwood Patterson for the legislature, and James Vance McCall for clerk of the Superior court, A. H. Courtney for Treasurer, and A. H. Boyd for sheriff by the primaries.

There were seven candidates for the place of Register of Deeds, and on the seventh ballot, Walter L. Minish was nominated. The old Register refused to be a candidate.

R. C. Hankle was nominated for surgeon and John R. Swanson, for coroner.

A new board of county commissioners, was nominated, the old Register of Deeds, W. F. F. Palmer, J. Lee Brown, and Walter J. Lenoir. Hon. W. C. Newland, was endorsed by the convention, for Congress, and the delegates instructed to vote for him at the convention to be held in Wilkesboro.

It was the most enthusiastic convention, and the largest attendance, ever held in Caldwell county, and you may expect a good report from Caldwell in November.

SLAUGHTERED BY SPANISH SOLDIERS

Ninety People at Ciales Inhumanly Macheted

THEY RAISED OUR FLAG

A PRIEST BROUGHT THE NEWS TO GENERAL WILSON

AND ASKED FOR AMERICAN PROTECTION

But General Wilson Was Powerless to Interfere—White Flags Flutter at the Spanish and American Outposts, and All is Quiet.

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Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Evening.—White flags flutter at the Spanish and American outposts and all is quiet. The first report of outrages by the Spaniards within their lines was brought to the headquarters of General Wilson today by a priest who headed a deputation from Ciales, twenty miles northeast of Utuado. The inhabitants of the place raised an American flag after the Spanish troops had left. The troops returned, tore down the flag and macheted ninety of the inhabitants. This occurred on Saturday. The priest appealed to the Americans for protection, but the latter are powerless to interfere in the present circumstances, even though a reign of terror be inaugurated.

The Chester, with the first engineers, Col. Griffin, arrived today. Batteries A and C, of the Pennsylvania light artillery, the Governor's troop and Sheridan troop disembarked from the Manitoba and are camped on the outskirts of the town. No disposition of these people has yet been decided upon. The Columbia will sail to-night for New York via St. Thomas and Key West.

The warship Puritan, Terror, Amphib, Gloucester, Wasp, Leyden and Annapolis will go to Guanica to-morrow and will remain there until they receive further orders. The harbor there is a good one.

CHARGES AGAINST HOFFMAN.

In Suit Brought by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 16.—Argument in question of ordering inspection and examination of books and accounts of the Seaboard Air Line in suit brought by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, largest individual share holder, came up today here before Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit court. Suit has been in progress nearly a year and it involves control of the Seaboard Air Line, serious accusations made against President Hoffman, General Council Watts and others looking to perpetuation of control of that property have been made by Mr. Ryan in his bill, and today's hearing was marked by submission of an affidavit by Ryan and supplemented by one from the former General Manager of the road, Mr. John H. Winder, in which Ryan swears he is prepared to prove that President Hoffman is making large profits for himself which he could and should have made or the railroad company; that he unlawfully and in violation of his duty as President received commissions from persons selling supplies to the company, and that Hoffman and General Council Watts have during a number of years, been in the habit of disbursing large sums of money, amounting to nearly \$100,000 for purposes prohibited by law. General Council Watts, who was present at the hearing denied the charges and his counsel asked for their suppression because they were indefinite. The morning argument was delivered by counsel for Ryan in which he made a bitter attack on President Hoffman, perpetuating his control of the Seaboard Company, A. C. King, of Atlanta, counsel for Hoffman asked that the suit be dismissed claiming that the asked-for examination of books was unnecessary to the case. Argument is not yet ended.

THESE IMMUNES LAWLESS.

Disorders in Santiago Result in Their Being Ordered Into Camp Outside.

Santiago de Cuba, August 16.—10 a. m.—General Shafter today ordered the Second volunteer regiment of immunos to leave the city and go into camp outside. The regiment had been placed here as a garrison, to preserve order and protect property.

There has been firing of arms inside of the town by members of this regiment without orders, so far as known; some of the men have indulged in liquor until they have verged upon acts of license and disorder; the inhabitants in some quarters have alleged loss of property by force and intimidation and there has grown up a feeling of uneasiness concerning them, if not of alarm. General Shafter has, therefore, ordered this regiment into the hills, where discipline can be more severely maintained.

In place of the second volunteer immunos regiment, General Shafter has ordered into the city the Eight Illinois volunteer regiment of colored troops, in whose sobriety and discipline he has confidence and of whose sturdy enforcement of order no doubt is felt by those in command.