

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

GEN. MILES' VICTORIOUS ARMY.

Ponce, the Second City of Importance on the Island, Has Capitulated.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND PHILIPPINE NATIVES OF EUROPE

Have Cabled the President Beseeching Him Not to Give Up the Philippine Islands for the Sake of Peace--Bread Riots in Havana, Two Bakers Killed--Business Anxieties in Santiago.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico (By Cable).--The port of Ponce has surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gun-boat Dixie. There was no resistance and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm. Major General Miles has arrived there with General Ernst's Brigade and General Wilson's Division on board transports. General Ernst's Brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which also capitulated. The American troops are pushing towards the mountains, and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place was won by the American volunteers. The Spanish ambulance companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry

Pray for Deliverance. Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting in London and cabled a petition to President McKinley, as follows: "The Philippines resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Preparing for the Opening Up of the West Indies. While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for our products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting trade interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns came mainly from the Western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, for example, nationally from west of the Alleghenies, where slight advances in prices accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business are reported. Expected activity in ship-building is reflected in the demand for plates at Eastern points. A rather better tone is found in the anthracite coal trade, in which, as the result of another one of those numerous "gentlemen's agreements," prices have been advanced at the West from previously low rates. The situation in cereals is hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, cash prices being lower for the week in face of probably record-breaking small world's supplies on August 1, and good exports from this country, while futures are less depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad. The sugar markets remain dull, and stocks of refined in the channels of distribution are reported small. Raw sugar, however, remains featureless, perhaps waiting a closer approximation to the effects of recent or imminent changes in territorial authority upon the sugar trade of the world. The textile manufacturing situation is as yet rather clouded one, a shut-down of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in another effort to restore the lost balance of this trade. Woollen goods are still slow of sale, while the relatively low range of wool prices at Eastern markets and the improved inquiry by manufacturers has stiffened values with the effect of discouraging sales. Raw cotton is firmer on reports of excessive rains affecting crops. Cereal exports still continue of a sat-

IT GAVE THEM MUCH JOY.

A Scene of Wild Excitement and Hilarious Uproar Greeted the NEWS OF HAWAII'S ANNEXATION

Spain Will Welcome Peace--Admiral Miller Has Sailed for Honolulu--Spain Will Protest--Spaniards Concentrating.

NEWS comes from Honolulu that on the arrival there of the steamship Coptic, which carried the important news of Hawaii's annexation to the United States, the people went wild with joy. Whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off and 100 guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building. At the same time the Hawaiian band marched through the streets to the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building. President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. Captain Sealby, of the Coptic, was presented with a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news. The cup bore the inscription: "Annexation. Presented by the citizens to Captain Inman Sealby, R. N. E., who brought the good news to Honolulu." The leading men of Honolulu met and recommended Harold M. Sealwell, United States minister to Hawaii, for Governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

ELEGANTLY PLEADED CAMBON

Graciously Our Noble Executive Acceded to the Prayer of the Great Frenchman. SILVER CLOUDS OVERSHADOW THE GLOOM OF STRIFE. Prince Bismarck, the Great Ex-Chancellor of Germany Dead. The Spanish Ship Maria Teresa Saved. Gen Merritt In Command at Manila. Natives of Porto Rico for Vengeance.

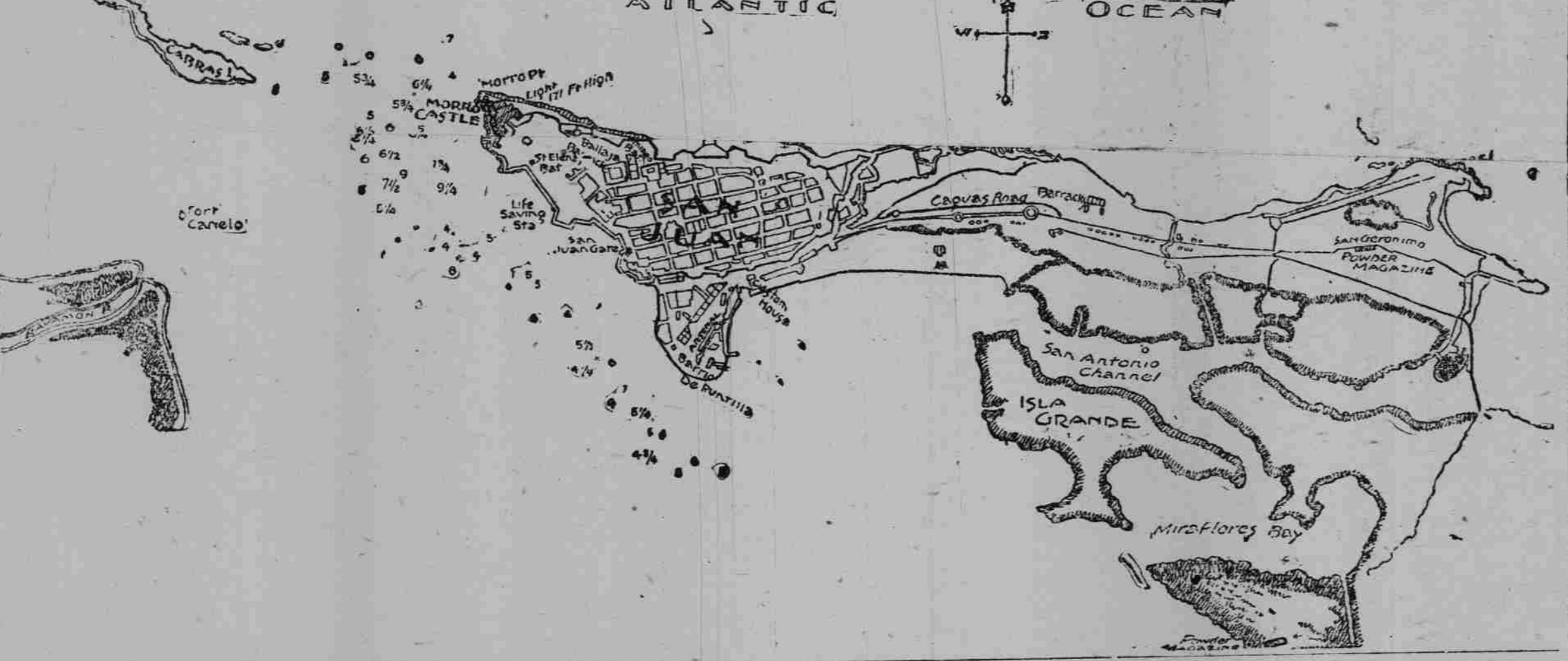
EVENTS of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House on July 30th, between the President, Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submissions of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice, and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. The meeting was held in the President's private library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the arguments proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable.

The President and the ambassador addressed each other directly, with the greatest freedom and frankness, each maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the latter, he had succeeded in securing the assent of the President to the modification of the terms of peace, the ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having spoken in French, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the arguments proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. The President and the ambassador addressed each other directly, with the greatest freedom and frankness, each maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the latter, he had succeeded in securing the assent of the President to the modification of the terms of peace, the ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having spoken in French, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the arguments proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable.

The Torpedo in War.

One of the conspicuous elements of the torpedo's value is the fear which its use excites. The fact that its location is secret and its attack well-nigh irresistible, gives it a power of intimidation out of all proportion to its actual potency, and makes fleets unwilling to face it. It caused terror and demoralization at the battle of Lissa, and later, in the Franco-German war of 1871, the French fleet was actually frightened out of Prussian ports by the rumor and belief that numerous torpedoes had been planted for their reception. A striking instance of the effectiveness of the torpedo is found in the sinking of the Blanco Encalada in Chile from injuries thus inflicted during the revolution of 1891. The whole of President Balmaceda's fleet present had joined the insurgents, when suddenly his two swift torpedo yacales, the Lynch and Condell, arrived at Valparaiso. They were armed with two 14-pounder guns and four torpedo tubes. They immediately attacked the Blanco Encalada, and the ironclad was taken completely by surprise. She had no protective net out, and no guard boats were patrolling, while a portion of the crew was on shore. After two or three futile attempts the Lynch approached the Encalada within fifty yards and discharged a torpedo, which struck the ironclad abreast the engine room. The explosion was tremendous. Many were killed, and the ship keeled over and sank in five minutes. The torpedo used carried fifty pounds of gun cotton. Neither of the attacking boats were injured, and this fact and the demonstration that such a charge of gun cotton striking a vessel in a vital part is irresistible, combined to give to the torpedo a prominence in naval equipment and warfare which it had not before possessed.--Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

CITY AND HARBOR OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.



charged and were routed by our infantry. The enemy lost, four men, the American loss, only three wounded. The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army. The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

WANTS ELEVEN MORE SHIPS. Raleigh and Concord After Spanish Vessels. Among Them Three Gun-Boats. A cablegram from Hong Kong to The New York Journal, says that Admiral Dewey, at Manila, has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up eleven Spanish vessels, which, according to information sent him by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippine archipelago. Among these vessels are three gun-boats at San Miguel, Luzon Island, and four at Port Royalist, Palawan Island. Four merchantmen, with cargoes of tobacco, are reported at Cagayan, Luzon. The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Batanan, Luzon Island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

Spain Will Protest. The Madrid correspondent of The London Daily Mail says: Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico after the Washington cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the Powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the American forces had gained a footing in Porto Rico.

Terms of Peace. The outlines of the terms of peace as drafted by Secretary Day are as follows: Cuba to be free; Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States; one of the Ladrones Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step, all Spanish forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands. No war indemnity will be demanded. As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point: That Manila bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to derive and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

Bread Riots in Havana. A dispatch from Key West to The New York Journal says: Hunger is claiming many victims, rich and poor, in Havana. Since the extended blockade has closed the ports of Sagua la Grande, Nipe and Bataunabo, no provisions have entered the Cuban capital and General Blanco's scanty store in the warehouses has been exhausted. Bread riots have already begun. Two brothers, bakers, were killed by a mob for defending two dozen loaves. Charity is dead, because the wealthy themselves are in need of assistance.

Not Willing to Give Up Porto Rico. The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says: "The Spanish government will combat to the last against a cessation of Porto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine Islands, contending that Porto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of the war."

Business Anxieties in Santiago. Santiago de Cuba (By Cable).--A panic feeling prevails in business circles here, owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainty of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. Even European merchandise on through bills of lading via New York has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York even at a sacrifice.

Immune Regiment Sailed. The steamer Berlin, having on board the immune regiment, under command of Colonel Duncan S. Hood, has sailed from New Orleans for Santiago.

Princess Otto Leopold Leopold Bismarck was born on the 1st of October, 1837, and Prince (Furst) Von Bismarck in March, 1871. He was educated at the Universities of Gottingen and Griefswald, spent some time in the army and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Party Equivocality, he came, in 1848, a member of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia, in the Diet of the old German Bund, at Frankfurt, Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1859 and held that position until 1862. In May of 1862 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made First Minister of the Prussian Crown. Within the next ten years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the States of Europe.

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